NO 3479.

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UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, GERMANY,
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, AUSTRALIA,
AUSTRIA, etc.


List of Ratifications and Accessions.
No. 3479. — INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION concluded between the governments of the countries named below: Union of South Africa; Germany; Argentine Republic; Commonwealth of Australia; Austria; Belgium; Bolivia; Brazil; Canada; Chile; China; Vatican City State; Republic of Colombia; French colonies, protectorates and territories under French mandate; Portuguese colonies; Swiss Confederation; Belgian Congo; Costa Rica; Cuba; Curacao and Surinam; Cyrenaica; Denmark; Free City of Danzig; Dominican Republic; Egypt; Republic of El Salvador; Ecuador; Erythrea; Spain; United States of America; Empire of Ethiopia; Finland; France; The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Greece; Guatemala; Republic of Honduras; Hungary; Italian Islands of the Ægean; British India; Dutch East Indies; Irish Free State; Iceland; Italy; Japan, Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the leased territory of Kwantung and the South Seas Islands under Japanese Mandate; Latvia; Liberia; Lithuania; Luxemburg; Morocco; Mexico; Nicaragua; Norway; New Zealand; Republic of Panama; the Netherlands; Peru; Persia; Poland; Portugal; Roumania; Italian Somaliland; Sweden; Syria and Lebanon; Czechoslovakia; Tripolitania; Tunis; Turkey; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Uruguay; Venezuela; Jugoslavia. Signed at Madrid, December 9th, 1932.

Official text in French. This Convention was communicated by the Spanish Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne; by the Netherlands Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne; by the Permanent Delegate of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia accredited to the League of Nations; and by the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Panama. The registration of this Convention took place August 30th, 1934.

1 Traduction du Foreign Office de Sa Majesté britannique. 1 Translation of His Britannic Majesty’s Foreign Office.

2 Came into force January 1st, 1934 (see the list of ratifications and accessions, pages 481 to 485 of this Volume).
The undersigned, Plenipotentiaries of the Governments named above, being assembled in conference at Madrid, have, by common consent and subject to ratification, concluded the following Convention:

CHAPTER I.

ORGANISATION AND WORKING OF THE UNION.

ARTICLE 1.

COMPOSITION OF THE UNION.

§ 1. The countries, Parties to the present Convention, form the International Telecommunication Union, which replaces the Telegraph Union, and which is governed by the following provisions.

§ 2. The terms used in the present Convention are defined in the Annex thereto.

ARTICLE 2.

REGULATIONS.

§ 1. The provisions of the present Convention are completed by the following sets of Regulations:

- Telegraph Regulations,
- Telephone Regulations,
- Radiocommunication Regulations (General Regulations and Additional Regulations),

which bind only the Contracting Governments which have undertaken to apply them, and solely in respect of the Governments which have undertaken the same obligation.

§ 2. Only the signatories to the Convention or Governments acceding to this act are admitted to sign the Regulations or to accede to them. Signature of one, at least, of the sets of Regulations is obligatory for the signatories to the Convention. Similarly, the accession to one, at least, of the sets of Regulations is obligatory for Governments acceding to the Convention. The Additional Radiocommunication Regulations cannot, however, be signed or be the subject of accession unless signature or accession has been made in respect of the General Radiocommunication Regulations.

§ 3. The provisions of the present Convention bind the Contracting Governments in respect only of the services covered by the Regulations to which the Governments are Parties.

ARTICLE 3.

ACCESSION OF GOVERNMENTS TO THE CONVENTION.

§ 1. The Government of a country, on whose behalf the present Convention has not been signed, may accede thereto at any time. This accession must include accession to one at least of the annexed sets of Regulations, subject to the observance of § 2 of Article 2 above.

§ 2. The act of accession of a Government shall be deposited in the archives of the Government which received the Conference of Plenipotentiaries by whom the present Convention was concluded.
The Government with which the act of accession is deposited notifies it to all the other Contracting Governments through the diplomatic channel.

§ 3. Accession carries with it, of full right, all the obligations and all the advantages provided by the present Convention; in addition, it involves the obligations and advantages provided by the particular Regulations which the acceding Governments undertake to apply.

Article 4.

Accession of Governments to the Regulations.

The Government of a country signatory or acceding to the present Convention may accede at any time to any set or sets of Regulations to which it has not bound itself, subject to the provisions of § 2 of Article 2. This accession is notified to the Bureau of the Union, which informs the other Governments concerned.

Article 5.

Accessions to the Convention and Regulations of Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories or Territories under Suzerainty, Authority or Mandate of the Contracting Governments.

§ 1. Each Contracting Government may declare, either at the time of its signature, ratification or accession, or later, that its acceptance of the present Convention includes all or a group or a single one of its colonies, protectorates, overseas territories or territories under suzerainty, authority or mandate.

§ 2. The whole or a group or a single one of these colonies, protectorates, overseas territories or territories under suzerainty, authority or mandate may respectively, at any time, become the subject of a separate accession.

§ 3. The present Convention does not apply to the colonies, protectorates, overseas territories or territories under suzerainty, authority or mandate of a Contracting Government, in the absence of a provision to that effect made by virtue of § 1 of the present Article or of a separate accession made by virtue of § 2 above.

§ 4. The declarations of accession made by virtue of §§ 1 and 2 of the present Article shall be communicated through the diplomatic channel to the Government of the country on whose territory there was held the Conference of Plenipotentiaries at which the Convention was drawn up, and a copy of it shall be forwarded by this Government to each of the other Contracting Governments.

§ 5. The provisions of §§ 1 and 3 of the present Article apply also to the acceptance of one or more of the sets of Regulations, or to accession to one or more of the sets of Regulations, subject to the provisions of § 2 of Article 2. This acceptance or accession is notified in conformity with the provisions of Article 4.

§ 6. The provisions of the preceding paragraphs do not apply to the colonies, protectorates, overseas territories or territories under suzerainty, authority or mandate which are named in the preamble to the present Convention.
Article 6.
Ratification of the Convention.

§ 1. The present Convention should be ratified by the signatory Governments and the ratifications shall be deposited, through the diplomatic channel, in as short a time as possible, in the archives of the Government of the country which received the Conference of Plenipotentiaries by whom the present Convention was concluded; this Government shall notify the ratifications to the other signatory and acceding Governments, through the diplomatic channel, as and when they are received.

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

Article 7.
Approval of the Regulations.

§ 1. Governments must make an announcement in as short a time as possible regarding their approval of the Regulations drawn up at the Conference. This approval is notified to the Bureau of the Union which informs the members of the Union.

§ 2. If one or more of the Governments concerned does not notify such approval, the new Regulations shall not thereby be less valid for the Governments which have approved them.

Article 8.
Abrogation of Conventions and Regulations Previous to the Present Convention.

The present Convention and the Regulations annexed thereto abrogate and replace, in relations between the Contracting Governments, the International Telegraph Conventions of Paris (1865)\(^1\), of Vienna (1868)\(^2\), of Rome (1872)\(^3\) and of St. Petersburg (1875)\(^4\) and the Regulations annexed to them, and also the International Radiotelegraph Conventions of Berlin (1906)\(^5\), of London (1912)\(^6\) and of Washington (1927)\(^7\) and the Regulations annexed to them.

Article 9.
Execution of the Convention and Regulations.

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

§ 2. They undertake, in addition, to take the necessary steps to impose the observance of the provisions of the present Convention and of the sets of Regulations which they accept,

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\(^1\) English and Foreign State Papers, Vol 56, page 295.

\(^2\) English and Foreign State Papers, Vol. 59, page 322.

\(^3\) English and Foreign State Papers, Vol. 66, page 975.


upon private enterprises recognised by them and upon other enterprises duly authorised to establish and operate telecommunication in the international service whether open or not open to public correspondence.

**Article 10.**

**Denunciation of the Convention by Governments.**

§ 1. Each Contracting Government has the right to denounce the present Convention by a notification addressed through the diplomatic channel to the Government of the country in which was held the Conference of Plenipotentiaries which concluded the present Convention, and communicated subsequently by that Government, also through the diplomatic channel, to all the other Contracting Governments.

§ 2. This denunciation takes effect on the expiration of a period of one year from the day of the receipt of notification of it by the Government of the country in which was held the last Conference of Plenipotentiaries. It affects only the Party making the denunciation; for the other Contracting Governments the Convention remains in force.

**Article 11.**

**Denunciation of the Regulations by Governments.**

§ 1. Each Government has the right to terminate the undertaking which it has made to execute a set of Regulations by notifying its decision to the Bureau of the Union, which informs the other Governments concerned. This notification takes effect after the expiration of a period of one year from the day of its receipt by the Bureau of the Union. It affects only the Party making the denunciation; for the other Governments the set of Regulations in question remains in force.

§ 2. The provisions of § 1 above do not remove the obligation for Contracting Governments to execute at least one of the sets of Regulations, as provided in Article 2 of the present Convention and subject to the reservation mentioned in § 2 of the said Article.

**Article 12.**

**Denunciation of the Convention and Regulations by Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories or Territories under Suzerainty, Authority or Mandate of the Contracting Governments.**

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

§ 2. The declarations of denunciation contemplated in § 1 above are notified and announced in conformity with the conditions set out in § 1 of Article 10; they take effect in accordance with the provisions of § 2 of the same Article.

§ 3. The application of one or more of the sets of Regulations to a territory, made by virtue of the provisions of § 5 of Article 5, may be terminated at any time.

§ 4. The declarations of denunciation contemplated in § 3 above are notified and announced according to the provisions of § 1 of Article 11 and take effect in the manner prescribed in the same paragraph.

**Article 13.**

**Special Arrangements.**

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

**Article 14.**

**Relations with Non-Contracting States.**

§ 1. Each of the Contracting Governments reserves to itself and to the private enterprises recognised by it the right to fix the conditions on which it admits telecommunications exchanged with a country which has not acceded to the present Convention or to the set of Regulations in which the provisions relating to the telecommunication in question is included.

§ 2. If a telecommunication originating in a non-acceding country is accepted by an acceding country, it must be transmitted, and in so far as it follows the routes of a country acceding to the Convention and to the relative sets of Regulations, the obligatory provisions of the Convention and Regulations in question and the usual charges are applied to it.

**Article 15.**

**Arbitration.**

§ 1. In the case of disagreement between two or more Contracting Governments in respect of the execution either of the present Convention or of the Regulations provided for by Article 2, the dispute, if not settled through the diplomatic channel, is submitted to arbitration at the request of any one of the Governments in disagreement.

§ 2. Unless the Parties to the dispute agree to use a procedure already established by treaties concluded between them for the settlement of international disputes, or the procedure contemplated in § 7 of the present Article, arbitrators shall be chosen as follows:

§ 3. (1) The Parties decide, by mutual agreement, whether the arbitration shall be entrusted to individuals or to Governments or Administrations; in the absence of agreement it is referred to Governments.

(2) If arbitration is to be entrusted to individuals, the arbitrators must not be of the nationality of any of the Parties concerned in the dispute.

(3) If arbitration is to be entrusted to Governments or Administrations, these must be chosen from among the Parties to the agreement of which the application has given rise to the dispute.

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

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

§ 6. The two arbitrators thus chosen agree upon an umpire who, if the arbitrators are individuals and not Governments or Administrations, may not be of the nationality of any of the arbitrators or of any of the Parties. If the arbitrators cannot agree upon the choice of an umpire, each arbitrator proposes an umpire not concerned in the difference. Lots are then drawn between the proposed umpires. The drawing of lots is performed by the Bureau of the Union.
§ 7. Finally, the Parties in disagreement have the option of having their dispute settled by a single arbitrator. In that case, either they agree upon the choice of the arbitrator or else an arbitrator is chosen in accordance with the method indicated in § 6.

§ 8. The arbitrators are free to settle the procedure to be followed.

§ 9. Each Party bears its own costs of the investigation of the dispute. The costs of arbitration are shared equally between the Parties concerned.

**Article 16.**

**INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES.**

§ 1. Consultative committees may be set up with a view to study questions relating to the telecommunication services.

§ 2. The number, composition, functions and working arrangements of these committees are defined in the Regulations annexed to the present Convention.

**Article 17.**

**BUREAU OF THE UNION.**

§ 1. A central office, entitled Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union, functions in the conditions set out below:

§ 2. (1) Beside the tasks and operations contemplated in various other Articles of the Convention and Regulations, the Bureau of the Union is charged with:

(a) The preparatory work of Conferences and work following on Conferences, at which it is represented in a consultative capacity;

(b) Providing, in agreement with the organizing Administration concerned, the secretariat of Conferences of the Union, and also, when it is asked to do so or when the Regulations annexed to the present Convention so provide, the secretariat of meetings of committees set up by the Union or placed under the control of the Union;

(c) Issuing publications of which the general utility becomes evident between two Conferences.

(2) It publishes periodically, with the help of the documents put at its disposal and of the particulars which it is able to collect, an informative and documentary journal on the subject of telecommunication.

(3) It must further at all times hold itself at the disposal of the Contracting Governments to furnish them, on points concerning international telecommunication, with opinions and information which they may need and which it is more likely to possess or better able to obtain than they are.

(4) It makes an annual report on its working which is communicated to all the members of the Union. Its accounts are submitted to the examination and approval of the Conferences, plenipotentiary or administrative, provided for by Article 18 of the present Convention.

§ 3. (1) The general expenses of the Bureau of the Union must not exceed, per annum, the sums fixed in the Regulations annexed to the present Convention. These general expenses do not include:

(a) The expenses proper to the work of plenipotentiary or administrative Conferences;

(b) The expenses proper to the work of regularly constituted committees.
(2) The expenses proper to plenipotentiary and administrative Conferences are borne by all the Governments taking part therein in proportion to the contribution which they pay for the working of the Bureau of the Union, in accordance with the provisions of sub-paragraph (3) below. The expenses proper to meetings of regularly constituted committees are borne in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations annexed to the present Convention.

(3) The receipts and expenditure of the Bureau of the Union must form the subject of two separate accounts, one for the telegraph and telephone services and the other for the radioelectric service. The expenses proper to each of these two divisions are borne by the Governments acceding to the relative sets of Regulations. For the apportionment of these expenses, the acceding Governments are divided into six classes, each contributing on the basis of a fixed number of units, namely:

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

(4) Each Government informs the Bureau of the Union, either directly or through the medium of its Administration, in which class its country should be placed. This classification is communicated to the members of the Union.

(5) The sums advanced by the Government which controls the Bureau of the Union must be reimbursed by the debtor Governments as soon as possible, and at the latest at the expiration of the fourth month following the month during which the account is sent. After this period the sums due are subject to interest in favour of the creditor Government, at the rate of six per cent. (6%) per annum, reckoned from the date of expiration of the period mentioned above.

§ 4. The Bureau of the Union is placed under the supervision of the Government of the Swiss Confederation, which regulates its organisation, controls its finances, makes the necessary advances and verifies the annual account.

CHAPTER II.

CONFERENCES.

Article 18.

CONFERENCES OF PLENIPOTENTIARIES AND ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCES.

§ 1. The provisions of the present Convention are subject to revision by Conferences of Plenipotentiaries of the Contracting Governments.

§ 2. The revision of the Convention is undertaken when a previous Conference of Plenipotentiaries has so decided or when at least twenty Contracting Governments have expressed a desire for it to the Government of the country in which the Bureau of the Union is installed.

§ 3. The provisions of the Regulations annexed to the present Convention are subject to revision by administrative Conferences of delegates of the Contracting Governments which have approved the Regulations submitted to revision, each Conference itself fixing the place and date of the next meeting.

§ 4. Each administrative Conference may admit the participation, in a consultative capacity, of private enterprises recognised by the respective Contracting Governments.

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Article 19.

Change of Date of a Conference.

§ 1. The date fixed for the meeting of a Conference, whether plenipotentiary or administrative, may be put forward or postponed on request made by at least ten of the Contracting Governments to the Government of the country in which the Bureau of the Union is installed, provided that the proposal obtains the approval of the majority of the Contracting Governments which have given their opinion within the prescribed period.

§ 2. The Conference then takes place in the country originally designated, if the Government of that country agrees. If it does not agree, the Contracting Governments are consulted by the Government of the country in which the Bureau of the Union is installed.

Article 20.

Rules of Procedure of Conferences.

§ 1. Before entering on its deliberations, each Conference adopts Rules of Procedure, which comprise the rules in accordance with which the discussions and work are organised and conducted.

§ 2. For this purpose, the Conference takes as a basis the Rules of Procedure of the previous Conference, which it modifies if it thinks fit.

Article 21.

Language.

§ 1. The language used for drawing up the acts of Conferences and for all the documents of the Union is French.

§ 2. (1) In the discussions at Conferences, the French and English languages are admitted.

(2) Speeches delivered in French are immediately translated into English, and vice versa, by official interpreters of the Bureau of the Union.

(3) Other languages may also be used in the discussions at Conferences, on condition that the delegates using them make arrangements themselves for the translation of their speeches into French or English.

(4) Similarly, these delegates may, if they so desire, arrange for speeches delivered in French and English to be translated into their own language.

CHAPTER III.

General Provisions.

Article 22.

Telecommunication as a Public Service.

The Contracting Governments recognise the right of the public to correspond by means of the international service of public correspondence. The service, charges and safeguards shall be the
same for all senders, without any priority or preference whatsoever not provided for by the Convention or the Regulations annexed to it.

**Article 23.**

**Responsibility.**

The Contracting Governments declare that they accept no responsibility towards users of the international telecommunication service.

**Article 24.**

**Secrecy of Telecommunication.**

§ 1. The Contracting Governments undertake to adopt all possible measures, compatible with the system of telecommunication used, to ensure the secrecy of international correspondence.

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

**Article 25.**

**Formation, Working and Protection of Installations and Channels of Telecommunication.**

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

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

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

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

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

**Article 26.**

**Stoppage of Telecommunication.**

§ 1. The Contracting Governments reserve to themselves the right to stop the transmission of any private telegram or radiotelegram which may appear dangerous to the security of the State,
or contrary to the laws of the country, to public order or decency, subject to the obligation to notify the office of origin immediately of the stoppage of the said communication or any part of it, except when the issue of such notification may appear dangerous to the security of the State.

§ 2. The Contracting Governments also reserve to themselves the right to cut off any private telephone conversation which may appear dangerous to the security of the State, or contrary to the laws of the country, to public order or decency.

Article 27.

Suspension of Service.

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

Article 28.

Investigation of Infringements.

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

Article 29.

Charges and Free Services.

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

Article 30.

Priority of Transmission of Government Telegrams and Radiotelegrams.

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

Article 31.

Secret Language.

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

§ 3. Contracting Governments which do not admit private telegrams and radiotelegrams
in secret language originating in or destined for their own territory must let them pass in transit,
except in the case of suspension of service defined in Article 27.

Article 32.
MONETARY UNIT.

The monetary unit used in the composition of the tariffs of the international telecommunication
services and in the establishment of the international accounts is the gold franc of 100 centimes,
of a weight of 10/31sts of a gramme and of a fineness of 0.900.

Article 33.
RENDERING OF ACCOUNTS.

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

CHAPTER IV.
GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR RADIODISTRIBUTION.

Article 34.
INTERCOMMUNICATION.

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

§ 2. Nevertheless, in order not to impede scientific progress, the provisions of the preceding
paragraph do not prevent the use of a radioelectric system incapable of communicating with other
systems, provided that such incapacity is due to the specific nature of such system and is not the
result of devices adopted solely with the object of preventing intercommunication.

Article 35.
INTERFERENCE.

§ 1. All stations, whatever their object may be, must, so far as possible, be established and
operated in such manner as not to interfere with the radioelectric communications or services of
other Contracting Governments, or of private enterprises recognised by those Contracting Governments or other duly authorised enterprises which conduct a radiocommunication service.

§ 2. Each of the Contracting Governments not itself operating systems of radiocommunication undertakes to require private enterprises which it recognises and other enterprises duly authorised for that purpose to observe the provisions of § 1 above.

Article 36.
DISTRESS CALLS AND MESSAGES.

Stations taking part in the mobile service are bound to accept with absolute priority calls and messages of distress, whencesoever they may come, to reply in like manner to such messages and to give to them the effect which they require.

Article 37.
FALSE OR DECEPTIVE DISTRESS SIGNALS. IRREGULAR USE OF CALL SIGNS.

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

Article 38.
RESTRICTED SERVICE.

Notwithstanding the provisions of § 1 of Article 34, a station may be appropriated to a restricted international service of telecommunication determined by the object of the telecommunication or by other circumstances independent of the system used.

Article 39.
INSTALLATIONS FOR NATIONAL DEFENCE.

§ 1. The Contracting Governments reserve their entire liberty with regard to radioelectric installations not covered by Article 9, and especially with regard to military stations of the land, sea or air forces.

§ 2. (1) Nevertheless, these installations and stations must, so far as possible, observe the provisions of the regulations relative to giving help in case of distress and to the measures to be taken to prevent interference. They must also, so far as possible, observe the provisions of the regulations regarding the types of waves and the frequencies to be used, according to the class of service which such stations perform.

(2) Moreover, if these installations and stations carry out an exchange of public correspondence or take part in the special services governed by the Regulations annexed to the present Convention, they must conform, in general, to the provision of the regulations for the conduct of such services.
CHAPTER V.

FINAL PROVISION.

Article 40.

ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE CONVENTION.

The present Convention will come into force on the first of January one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the Convention in a single copy, which shall remain in the archives of the Government of Spain and of which a copy shall be delivered to each Government.

Done at Madrid, the 9th of December, 1932.

For the Union of South Africa:

H. J. LENTON.
A. R. McLACHLAN.

For Germany:

Hermann Giess.
Dr. Ing. Hans Carl Steidle.
Dr. Paul Jäger.
Dr. Hans Harbich.
Paul Münch.
Martín Feuerhahn.
Siegfried Mey.
Dr. Friedrich Herath.
Rudolf Salzmann.
Erhard Maertens.
Curt Wagner.

For the Argentine Republic:

D. García-Mansilla.
R. Correa Luna.
Luis S. Castiñeiras.
M. Sáenz Briones.

For the Commonwealth of Australia:

J. M. Crawford.
For Austria:
   Dr. Rudolph Oestreich.
   Ing. H. Pfeuffer.

For Belgium:
   B. Maus.
   R. Corteil.
   Jos. Lambert.
   H. Fossion.

For Bolivia:
   Georges Sáenz.

For Brazil:
   Luis Guimarães.

For Canada:
   Alfred Duranleau.
   W. Arthur Steel.
   Jean Désy.

For Chile:
   E. Bermudez.

For China:
   Lingoh Wang.

For the Vatican City State:
   Giuseppe Gianfranceschi.

For the Republic of Colombia:
   José Joaquín Casas.
   Alberto Sánchez de Iriarte.
   W. MacLellan.

For the French Colonies, Protectorates and Territories under French Mandate:
   G. Carour.

For the Portuguese Colonies:
   Ernesto Julio Navaro.
   Arnaldo de Paiva Carvalho.
   José Méndes de Vasconcellos Guimarães.
   Mario Correa Barata da Cruz.
For the Swiss Confederation:
   G. Keller.
   E. Metzler.

For Belgian Congo:
   G. Tondeur.

For Costa Rica:
   A. Martin Lanuza.

For Cuba:
   Manuel S. Pichardo.

For Curacao and Surinam:
   G. Schotel.
   Hoogewooning.

For Cyrenaica:
   G. Gneme.
   Gian Franco della Porta.

For Denmark:
   Kay Christiansen.
   C. Lerche.
   Gredsted.

For Danzig Free City:
   Ing. Henryk Kowalski.
   Zander.

For the Dominican Republic:
   E. Brache Hijo.
   Juan de Olózaga.

For Egypt:
   R. Murray.
   Mohamed Said.

For the Republic of El Salvador:
   Raúl Contreras.

For Ecuador:
   Hipólito de Mozoncillo.
   Abel Romeo Castillo.
For Erythrea:
  G. Gneme.
  Gian Franco della Porta.

For Spain:
  Miguel Sastre.
  Ramón Miguel Nieto.
  Gabriel Hombre.
  Francisco Vidal.
  J. de Encio.
  Tomás Fernandez Quintana.
  Leopoldo Cal.
  Trinidad Matres.
  Carlos de Bordons.

For the United States of America:
  Eugene O. Sykes.
  C. B. Jolliffe.
  Walter Lichtenstein.
  Irvin Stewart.

For the Empire of Ethiopia:
  Tagagne.

For Finland:
  Niilo Orasmaa.
  Viljo Ylöstalo.

For France:
  Jules Gautier.

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:
  F. W. Phillips.
  J. Louden.
  F. W. Home.
  C. H. Boyd.
  J. P. G. Worledge.

For Greece:
  Th. Pentheroudakis.
  Stam Nicolis.
For Guatemala:
Virgilio Rodríguez Beteta.
Enrique Traumann.
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For Hungary:
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For the Italian Islands of the Ægean:
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M. L. Pasricha.
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For Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the Leased Territory of Kwantung and the South Seas Islands under Japanese Mandate:
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    Ing. K. Gaigalis.

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    Andr. Hadland.

For New Zealand:
    M. B. Esson.

For the Republic of Panama:
    M. Lasso de la Vega.

For The Netherlands:
    H. J. Boetje.
    H. C. Felsner.
    C. H. de Vos.
    W. Dogterom.

For Peru:
    Juan de Osma.
For Persia:
Mohsen Khan Raīs.

For Poland:
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St. Zuchmantowicz.
Kazimierz Goebel.
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For Portugal:
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For Sweden:
G. Wold.

For Syria and Lebanon:
M. Morillon.

For Czechoslovakia:
Ing. Strnad.
Dr. Otto Kučera.
Ing. Jaromír Svoboda.
Václav Kučera.

For Tripolitania:
G. Gneme.
D. Crety.

For Tunis:
Crouzet.
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION, MADRID, 1932

For Turkey:
    Fahri.
    I. Cemal.
    Mazhar.

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:
    Eugène Hirschfeld.
    Alexandre Koradeev.

For Uruguay:
    (ad referendum of Government of Uruguay)
    Daniel Castellanos.

For Venezuela:
    César Mármol Cuervo.
    Antonio Reyes.

For Yugoslavia:
    D. A. Zlatanovitch.

ANNEX.
(See Article 1, § 2.)

DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION.

Telecommunication: Any telegraphic or telephonic communication of signs, signals, writing, facsimiles and sounds of any kind, by wire, wireless or other systems or processes of electric signalling or visual signalling (semaphores).

Radiocommunication: Any telecommunication by means of Hertzian waves.

Radiotelegram: A telegram originating in or destined for a mobile station, and transmitted over all or part of its course by the radiocommunication channels of the mobile service.

Government telegrams and radiotelegrams: Those originating with:
    (a) The Head of a State;
    (b) A Minister who is a member of a Government;
    (c) The Head of a colony, protectorate, overseas territory or territory under suzerainty, authority or mandate of the Contracting Governments;
    (d) Commanders-in-Chief of military forces, land, sea or air;
    (e) Diplomatic or consular agents of the Contracting Governments;
    (f) The Secretary-General of the League of Nations,

and also the replies to such communications.

Service telegrams and radiotelegrams: Those originating with telecommunication Administrations of the Contracting Governments or of any private enterprise recognised by one of these Governments.
and relating to international telecommunication or to objects of public interest mutually agreed upon by such Administrations.

Private telegrams and radiotelegrams: Telegrams and radiotelegrams other than service or Government telegrams and radiotelegrams.

Public correspondence: Any telecommunication which the offices and stations, by virtue of their availability to the public, must accept for transmission.

Private enterprise: Any individual or any company or corporation other than a governmental establishment or agency, recognised by the Government concerned, and operating telecommunication installations with a view to the exchange of public correspondence.

Administration: A Government Administration.

Public service: A service for the use of the public in general.

International service: A telecommunication service between offices or stations of different countries or between stations of the mobile service, unless these latter are of the same nationality and are within the limits of the country to which they belong. An internal or national telecommunication service, which is capable of causing interference with other services outside the limits of the country in which it operates, is considered as an international service from the point of view of interference.

Restricted service: A service which may only be used by specified persons or for particular purposes.

Mobile service: A radiocommunication service effected between mobile stations and land stations and between mobile stations themselves, special services excluded.
1 Traduction. — Translation.


Official text in French. These Regulations were communicated by the Spanish Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne and by the Netherlands Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne. The registration of these Regulations took place August 30th, 1934.

CHAPTER I.

Relation to the Working of Radiocommunication.

Article 1.

Application of the Telegraph Regulations to Radiocommunication.

So far as the present Regulations do not provide otherwise, provisions applicable to wire communication are also applicable to wireless communication.

CHAPTER II.

International System.

Article 2.

Composition of the System.

§ 1. Offices between which the exchange of telegrams is continuous or very active are, so far as practicable, connected by direct communication channels, provided in sufficient number to fulfil all the requirements of the service. These channels must reach the necessary mechanical, electrical and technical standards, regard being had, so far as practicable, to the recommendations of the International Telegraph Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.).

§ 2. If on the whole of the route, or on certain sections only, trunk cables are available, these should, so far as practicable, be used also for the provision of international channels of telegraph communication. For this purpose, the Administrations agree together on the procedure. As regards technical details, the joint recommendations of the International Telegraph Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.) and of the International Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.F.) are, so far as practicable, taken as a guide.

1 Traduction du Foreign Office de Sa Majesté britannique.  
1 Translation of His Britannic Majesty's Foreign Office.

2 Came into force January 1st, 1934 (see the list of ratifications and accessions, pages 481 to 485 of this Volume).

No. 3479
Article 3.

Use of Communication Channels.

§ 1. The operation of international communication channels is the subject of agreement between the Administrations concerned.

§ 2. Transmissions by international communication channels are only effected, as a general rule, by terminal offices. Each Administration, so far as it is concerned, arranges, on every important international communication channel, for one or more intermediate offices to take the place of the terminal office, when direct working between the two terminal offices becomes impossible.

§ 3. International communication channels, which are interrupted or are not in use, may, on national sections, be wholly or partly diverted from their normal purpose, on condition that the Administrations concerned restore them to their normal purpose as soon as the interruption ceases or as soon as they are asked to do so.

Article 4.

Maintenance of Communication Channels.

§ 1. Administrations make, for each of the international communication channels, arrangements adapted to secure the greatest benefit from it.

§ 2. (1) The terminal offices on busy international wires measure the electrical conditions (insulation, resistance, etc.) of these wires as often as they think necessary. They agree together as to the day and time of the measurements, communicate the results to one another and proceed as quickly as possible to remove faults ascertained.

(2) When trunk cables are used for the provision of busy international telegraph communication channels, the measurements are taken in accordance with the special provisions of the Telephone Regulations.

§ 3. In cases of interruption of international communication channels, the offices concerned inform one another of the result of their enquiries with a view to fixing the place and nature of the interruption; the Administrations concerned undertake to repair or, so far as practicable, to replace the defective section in the shortest possible time.

CHAPTER III.

Nature and Hours of Service of Offices.

Article 5.

Opening, Duration and Closing of Service. Legal Time.

§ 1. Each Administration fixes the hours during which offices shall remain open to the public.

§ 2. Important offices, working direct one with another, remain open, so far as practicable, day and night without interruption.

§ 3. In offices open permanently, the closing of daily sessions takes place at a time fixed by agreement between the offices in correspondence.

§ 4. Offices which are not permanently open may not close before transmitting all their international telegrams to an office which is open longer, or before receiving from the office in correspondence any international telegrams on hand at the time of closing.

§ 5. Between two offices in different countries which communicate directly, close of work is requested by the office closing to the one which remains open, and is given by the latter office.
When the two offices close at the same time, close of work is requested by the office belonging to the country whose capital is more to the east, and is given by the other office.

§ 6. With the exception of countries having two or more time zones, the same time is used in all offices in the same country. The legal time or times adopted by an Administration are notified to the other Administrations through the medium of the Bureau of the Union.

Article 6.

Symbols describing the Kind and Duration of the Service of Offices.

(1) The following symbols are used to describe the kind of service and the working hours of offices:

N  office permanently open (day and night);
R  land station (radiocommunication);
S  semaphore office;
K  office at which all kinds of telegrams may be handed in and which delivers only to callers (telegraph restant) and to persons within the limits of a railway station;
VK office at which either all kinds of telegrams or only those of railway passengers or station officials may be handed in, but no telegrams are delivered;
E  office open only during the stay of the Head of the State or of the Court;
B  office open only during the bathing season;
H  office open only during the winter season;
*  office temporarily closed.

(2) The foregoing symbols may be used in combination with one another.

(3) The symbols B and H are completed, so far as practicable, by the dates of opening and closing of the temporary office in question.

CHAPTER IV.
General Provisions relating to Correspondence.

Article 7.

Establishing the Identity of the Sender or Addressee.

The sender or the addressee of a private telegram must prove his identity when requested to do so by the office of origin or the office of destination respectively.

CHAPTER V.
Preparation and Handing-in of telegrams.

Article 8.

Plain and Secret Language. Acceptance of these Languages.

§ 1. The text of telegrams may be expressed in plain language or in secret language, the latter being divided into code language and cypher language. Each of these languages may be used alone or together with the others in the same telegram.

§ 2. All Administrations accept, in all their relations, telegrams in plain language. They may refuse to admit, both in acceptance and in delivery, private telegrams wholly or partly in secret language, but they must allow these telegrams to pass in transit, except in the case of suspension defined in Article 27 of the Convention.

No. 3479
Article 9.

Plain Language.

§ 1. Plain language is that which presents an intelligible meaning in one or more of the languages authorised for international telegraph correspondence, each word and each expression having the meaning normally assigned to it in the language to which it belongs.

§ 2. By telegrams in plain language are meant those of which the text is wholly in plain language. The character of a telegram in plain language is not, however, changed by the presence of numbers expressed either in letters or in figures, which have not a secret meaning, arbitrary addresses, commercial marks, exchange quotations, letters representing the signals of the International Code of Signals used in semaphore telegrams and radiotelegrams, abbreviations in current use in ordinary or commercial correspondence, such as fob, cif, caf, svp or any similar expression, the admissibility of which is decided by the country despatching the telegram, or a check word or check number placed at the beginning of the text in bank and similar telegrams.

§ 3. Each Administration designates, from among the languages used on the territory of the country to which it belongs, those which it authorises for use in international telegraph correspondence in plain language. The use of Latin and Esperanto is also authorised.

Article 10.

Code Language.

§ 1. Code language is composed either of artificial words, or of real words not used with the meaning normally assigned to them in the language to which they belong and consequently not forming intelligible phrases in one or more of the languages authorised for telegraph correspondence in plain language, or lastly of a mixture of real words as defined and artificial words.

§ 2. (1) By telegrams in code language are meant those of which the text contains words belonging to this language.

(2) The code words, whether real or artificial, must not contain more than five letters; they may be formed in any way. They must not contain the accented letter è.

§ 3. The officer who accepts a telegram in code language enters on the form the service instruction = CDE =, which is transmitted to destination at the beginning of the preamble of the telegram.

§ 4. CDE telegrams are charged at 6/10ths of the full rate in the case of the extra-European system, and at 7/10ths of the full rate in the case of the European system.

§ 5. (1) Telegraphs of which the text contains words in code language and words in plain language and/or figures and groups of figures are considered, for the purpose of charging, as belonging to code language. Nevertheless:

(a) The number of figures or groups of figures must not exceed one-half of the number of chargeable words in the text and signature;

(b) For the purpose of charging, bank and similar telegrams expressed in plain language which contain a check word or check number placed at the beginning of the text (Art. 9, § 2) are not considered as code telegrams.

(2) Telegrams of which the text contains words in code language and groups of figures in excess of one-half of the chargeable words in the text and signature are considered, for the purpose of charging, as telegrams in cypher language.
§ 6. The sender of a telegram in code language or code language mixed with another language must produce the code from which the text or part of the text of the telegram has been compiled, if the office of origin or the Administration to which this office is subject requests it.

Article II.
Cypher Language.

§ 1. Cypher language is formed:
1st. Of Arabic figures, groups or series of Arabic figures with a secret meaning;
2nd. Of words, names, expressions or combinations of letters, with the exception of the letter é, not fulfilling the conditions of plain language (Art. 9) or code language (Art. 10).

§ 2. The combination, in one group, of figures and letters with a secret meaning is not allowed.

§ 3. The groups indicated in Article 9, § 2, are not considered as having a secret meaning.

Article 12.
Preparation of Telegrams. Characters which may be used.

§ 1. The original telegram must be legibly written in characters which have an equivalent in the table of telegraph signals given below and which are used in the country in which the telegram is presented.

§ 2. These characters are as follows:
Figures: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0.
Signs of punctuation: Full stop (.), comma (,), colon (:), note of interrogation (?), apostrophe (‘), hyphen or dash (—).
Other signs used in writing: Brackets ( ), fraction bar (/), underline (__).

§ 3. Every footnote, insertion, erasure, elimination or correction must be approved by the sender or his representative.

§ 4. (1) Roman figures are admitted as written, but are transmitted as Arabic figures.
(2) If, however, the sender of a telegram desires the addressee to be informed that Roman figures are intended, he writes the Arabic figure or figures, and inserts the word “Roman” in front of the figure or figures.

§ 5. The multiplication sign (×) is admitted, although it has no equivalent in the table in these Regulations. It is replaced in transmission by the letter X, which is counted as a separate word.

§ 6. (1) Expressions such as 30a, 30me, 30ne, 10, 20, 15, 1 (minute), 2 (second), etc., cannot be reproduced by the instruments; senders must substitute an equivalent which can be telegraphed, thus, for example, for the expressions quoted above: 30 power a (or 30 a), trentième, trentaine, primo, secundo, B in diamond, 1 minute, 1 second, etc.
(2) If, however, the expressions 30a, 30b, etc., 30 bis, 30 ter, etc., 30 I, 30 II, etc., 30t, 30s, etc., indicating the number of a house, appear in an address, the counter officer separates the number from the letters or figures accompanying it, by an oblique stroke. The same rule is applied in transmitting house numbers such as 30 A, 30 B, etc. The expressions in question are consequently transmitted in the following form: 30/A, 30/B, etc., 30/bis, 30/ter, etc., 30/I, 30/2, etc., 30/í, 30/2, etc., 30/A, 30/B, etc.
Article 13.

Order of Arrangement of the Various Parts of a Telegram.

The various parts of which a telegram may consist must be written in the following order: 1st, paid service indications; 2nd, address; 3rd, text; 4th, signature.

Article 14.

Forms of Paid Service Indications.

§ 1. Paid service indications and forms for their transmission.

- Urgent = D
- Partially urgent = PU
- Reply paid x = RPx
- Collation = TC
- Telegraphic notification of delivery (telegram with) = PC
- Postal notification of delivery (telegram with) = PCP
- To follow = FS
- Post = Poste
- Registered post = PR
- Poste restante = GP
- Poste restante registered = GPR
- Air mail = PAV
- Telegraph restant = TR
- Express = Exprès
- Express paid = XP
- Personal delivery = MP
- Open = Ouvert
- Day (delivery) = Jour
- Night (delivery) = Nuit
- X addresses = TMx
- Communicate all addresses = CTA
- X days... = Jx
- Press telegram = Presse
- Deferred telegram = LC
- Semaphore telegram = SEM
- European letter telegram = ELT
- Extra-European letter telegram = NLT
- or in certain relations = DLT
- Telegram to be delivered on a de luxe form = LX
- Greetings telegram = XLT
- Telegram of which delivery by telephone is compulsory... = TF
- Telegram redirected at the request of the addressee = Reexpédié de
- Meteorological telegram at reduced rate = OBS
- ST to which the reply is to be given by ordinary letter = Lettre
- ST to which the reply is to be given by registered letter = Lettre RCM
- Retransmission of a radiotelegram by a ship or aircraft station = RM

§ 2. (1) Any paid service indication allowed by these Regulations which the sender wishes to use must be written on the form immediately before the address.

(2) In a multiple telegram, the sender must write these indications before each address to which they relate. In an urgent multiple telegram, a partially urgent multiple telegram, a multiple
press telegram, a multiple deferred telegram, or a collated multiple telegram, however, it is sufficient for the corresponding indications to be written once only, before the first address.

§ 3. Paid service indications may be written in any form, but they are charged and transmitted only in the abbreviated form provided in the Regulations. The counter officer strikes out the indication written by the sender in any other than the regulation abbreviated form and substitutes for it the corresponding abbreviation, placed between two double hyphens (example: = TC =).

Article 15.

Wording of the Address.

§ 1. The address must contain all the particulars necessary to ensure delivery of the telegram to the addressee, without enquiry or requests for information.

§ 2. (1) Every address, to be admissible, must contain at least two words, the first designating the addressee and the second the name of the telegraph office of the locality of destination.

(2) When this locality is not served by the international communication channels, the provisions of Article 62 are observed.

(3) The address must, in the case of large towns, include the name of the street and the number, or, in the absence of these particulars, it must state the profession of the addressee or give any other useful information.

(4) Even for small localities, the designation of the addressee must be supplemented, so far as possible, by further particulars for the guidance of the office of delivery.

§ 3. In telegrams for China, groups of four figures may be used to designate the name and abode of the addressee.

§ 4. Particulars in the address must be written in the language of the country of destination or in French; surnames, christian names, names of firms and particulars of residence are, however, accepted as the sender writes them.

§ 5. (1) The address may be composed of the name of the addressee followed by the word "telephone" and his telephone number. The address is then worded as in the following example "Pauli telephone Passy 5074 Paris", and the delivery of the telegram to the addressee by telephone is optional.

(2) If the sender desires that the delivery of his telegram to the addressee by telephone should be obligatory, he writes before the address the paid service indication = TF = followed by the telephone number of the addressee; for example: = TF Passy 5074 = Pauli Paris. The office of destination is then bound to forward the telegram by telephone, unless this is contrary to the regulations of the Administration to which that office is subject.

§ 6. The address may also be composed of the addressee's name and his post office box number. The address is then worded as follows: "Pauli boîte postale 275 Paris".

§ 7. When a telegram is addressed to a person at the address of another, the address must contain, immediately after the name of the actual addressee, the expression "chez", "aux soins de" or other equivalent expression.

§ 8. The address of telegrams addressed "poste restante" or "telegraph restant" must give the name of the addressee; the use of initials, figures, christian names only and fictitious names is not allowed in the address of such messages.

§ 9. The address may be written in an arbitrary or abbreviated form. The right to have telegrams so addressed delivered is, however, subject to special arrangement between the addressee and the telegraph office of destination.

§ 10. If, in the locality of destination, the delivery of telegrams is effected by several offices worked by different Administrations or private enterprises, their offices communicate to any one
of their number, on request, the information necessary for the delivery of a telegram received by
that office with a registered address unknown to it but authorised by an Administration or private
enterprise to which one of the other offices is subject.

§ 11. The name of the telegraph office of destination must be placed after the words in the
address which designate the addressee and his residence, when mentioned; it must be written as it
appears in the first column of the International List of Telegraph Offices. This name may only be
followed by the name of the territorial sub-division or by the name of the country or by both. If both
are used, the name of the territorial sub-division must come first after the name of the office of
destination.

§ 12. (1) When the name of the locality given as the destination, or that of the land station
chosen for the transmission of a radiotelegram, does not appear in the relative International List,
the sender must be required to write, after this name, either the name of the territorial sub-division,
or the name of the country of destination, or both these names or other particulars which he considers
adequate for the forwarding of his telegram. The same course is followed when there are several
offices of the name given and the sender is not in the position to furnish definite information from
which the official designation of the locality can be traced.

(2) In either case, the telegram is accepted only at the risk of the sender.

§ 13. If the address is not in conformity with the provisions of §§ 2 (1), 8 and 12 (1) of this
Article, the telegram is refused.

§ 14. In all cases of insufficient address, the telegram is accepted only at the risk of the sender,
if he insists on sending it; in any event, the sender bears the consequences of an insufficient address.

Article 16.

Wording of the Text.

§ 1. The text of telegrams must be written in accordance with the provisions of Articles
8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of these Regulations.

§ 2. Telegrams which contain only an address are not admitted.

Article 17.

Wording of the Signature; Legal Verification.

§ 1. A signature is not compulsory; it may be written by the sender in any form.

§ 2. The sender has the right to include in his telegram the verification of his signature,
if this verification has been attested by a competent authority according to the laws of the country
of origin. He may have the verification transmitted either as it is written or in the form: "signature
verified by . . . .". The verification is placed after the signature of the telegram.

§ 3. The office of origin satisfies itself that the verification is genuine. It must refuse to accept
or transmit the verification if it has not been attested in accordance with the laws of the country
of origin.

CHAPTER VI.

Counting of Words.

Article 18.

Rules Applicable to All Parts of a Telegram.

§ 1. (1) Everything that the sender writes on his copy for transmission is charged and
therefore included in the number of words, with the exception of the route indication.
(2) Nevertheless, dashes used only to separate on the sender’s copy the different words or groups of the telegram are neither charged nor transmitted, and signs of punctuation, apostrophes and hyphens are transmitted and, consequently, charged only at the special request of the sender.

(3) When signs of punctuation, instead of being used separately, are repeated one after the other, they are charged like groups of figures (§§ 7 and 8).

§ 2. (1) The nature of the telegram, the name of the office of origin, the number of the telegram, the date and time of handing-in, the service instructions (for example: “Etat”, “Percevoir”), route indications and the words, numbers or signs which form the preamble are not charged. Such of these particulars as reach the office of delivery and in all cases the date and time of handing-in, of which the transmission is compulsory, appear on the copy delivered to the addressee.

(2) The sender may include any or all of the said particulars in the text of his telegram. They are then comprised in the number of chargeable words.

§ 3. The verification of the signature, as transmitted, is comprised in the number of chargeable words.

§ 4. At the time of acceptance of a telegram of more than fifty words, the counter officer marks with a cross (1) the last word of each section of fifty actual words (irrespective of the rules of charging), the paid service indications and the words in the address being included in the first section.

§ 5. The following are counted as one word in all languages:

(a) Each paid service indication in the form in which it appears in Article 14, §1, in the second column;

(b) In money order telegrams, the name of the post office of issue, the name of the post office of payment and the name of the locality in which the payee lives. The counter officer must observe Article 19, § 2, in so far as it is applicable to money order telegrams;

(c) Every isolated character, letter or figure and every sign of punctuation, apostrophe, hyphen or fraction bar, transmitted at the request of the sender (§ 1);

(d) An underline, irrespective of its length;

(e) Brackets (the two signs forming).

§ 6. Words separated or joined by an apostrophe, a hyphen or fraction bar are counted as separate words.

§ 7. Groups of figures, groups of letters, and ordinal numbers composed of figures and letters are counted at the rate of five characters to a word, plus one word for any excess.

§ 8. Full stops, commas, colons, dashes and fraction bars are counted as a figure or a letter in the group in which they appear. The same rule applies to letters or figures added to a house number in an address, even when the address is in the text or signature of a telegram.

§ 9. (1) Combinations or alterations of words contrary to the usage of the language to which they belong are not allowed.

(2) Nevertheless, family names belonging to one person, the full names of places, squares, boulevards, streets and other public ways, names of ships, designations of aircraft, compound words which can be justified if necessary, whole numbers, fractions, decimal or fractional numbers written in words, may be grouped as a single word, which is counted in accordance with the provisions of Article 20, § 1.

(1) Transmitted as “double hyphen” [Art. 37, § 8 (1)].

No. 3479
(3) Numbers written in words in which the figures are represented separately or in groups — for example: thirty thirty instead of three thousand and thirty or six four six instead of six hundred and forty six, are counted in the same way.

§ 10. The counting of the office or mobile station of origin is decisive, both for transmission and for the international accounts.

**Article 19.**

**COUNTING OF WORDS IN THE ADDRESS.**

§ 1. The following are counted as one word in the address:

(a) The name of the telegraph office, land station or mobile station of destination written as it appears in the first column of the International Lists and completed by all the particulars given in that column;

(b) The name of the telegraph office of destination or that of the land station completed either by the name of the country or smaller division of territory, or both or by any other particulars, when the name of the office has not been published in the International Lists (Art. 15, § 12);

(c) The names of countries or smaller divisions of territory written as shown in the International Lists, including any alternative forms given in the prefaces to the Lists.

§ 2. If it has not already been done, the counter officer joins up the different parts of each of the expressions which are specified under (a), (b) and (c) of § 1 respectively and are counted as one word.

§ 3. The names of streets and houses, composed of figures and letters, are counted at the rate of five figures or letters to a word, plus one word for any excess.

§ 4. A fraction bar is not counted as a character in a group of figures or of figures or letters forming a house number, even when the sender has written it upon his copy. [Art. 12, § 6 (2).]

§ 5. Every other word in the address is counted at the rate of fifteen characters to the word, plus one word for any excess, even in the case of a telegram of which the text is written in secret language or a mixture of plain and secret language.

**Article 20.**

**COUNTING OF WORDS IN THE TEXT.**

§ 1. (1) In telegrams of which the text is entirely in plain language, each single word and each authorised compound word is charged at the rate of fifteen characters to the word, plus one word for the excess, if any. Commercial marks are counted at the rate of five characters to the word, plus one word for the excess, if any.

(2) In meteorological telegrams, the letter x is counted as a figure in the group of figures in which it appears.

(3) The method of counting prescribed in sub-paragraph (1) applies to bank telegrams and telegrams of a similar kind containing a check word or check number as the first word of a plain language text. The length of the check word or check number may not, however, exceed five letters of five figures.

§ 2. Nevertheless, the names of telegraph offices and of land and mobile stations as defined in Article 19, § 1, names of towns, countries and smaller divisions of territory may be grouped in a single word, which is counted in accordance with the provisions of § 1.
§ 3. (1) In code language as defined in Article 10, the maximum length of a word is fixed at five letters.

(2) In a mixed telegram of which the text contains both plain language words and code words, the plain language words in the text are counted at the rate of five letters to the word, plus one word for any excess.

(3) If the mixed telegram also contains cypher language in the text, the cypher words are counted at the rate of five characters to the word, plus one word for any excess.

(4) Words not fulfilling the conditions of either plain language or code language are counted at the rate of five letters to the word, plus one word for any excess.

§ 4. If the mixed telegram contains only words in plain language and words in cypher language, the telegram is charged at the full rate and the words in plain language are counted in accordance with the provisions of § 1 of this Article, and those in cypher language in accordance with the provisions of Article 18, §§ 7 and 8.

Article 21.
COUNTING OF WORDS IN THE SIGNATURE.

§ 1. Each word in the signature is counted at the rate of fifteen characters to the word, plus one word for any excess, even in the case of a telegram of which the text is in secret language or a mixture of plain and secret language.

§ 2. Nevertheless, the names of telegraph offices and land and mobile stations as defined in Article 19, § 1, names of towns, countries and smaller divisions of territory may be grouped in a single word, which is counted in accordance with the provisions of Article 20, § 1.

Article 22.
INDICATION OF THE NUMBER OF WORDS IN THE PREAMBLE.

§ 1. In the case of difference between the number of words reckoned according to the rules of counting and the number of actual words (including isolated letters and figures, groups of letters and of figures and punctuation and other signs), a fraction is used, except in service telegrams and unpaid service advices, the numerator indicating the number of words reckoned according to the rules of counting and the denominator the number of actual words.

§ 2. This rule applies specially:
1st. To the case of a telegram in plain language containing words of more than 15 characters;
2nd. To the case of a telegram, of which the text is in code language, containing plain language words of more than 5 letters;
3rd. To groups of figures or letters comprising more than 5 characters.

Article 23.
IRREGULARITIES IN THE COUNTING OF WORDS. CORRECTION OF ERRORS.

§ 1. As an exception to the general rule laid down in Article 18, § 10, when a telegram in plain language or the plain language part of a mixed telegram contains combinations or alterations of words of a language other than the language or languages of the country of origin, contrary to the usage of that language, Administrations have the right to direct that the delivery office shall collect from the addressee the amount undercharged. When this right is exercised, the delivery office may decline to deliver the telegram if the addressee refuses to pay.
§ 2. Administrations which make use of the foregoing provision notify this to the other Administrations through the medium of the Bureau of the Union.

§ 3. In the case of refusal to pay, a service advice worded as follows is sent to the office of origin "A Wien Paris 181710 (date and time of handing-in) = 456 eighteenth Lemoine (number of telegram, date in words, name of addressee) . . . (quote the words irregularly combined or altered) . . . words (state how many words should have been charged) ". If the sender, on being duly informed of the reason for non-delivery, agrees to pay the deficiency, a service advice worded as follows is sent to the office of destination: "A Paris Wien 181940 (date and time of handing-in) = 456 eighteenth Lemoine (number of telegram, date in words, name of addressee) deficiency collected ". On receipt of this service, the delivery office delivers the telegram, if it has been withheld.

§ 4. In the application of this Article, and also Article 18, § 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10, Article 19, § 2, and Article 20, a ship is regarded as forming part of the territory of the Government to which it is subject.

§ 5. When the Administration of origin ascertains that an undercharge has been made for a telegram, it may collect the deficiency from the sender, and it acts similarly when the irregularity is brought to its notice by an Administration of transit or the Administration of delivery. In the latter case, if the charges can be collected, their shares of the amount are due to the different Administrations concerned.

§ 6. A transit or delivery office may not suspend the transmission or delivery of a telegram except in the case provided for in § 1.

§ 7. When the office of destination observes that a deferred telegram, expressed in a language other than one of those of the country of origin, does not comply with the conditions laid down in § 2 of Article 75, or that a deferred telegram does not comply with the conditions laid down in § 4, 5 (1) and (2) of Article 75, it may collect from the addressee a supplementary charge equal to the difference between the cost of the telegram at full and at deferred rate.

§ 8. The same provisions are applicable to letter telegrams and greetings telegrams.

§ 9. If the addressee refuses to pay this charge, the provisions of § § 1 and 3 are applied

Article 24.

Examples of Counting of Words.

The following examples determine the interpretation of the rules to be observed for counting words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New York (1)</th>
<th>Newyork</th>
<th>Frankfurt Main (1)</th>
<th>Frankfurtmain</th>
<th>Sanct Pölten (1)</th>
<th>Sanctpölten</th>
<th>Emmingen, Kr. Soltau (1) (2)</th>
<th>Emmingenkrsoltau (10 characters)</th>
<th>Emmingen, Württ (1) (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) In the address, these different expressions are joined by the counter officer.

(2) Names of offices conforming with the indications in the first column of the International List of Telegraph Offices.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of words</th>
<th>In the address</th>
<th>In the text and signature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emmingenwürtt</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New South Wales</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newsouthwales</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>= RP 2.50 = (paid service indication)</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>= Réexpédié de Tokio = (paid service indication)</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of words</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Van de Brande</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van debranide</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vandebranide</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Du Bois</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dubois (personal name)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgrave Square</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgravesquare</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyde Park</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydepark</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydepark square</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydeparksquare</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint James street</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saintjames street</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saintjamesstreet (16 characters)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stjamesstreet</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th Avenue</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>332nd Street</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East 36 street</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East thirtysix street</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East thirtysixstreet</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rue de la paix</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rue dela paix</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rue de lapaix</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rue delapaix</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruedelapaix</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boulevarditaliens (17 characters)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boulevarddesitaliens (20 characters)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bditaliens</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corso Umberto</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corsoumberto</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corso Carlo Felice</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corso Carolofelice</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corsocarlolofelice (16 characters)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**House Numbers.**

| 5 bis (transmitted in the address 5/bis) | 1 |
| 15 A or 15a (transmitted in the address 15/a) | 1 |
| 15-3 or 15g (transmitted in the address 15/3) | 1 |
| 15 bpr (transmitted in the address 15/bpr) (5 characters) | 1 |

\(^{(1)}\) In the address, these different expressions are joined by the counter officer.

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Number of words

15/3 h I (transmitted in the address 15/3/h/1) (5 characters) ... ... ... ... 1
15 bis/4 (transmitted in the address 15/bis/4) (6 characters) ... ... ... ... 2
A 15 (transmitted in the address a/15) ... ... ... ... ... 1
1021 A/5 (transmitted in the address 1021/a/5) (6 characters) ... ... ... ... 2
19 B/4 øg (transmitted in the address 19/b/4/øg) (6 characters) ... ... ... ... 2

Two hundred and thirty four ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 5
Two hundred and thirty-four (23 characters) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 2
Trois deuxiers ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 2
Trois-deuxiers ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1
Troisneufdixièmes (17 characters) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 2
Sixfoursix (instead of 646) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1
Quatorze vingt (instead of 1420) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1
Éventwees (instead of 126) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1
Einzeiwvier (instead of 124) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1
Un deux quatre (three different numbers) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 3
Deux mille cent quatre-vingt-quatorze ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 6
Deuxmillecentquatrevingtquatorze (32 characters) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 3
Responsabilité (14 characters) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1
Incompréhensible (16 characters) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 2

Wie geht's (1) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 4
Wie geht's ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 3
Wie geht's (2) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 2
a-t-il (1) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 5
a-t-il ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 3
c'est - à - dire (1) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 7
c'est-à-dire ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 4
aujourd'hui ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 2
aujourd'hui ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1
porte-monnaie ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 2
porte-monnaie ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1
Prince of Wales ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 3
Princeofwales (ship) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1
3/4 S (one group, 4 characters) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1
44 1/2 (5 characters) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1
444 1/2 (6 characters) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 2
444.5 (5 characters) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1
444.55 (6 characters) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 2
44/2 (4 characters) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1
44/ (3 characters) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1
27th ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1
17me ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1
233rd ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1
2 % (4 characters) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1

(1) The sign or signs of punctuation, etc., of which transmission has been requested, are underlined with a small dash by the counter officer, in order to attract the attention of the signalling officer.

(2) Combinations sanctioned by use.

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CHAPTER VII.

TARIFFS AND CHARGING.

Article 25.

EUROPEAN AND extra-EUROPEAN SYSTEMS.

§ 1. As regards the application of charges and certain service rules, telegrams are subject either to the European system or to the extra-European system.

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§ 2. The European system includes all the countries of Europe, with Algeria and those territories outside Europe which are declared by the respective Administrations to belong to the European system.

§ 3. The extra-European system includes all countries other than those indicated in the previous paragraph.

§ 4. A telegram is subject to the rules of the European system when it passes exclusively over the communications of countries belonging to that system.

§ 5. Governments which have, outside Europe, channels of communication in respect of which they have acceded to the Convention, declare whether they mean to apply to them the European or the extra-European system. This declaration is implied in the relative entry, in the tables of rates, or is notified subsequently through the medium of the Bureau of the Union.

Article 26.

COMPOSITION OF THE TARIFF.

§ 1. The tariff for the telegraphic or radioelectric transmission of international correspondence is made up:

(a) Of the terminal rates of the Administrations of origin and destination;
(b) Of the transit rates of intermediate Administrations in cases where the territory, installations or channels of communication of those Administrations are used for the transmission of correspondence;
(c) Where the case arises, of the transit rate of each of the two stations performing a radioelectric transmission or of cables used for submarine transmission.

§ 2. The rates resulting from the application of the provisions of § 1 to correspondence exchanged between the offices of any two countries of the Union must be uniform by the same route and in the two directions.

§ 3. The tariff is established by word pure and simple. Nevertheless:

(a) For telegrams in code language, a minimum charge as for five words is compulsorily collected;
(b) For correspondence of the European system, each Administration has the right to impose a minimum charge which must not exceed one franc fifty (1 fr. 50) per telegram, or to collect the charge in any way convenient to it, subject to the observance of Articles 30 and 31.

§ 4. Any Administration which provides a direct transit channel for international communica tion may require the terminal Administrations to guarantee a minimum revenue from transit charges.

Article 27.

FIXING OF ELEMENTARY RATES IN THE EUROPEAN SYSTEM.

§ 1. (1) For correspondence of the European system, the rates are fixed in accordance with Table A published by the Bureau of the Union. These rates must not, however, be greater than:

(a) Twelve centimes (0 fr. 12), terminal rate, and seven centimes (0 fr. 07), transit rate, for the following countries: Germany, Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy;
(b) Thirty-five centimes (0 fr. 35), terminal rate, and thirty centimes (0 fr. 30), transit rate, for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;
(c) Twenty centimes (0 fr. 20), terminal rate, and fifteen centimes (0 fr. 15), transit rate, for Turkey;
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(d) Nine centimes (0 fr. 09), terminal rate, and seven centimes (0 fr. 07), transit rate, for the other countries of Europe.

(2) As an exceptional and temporary measure, in the case of Finland, Iceland, Norway, Poland and Sweden, the terminal rate is fixed at ten centimes (0 fr. 10). The transit rate of these countries is fixed at seven centimes (0 fr. 07).

§ 2. (1) For traffic exchanged radioelectrically between countries of the European system, the radioelectric rate contemplated in Article 26, § 1 (c), may not be less than the total of the telegraph rates which would be due to the transit Administrations for the same traffic exchanged by the least expensive telegraph route.

(2) When the relations are between two State radioelectric stations, the whole transit charges are shared equally between them. When one or more intermediate State radioelectric stations, situated on the least expensive telegraph route, intervene, the transit rates are shared in the same way for each section.

§ 3. When the intermediate stations used are not situated on the least expensive telegraph route, the charge to be collected from the sender, which may not be less than the charge for the least expensive telegraph route, is fixed and shared by agreement between the Administrations concerned, provided always that the normal terminal rates are applied.

§ 4. (1) In the European system, all Administrations have the right to reduce their terminal and transit rates. These modifications must, however, have as their aim and result, not the creation of competition in charges between existing routes, but rather the opening to the public, at equal rates, of as many routes as possible.

(2) The combinations of rates must be adjusted in such a way that the terminal rate of origin shall always be the same, whatever the route followed, and similarly with the terminal rate of destination.

(3) The tariffs resulting from these modifications must be notified to the Bureau of the Union with a view to their inclusion in Table A.

§ 5. The charge to be collected for telegrams between two countries of the European system is always and by all routes the charge by the normal route in operation, which, by application of the elementary rates and the rates for the cable and radioelectric sections if any, as shown in Table A, gives the lowest figure, except in the case contemplated in §§ 3 and 6.

§ 6. If, however, the sender, taking advantage of the option allowed to him by Article 47, has prescribed the route to be followed, he must pay the charge proper to that route.

Article 28.

FIXING OF ELEMENTARY RATES IN THE EXTRA-EUROPEAN SYSTEM.

§ 1. For correspondence of the extra-European system, the terminal and transit rates are fixed in accordance with Table B published by the Bureau of the Union. The rates of the countries included in the European system, with the exception of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, may not, however, exceed:

(a) Twenty centimes (0 fr. 20), terminal rate, and fifteen centimes (0 fr. 15), transit rate, for Germany, Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy and Turkey (1).

(b) Fifteen centimes (0 fr. 15), terminal rate, and twelve centimes (0 fr. 12), transit rate, for all the other countries.

(1) It is agreed that Germany, France and Italy may provisionally and temporarily increase their terminal rate to twenty-two centimes (0 fr. 22), and that Germany and Spain may provisionally and temporarily maintain their transit charges in force at the time of signature of these Regulations.

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§ 2. In the extra-European system, all Administrations have the right (subject in the case of European Administrations to the prescribed maxima) to modify their terminal and transit rates for all or part of their relations, on condition that the terminal rates thus fixed are applicable to all routes between the same two countries.

§ 3. (1) In the extra-European system, each Administration notifies to its own offices the routes applicable to telegrams handed in by the sender without a route indication. When the route notified by the Administration is not the cheapest, the Administration of origin is bound to transmit the route indication in the preamble of telegrams, when necessary to ensure the correct forwarding of the telegrams.

(2) In the case of telegrams with a route indication, the provisions of Article 27, § 6, are applied.

Article 29.

INTERVAL BEFORE APPLICATION OF NEW RATES.

§ 1. No new rate, and no modification either general or of detail relative to tariffs, is effective until 15 days after its notification (1) by the Bureau of the Union, excluding the day of despatch, and it is not applied until the 1st or 16th of the month, whichever date next follows the expiration of this period.

§ 2. (1) The interval of 15 days is reduced to 10 days for modifications intended to equalise rates to those already notified for competing routes.

(2) Nevertheless, for radiotelegrams originating with mobile stations, modifications of telegraph tariffs are not applicable until a month after the periods fixed in § 1.

§ 3. The provisions of the above paragraphs admit of no exception.

Article 30.

[RIGHT TO ROUND OFF RATES.

§ 1. The charges to be collected by virtue of Articles 25 to 29 may be rounded up or down either after application of the normal word rates fixed according to the Tables published by the Bureau of the Union, or after increasing or diminishing these normal rates in accordance with the monetary or other convenience of the country of origin.

§ 2. Modifications made by virtue of the previous paragraph apply only to the charge collected by the office of origin and do not involve any alteration in the share of rates proper to the other Administrations concerned. They must be arranged so that the difference between the charge collected for a telegram of fifteen words and the charge calculated exactly in accordance with the Tables by means of the gold franc equivalent, fixed in conformity with the provisions of the following Article, is not more than one-fifteenth of the latter rate, that is, the regulation charge for one word.

Article 31.

FIXING OF MONETARY EQUIVALENTS.

§ 1. In order to ensure the uniformity of charge prescribed by Article 26, § 2, the countries of the Union fix, for the collection of their charges, an equivalent in their respective currencies approximating as nearly as possible to the value of the gold franc.

(1) If there are several notifications, the date of the first only is to be considered in reckoning the interval.

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§ 2. Each country notifies the equivalent which it has chosen direct to the Bureau of the Union. The Bureau of the Union prepares a table of equivalents and transmits it to all the Administrations of the Union.

§ 3. The equivalent of the gold franc may undergo in each country changes corresponding to the rise or fall in value of the currency of the country. The Administration which modifies its equivalent fixes the date from which it will collect charges according to the new equivalent; it notifies this to the Bureau of the Union, which informs all the Administrations of the Union.

CHAPTER VIII.

COLLECTION OF CHARGES.

Article 32.

COLLECTION ON HANDING-IN; COLLECTION ON DELIVERY.

§ 1. Charges are collected from the sender, except in the cases provided for in these Regulations, where they are collected from the addressee.

§ 2. The sender of an international telegram has the right to ask for a receipt showing the amount charged. The Administration of origin has the right to charge for this service a fee not exceeding fifty centimes (0 fr. 50).

§ 3. When a charge is due on delivery, the telegram is only delivered to the addressee on payment of the amount due, except when the Regulations provide otherwise (Art. 59, 60 and 62).

§ 4. If the charge to be paid on delivery is not collected, the loss is borne by the Administration of delivery, in the absence of special arrangements made in conformity with Article 13 of the Convention.

§ 5. Telegraph Administrations, however, take measures, so far as possible, by obtaining, when necessary, a deposit from the sender with a view to ensure that when charges payable on delivery are not collected either through the addressee's refusal to pay or through inability to find him, they shall be recovered from the sender, except where these Regulations provide otherwise (Art. 60, § 4).

Article 33.

PROHIBITION OF THE GRANT OF REBATES. PENALTIES.

The Administrations of the Union reserve to themselves the right to take action against private enterprises which, either directly or through the medium of their agents or sub-agents, grant to senders or addressees, in any way whatsoever (per word, per telegram, by means of discounts, etc.), rebates having the effect of reducing the charges notified to the Bureau of the Union. Such action may involve the suspension of service with these enterprises.

Article 34.

ERRORS IN COLLECTION.

§ 1. Amounts undercharged in error must be made good by the sender.

§ 2. Amounts overcharged in error and the value of excess stamps affixed to telegrams are refunded to the sender on application, if it is made during the period fixed in Article 82, § 1.
CHAPTER IX.
TRANSMISSION SIGNALS.

Article 35.
TRANSMISSION SIGNALS OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH ALPHABETS Nos. 1 AND 2, MORSE CODE SIGNALS AND SIGNALS OF THE HUGHES AND SIEMENS INSTRUMENTS.

§ 1. The following tables show the signals of the international telegraph alphabets Nos. 1 and 2, the Morse code signals and the signals of the Hughes and Siemens instruments.

§ 2. Signals of multiplex instruments according to the international alphabet No. 1.

Letters.
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Figures.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Punctuation and Other Signs.

Each space between two words, between two numbers or between a word and a number is indicated by a "blank". Similarly, a number is separated from a sign which does not belong to the number by a "blank". A group consisting of figures and letters must be separated by two "blanks" from the expression (word or number) which precedes it and that which follows it. A fraction or a fractional number is separated by two "blanks" from another group of letters or figures which precedes or follows it, the fraction itself being separated by a "blank" from the whole number with which it is used.

Examples: 1 3/4 and not 13/4; 3/4 8 and not 3/48; 363 1/2 4 5642 and not 363 1/2 4 5642. Words and passages underlined are preceded and followed by two dashes (examples: — sans retard — ) ; they are underlined by hand by the receiving operator.

Accents on the letter E are made by hand when they are essential to the meaning (example: achète, acheté). In the latter case, the sending telegraphist repeats the word after the signature, signalling the accented E between two "blanks" so as to draw the attention of the receiving operator to it.

To call the office, the word "ohe" is transmitted followed by the indicator of the office called, finishing with several inversions (alternate tapping of the keys for the signals "letter blank" and "figure blank").

To indicate an error in transmission: the signal *
To give "wait": the combination ATT
To indicate the end of a telegram: the signal +
To indicate the end of the transmission: the two signals + ?
To indicate the end of work: the two signals + + given by the office which has transmitted the last telegram.
The following table shows the current impulses for the transmission of letters and signs, and indicates the polarity of the various impulses:

**INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH ALPHABET, No. 1.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Signal</th>
<th>Letter Shift</th>
<th>Figure Shift</th>
<th>No. of impulses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-   +   +   +   +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>+   +   -   -   +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-   +   -   -   +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-   -   -   -   +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>+   -   +   +   +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>+   -   -   -   +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>+   -   +   -   +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-   -   +   +   +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>+   -   -   -   +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-   +   +   -   +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>(</td>
<td>-   +   +   -   +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>-   -   +   -   +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>)</td>
<td>+   -   +   -   +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>(</td>
<td>+   -   -   -   +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-   -   -   +   +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>-   -   -   -   -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>-   +   -   -   -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+   +   -   -   +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+   -   +   -   +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>(</td>
<td>-   +   -   -   +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-   +   -   +   +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>'</td>
<td>-   -   -   +   +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>+   -   -   +   +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>,</td>
<td>+   -   +   +   +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>+   +   -   +   +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Z</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>-   -   +   +   +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Carriage Return</td>
<td>(</td>
<td>-   -   +   +   +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Fresh line</td>
<td>(</td>
<td>-   +   +   +   -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Letter blank (space)</td>
<td>+   +   +   +   -</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Figure blank (space)</td>
<td>+   +   +   -   +</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>) ( (Error)</td>
<td>) ( (Error)</td>
<td>+   +   +   -   -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Instrument a’ rest.</td>
<td>+   +   +   +   +</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Negative current.
+ Positive current.

(*) At the disposal of each Administration for its internal service.

(¹) For page printers.
§ 3. Signals of the start-stop instrument according to International Telegraph Alphabet No. 2.

**Letters.**

\[ \text{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ} \]

\[ \text{0123456789} \]

**Figures.**

\[ \text{Letters.} \]

\[ \text{Full stop} \ldots \text{;} \]
\[ \text{Comma} \ldots \text{,} \]
\[ \text{Colon} \ldots \text{;} \]
\[ \text{Hyphen or dash} \ldots \text{–} \]
\[ \text{Hyphen or dash} \ldots \text{–} \]
\[ \text{Fraction bar} \ldots \text{/} \]
\[ \text{Double hyphen} \ldots \text{––} \]
\[ \text{Left-hand bracket} \ldots \text{[} \]
\[ \text{Right-hand bracket} \ldots \text{]} \]

The provisions regarding the transmission of words, whole numbers, fractional numbers, words or passages underlined and the letters é and è, which are applicable to multiplex instruments (§ 2), are also applicable to start-stop instruments.

To give a "blank", the signal "space" is transmitted.

To indicate a transmission error, the letter X is transmitted twice, without any sign of punctuation.

In case of automatic transmission, the signal "Letters" is used as "erasure signal".

To give "wait", to indicate the end of a telegram, the end of the transmission or the end of work, the signals transmitted are the same as in multiplex instruments (§ 2).

The following table shows the current impulses for the transmission of letters and signs, and indicates the polarity of the various impulses:
### INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH ALPHABET NO. 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Signal</th>
<th>Letter Shift</th>
<th>Figure Shift</th>
<th>No. of Impulses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Start 1 2 3 4 5 Stop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td>O O O O O O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>O O O O O O O O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>O O O O O O O O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>O O O O O O O O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>O O O O O O O O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>O O O O O O O O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>O O O O O O O O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>O O O O O O O O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>O O O O O O O O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>audible signal</td>
<td>O O O O O O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>O O O O O O O O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
<td>O O O O O O O O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>O O O O O O O O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td>O O O O O O O O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>O O O O O O O O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>O O O O O O O O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>O O O O O O O O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>O O O O O O O O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
<td>O O O O O O O O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>O O O O O O O O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>O O O O O O O O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
<td>O O O O O O O O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>O O O O O O O O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>O O O O O O O O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>O O O O O O O O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Z</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>O O O O O O O O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Carriage return (1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>O O O O O O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Fresh line (1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>O O O O O O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Letters (1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>O O O O O O O O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Figures</td>
<td></td>
<td>O O O O O O O O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Space</td>
<td></td>
<td>O O O O O O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Not used</td>
<td></td>
<td>O O O O O O</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sign**

- Working with closed circuit
- Working with double current

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Signals</th>
<th>Working with closed circuit</th>
<th>Working with double current</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No current</td>
<td>Negative current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>Positive current</td>
<td>Positive current</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Available for the internal service of each Administration.

(1) For page printers.

(1) Also used as "erasure" in case of automatic working.

In automatic working, the perforated slip must contain the perforations indicated by O in columns 1 to 5.

To indicate an error, the letter "x" is transmitted twice in succession without any sign of punctuation.
§ 4. **Morse Code Signals.**

Spacing and length of the signals:

(a) A dash is equal to three dots.

(b) The space between the signals forming the same letter is equal to one dot.

(c) The space between two letters is equal to three dots.

(d) The space between two words is equal to five dots.

(e) On the Wheatstone instrument, where perforators are used, the space between two letters is equal to one "blank" and the space between two words is equal to three "blanks".

### Letters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>c</th>
<th>ch</th>
<th>d</th>
<th>e</th>
<th>é</th>
<th>f</th>
<th>g</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>⠑</td>
<td>⠑ ⠑</td>
<td>⠑ ⠑ ⠑</td>
<td>⠑ ⠑ ⠑ ⠑</td>
<td>⠑</td>
<td>⠑</td>
<td>⠑</td>
<td>⠑</td>
<td>⠑</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Letters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>h</th>
<th>i</th>
<th>j</th>
<th>k</th>
<th>l</th>
<th>m</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>o</th>
<th>p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>⠑</td>
<td>⠑</td>
<td>⠑</td>
<td>⠑</td>
<td>⠑</td>
<td>⠑</td>
<td>⠑</td>
<td>⠑</td>
<td>⠑</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Figures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>⠑ ⠑ ⠑ ⠑ ⠑</td>
<td>⠑ ⠑ ⠑ ⠑ ⠑</td>
<td>⠑ ⠑ ⠑ ⠑ ⠑</td>
<td>⠑ ⠑ ⠑ ⠑ ⠑</td>
<td>⠑ ⠑ ⠑ ⠑ ⠑</td>
<td>⠑ ⠑ ⠑ ⠑ ⠑</td>
<td>⠑ ⠑ ⠑ ⠑ ⠑</td>
<td>⠑ ⠑ ⠑ ⠑ ⠑</td>
<td>⠑ ⠑ ⠑ ⠑ ⠑</td>
<td>⠑ ⠑ ⠑ ⠑ ⠑</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In routine repetitions, when there can be no misunderstanding in consequence of the presence together of figures and letters or groups of letters, figures must be rendered by means of the following signals:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>⠑</td>
<td>⠑</td>
<td>⠑</td>
<td>⠑</td>
<td>⠑</td>
<td>⠑</td>
<td>⠑</td>
<td>⠑</td>
<td>⠑</td>
<td>⠑</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unless otherwise requested by the receiving office, the sending office may also use these signals in the preamble of telegrams, except in respect of distinguishing numbers of the office of origin, and in the text of telegrams consisting solely of figures. In the latter case, the telegrams must bear the service instruction "in figures".

### Punctuation and Other Signs.

- **Full stop** ⠑ ⠑ ⠑ ⠑ ⠑ ⠑ |
- **Comma** ⠑ ⠑ ⠑ ⠑ ⠑ ⠑ |
- **Colon** ⠑ ⠑ ⠑ ⠑ ⠑ |
- **Note of interrogation or request for repetition of a transmission not understood** ⠑ ⠑ |
- **Apostrophe** ⠑ ⠑ |
- **Hyphen or dash** ⠑ ⠑ |
- **Fraction bar** ⠑ ⠑ |

7  No. 3479
Brackets (before and after the words) ... ... ... ... ... ... [0]
Underline (before and after the words or part of sentence) ... ... ...
Double hyphen ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... [=]
Understood ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...
Error ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...
Cross or signal for the end of a telegram or of transmission ... ... ...
Invitation to transmit ... ... ... ... ... ... ...
Wait ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...
End of work ... ... ... ... ... ... ...
Starting signal (to precede every transmission) ... ... ...
Separation signal in the transmission of fractional numbers (used in transmission between the whole number and the fraction) ... ...

In order to avoid any possibility of confusion in transmitting fractional numbers, the fraction must be preceded or followed, as the case may be, by the separation signal.

Examples: 1 1/16 is to be transmitted as 1. ... 1/16, so that it shall not be read as 1 1/16; 3/4 8 is to be transmitted as 3/4 ... 8, so that it shall not be read as 3/4 8; 2 1/2 2 is to be transmitted as 2 ... 1/2 ... 2, so that it shall not be read as 2 1/2 2.

The following optional letters may be used exceptionally in relations between countries which accept them:

ä
á or à
ñ
ö
ü


Letters.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Figures.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Punctuation and Other Signs.

Full stop ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ;
Comma ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ,
Colon ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... :
Note of interrogation ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ?
Apostrophe ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... '
Cross ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... +
Hyphen or dash ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... –
Fraction bar ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... /
Double hyphen ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... =
Left-hand bracket ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... (,
Right-hand bracket ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... )

The provisions relative to the transmission of words, whole numbers, fractional numbers, words or passages underlined and the letters é and è, which are applicable to multiplex instruments (§ 2), are also applicable to the Hughes instrument.

To call or reply to the office in communication: the letter blank and the letter N are repeated a few times alternately.
To ask for the continued repetition of the same signal with the object of adjusting the synchronism: a combination consisting of the letter blank and the letters I and T, repeated as many times as necessary.

To request or to allow the adjustment of the electro-magnet: a combination formed of the following four signals: the letter blank and the letters I, N and T, repeated as many times as necessary.

To indicate an error: the letter N transmitted twice, without any sign of punctuation.

To give "wait", to indicate the end of the telegram, the end of the transmission and the end of work, the signals transmitted are the same as on multiplex instruments (§ 2).

If the signs: semi-colon (;), exclamation mark (!), inverted commas (" "), §, &, and the letter é still exist on the instrument, they are no longer to be transmitted.


Letters.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Figures.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Punctuation and Other Signs.

Full stop ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ;
Comma ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ;
Colon ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ;
Note of interrogation ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...
Apostrophe ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...
Cross ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... +
Hyphen or dash ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...
Fraction bar ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...
Double hyphen ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...
Left-hand bracket ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... \( 
Right-hand bracket ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... \)\)
Error ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...

The provisions relative to the transmission of words, whole numbers, fractional numbers, words or passages underlined and the letters é and è, which are applicable to multiplex instruments (§ 2), are also applicable to the Siemens instrument.

To indicate an error in transmission, the end of a telegram and the end of transmission, the same signals are transmitted as on multiplex instruments (§ 2).

If the signs: semi-colon (;), exclamation mark (!), inverted commas (" "), § still exist on the instrument, they are no longer to be transmitted.

§ 7. Transmission by Telephone.

In relations between offices connected by short channels of communication, in lightly loaded frontier working, and in exceptional cases (for example, when the normal routes are interrupted and an indirect route is not available), telegrams may be transmitted by telephone, the system of spelling adopted by the C.C.I.F. being used.

This method of transmission is only used after previous agreement between the Administrations concerned.
CHAPTER X.
TRANSMISSION OF TELEGRAMS.

Article 36.
ORDER OF TRANSMISSION.

§ 1. The transmission of telegrams takes place in the following order:
(a) Telegrams relating to the safety of life at sea or in the air;*
(b) Government telegrams;
(c) Meteorological telegrams;
(d) Telegrams and service advices relating to the interruption of the channels of
communication;
(e) Urgent service telegrams, urgent service advices and paid service messages;
(f) Urgent private telegrams and urgent press telegrams;
(g) Non-urgent service telegrams and advices;
(h) Government telegrams for which the sender has renounced priority of
transmission, ordinary private telegrams and ordinary press telegrams;
(i) Deferred telegrams and other kinds of reduced rate telegrams.

§ 2. Every office which receives, by an international channel of communication, a telegram
presented as a telegram relating to the safety of life at sea or in the air, as a Government telegram,
as a service telegram, or as a meteorological telegram, refrains from as such.

§ 3. Telegrams of the same rank are transmitted by the sending office in the order of their
time of handing-in and by intermediate offices in the order of their time of receipt.

§ 4. At intermediate offices, originating telegrams and transit telegrams which are to be
transmitted over the same routes are placed together and transmitted according to the time of
handing-in or receipt, subject to the order laid down in the present Article.

*Examples of telegrams relative to the safety of life in air navigation, for which absolute priority of
transmission is warranted:
(a) SVH Bâle from London = Send urgently report on upper winds Saverne for departure
aeroplane GEABC = (signature).
The meteorological intelligence asked for by this telegram is indispensable to the security of
the aeroplane, by reason of the fact that it might encounter fogs or clouds on its route,
making an obstacle and likely to cause an accident.
(b) SVH Cologne from Zurich = Light searchlights and aerodrome landing lights for landing
aeroplane HCKLM.
The object of this telegram is to illuminate ground in view of the landing of an aeroplane
at night, in order to avoid an accident at the time of landing.
(c) SVH Marseilles from Naples = Hydroplane FAGCK in sea 50 miles Tunis awaits
help.
This telegram is consequent on a distress signal sent by a hydroplane obliged to alight in
the sea and received by a coast station. It is at once transmitted to the addressee indicated by
the hydroplane.
(d) SVH Brussels from Prague = Inform aeroplane FABDQ that it lost right wheel on
departure and should land with special caution.
This telegram is intended to be communicated to the aeroplane by the Brussels station
to warn it of the danger attending landing and of the need to manœuvre so as to avoid an
accident.
Article 37.

General Transmission Rules.

§ 1. A transmission begun may only be interrupted to give place to a communication of superior rank in case of absolute urgency (Art. 36).

§ 2. (1) All correspondence between two offices begins with the call signal. If, however, a different arrangement has not been made between the offices in correspondence, start-stop apparatus must be connected in such a way that the transmitting office may effect the unlocking and start transmission of telegrams without special call or previous notice to the receiving office.

(2) For calling, the calling office transmits three times the indicator of the office called and the word "de" followed by its own indicator, unless there are special rules peculiar to the type of apparatus used (Art. 35). In service between fixed stations, the call is made at hand speed.

(3) The office called must reply immediately, unless there is for start-stop working a special arrangement between the offices in correspondence.

(4) In Morse working, the office called replies by transmitting its indicator followed by the signal ———.

(5) When an office called does not reply, the call may be repeated at suitable intervals.

(6) If the office called is prevented from receiving, it gives the signal "wait". If it anticipates that the wait will exceed ten minutes, it gives the reason and the probable duration.

§ 3. The double hyphen (— — on the Morse instrument and = on printing instruments) is transmitted to separate the preamble from the paid service indications, the paid service indications from each other, the paid service indications from the address, the different addresses of a multiple telegram from each other, the address from the text, the text from the signature, and the signature from its verification if included. Each telegram or transmission is terminated by the cross (— — — — — on Morse and sound reading instruments). On printing instruments, the cross must always be preceded by a space.

§ 4. If the sending telegraphist sees that he has made an error, he stops, gives the signal "error", repeats the last word correctly transmitted and continues the corrected transmission.

§ 5. When the receiving telegraphist finds the reception unintelligible, he interrupts his correspondent, or causes him to be interrupted, in accordance with the provisions of § 12, 2nd, and repeats or causes to be repeated the last word correctly received, followed by a note of interrogation. The sending telegraphist then goes back and continues the transmission from that word. If a repetition is asked for after a long interruption of correspondence, it is necessary to specify exactly the telegram in question.

§ 6. Every telegram must be transmitted as the sender has written it on his original, subject to the exceptions prescribed in Article 42, § 2, and in Articles 12, §§ 4, 5 and 6 (2), 14, § 3, 18, § 1 (2), and 77, § 4 (2). With the exception of paid service indications, which must always be transmitted in the abbreviated form, and cases settled by joint agreement between the various Administrations, it is forbidden to use any abbreviation whatsoever in the transmission of a telegram, or to alter the telegram in any way.

§ 7. (1) When an office has to transmit more than five telegrams having the same text and comprising more than 30 words to the same office, it may transmit the text once only. In that case, the text is transmitted in the first telegram only; and the text of all the telegrams with the same text which follow is replaced by the words: text No.... (number of first telegram). The same procedure may be adopted when the number of telegrams having the same text is five or less and the text comprises more than 50 words.

(2) This method of procedure necessitates transmission in succession of all telegrams with the same text.

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(3) The office in correspondence must be warned of the transmission of telegrams with the same text by an advice on the lines of the following example: “Note here are five identical texts.”

(4) When reception by the receiving office is possible by means of perforated slip, that office should be warned beforehand of the transmission of telegrams with the same text in time to enable it to receive them by perforated slip.

§ 8. (1) In the transmission of a telegram of more than 50 words, the double hyphen indicating the last word of each section of 50 words is transmitted after that word.

(2) On Morse and sound reading instruments, if the telegram is in transit, the receiving telegraphist reproduces the double hyphen; if the telegram is being received for delivery, he marks the fiftieth word of the section by a small tick.

(3) On printing instruments, the receiving telegraphist at the transit office maintains the double hyphen. At the office of destination it is deleted and the fiftieth word of each section is marked by a small tick.

(4) The double hyphen marking the section must not appear on the copy delivered to the addressee.

§ 9. With the exception of mobile radioelectric stations, no office may refuse to receive telegrams offered, whatever their destination. In case, however, of an obvious error in routing or other manifest irregularity, the receiving telegraphist points it out to the sending office. If the latter takes no notice of the remark, a service advice is forwarded after the receipt of the telegram and the sending office is then bound to rectify, by service advice, the error made.

§ 10. A telegram must not be refused or detained because the service instructions, paid service indications or certain parts of the address or text are not in order. The telegram must be accepted and then, if necessary, a service advice must be sent to the office of origin requesting rectification, in conformity with the provisions of Article 79.

§ 11. In service correspondence relative to the working of communications, the appropriate abbreviations in Annex No. 1 to these Regulations should preferably be used.

§ 12. (1) Service communications and notes interposed between telegrams are, in transmission by series, separated from telegrams in the following manner:

(a) Morse and Wheatstone. The letters “AY” twice before and after the communication or the note.

Example: A Y A Y in 187 repeat...A Y A Y.

(b) Printing instruments. Double brackets before and after the communication or the note.

Example: (( in 187 repeat... ).

(2) If it is necessary to stop the transmission of a correspondent or, on multiplex instruments, the transmission on the corresponding sector, the procedure is as follows:

(a) Morse simplex. Transmit a series of full stops until stoppage is effected.

(b) Morse duplex and Wheatstone duplex. Transmit the letters “STP” until stoppage is effected.

(c) Hughes simplex. Transmit any two or three letters, suitably spaced.

(d) Hughes duplex. Transmit the signals “figure blank”, “note of interrogation” alternately until stoppage is effected.

(e) Multiplex, simplex and duplex instruments. Transmit a succession of letters “P” or signs “%” until stoppage is effected.

(f) Start-stop instruments. Transmit “audible signal” until stoppage is effected.

(g) Siemens. Transmit the special “stop” signal until stoppage is effected.
Article 38.

Alternate Transmission by Telegrams.

§ 1. Two offices in direct communication by Morse or sound reading instruments exchange telegrams in alternate order, telegram by telegram, having regard to the provisions of Article 36.

§ 2. When the exchange of telegrams takes place alternately, a telegram of superior rank in order of transmission does not count in the alternate order.

§ 3. The office which has just finished a transmission has the right to continue when it has telegrams awaiting transmission or when telegrams reach it which are entitled to priority over those which the office in communication has to transmit, unless the latter has already begun its transmission. The transmission begun must, however, be interrupted for an SVH telegram or a telegram of absolute urgency.

§ 4. Where the exchange of telegrams takes place alternately, when an office has finished its transmission, the office which has just received transmits in its turn; if it has nothing to transmit, the other continues; if neither has anything to transmit, the offices give the signal for the end of work.

Article 39.

Alternate Transmission by Series, and Continuous Transmission by Series.

§ 1. On high speed instruments, the exchanges take place in series when the offices in communication have several telegrams to transmit. This rule is applicable to transmission by Morse and sound reading instruments when the traffic justifies it and after an understanding between the offices in communication.

§ 2. Telegrams of the same series are considered as forming a single transmission. Nevertheless, received telegrams are not retained at the instrument until the end of the series, but each telegram which is in order is put on its course as soon as the second telegram coming after it is begun or after an interval equivalent to the time taken in transmitting a telegram of average length.

§ 3. Where two offices are connected by two communications, the one allocated to transmission and the other to reception, or where the offices work simultaneously, transmission is continuous, but the telegrams are grouped in series of ten, unless the offices concerned employ, in accordance with the provisions of Article 40, a special running series of numbers for the telegrams exchanged by each of them.

§ 4. (1) Each series comprises, at most, five telegrams if transmission is by Morse or sound reading instruments and, at most, ten telegrams if transmission is by high speed instruments. When the exchange of telegrams takes place alternately, every telegram containing more than 100 words on the Morse instrument, more than 150 words on sound reading instruments or more than 200 words on high speed instruments counts as a series or terminates a series already in course of transmission.

(2) Similarly, in alternate transmission by series, the sending office ends a series in course of transmission when it has only deferred telegrams or other telegrams of a lower rank to send; it does not resume transmission until the office in correspondence has no more telegrams of superior rank on hand.

Article 40.

Transmission with Running Series of Numbers.

§ 1. (1) Each Administration has the right to number in series telegrams to be transmitted over international circuits. In each case, it acquaints the Administrations concerned with its intention.
(2) The exercise of this right does not, however, impose on the Administration to which the receiving office is subject the obligation to apply the special provisions laid down in §§ 7, 8 and 9 for the exchange of acknowledgments of receipt. In these cases, the provisions of Article 45 remain in force if the Administration concerned so asks.

§ 2. The serial number is transmitted either at the beginning of the preamble, the office number being retained, or else in the place of and instead of the office number. Administrations decide, each so far as it is concerned, which method is the more convenient, but they must inform the other Administrations which system they have decided to use.

§ 3. (1) When serial numbers are used, all telegrams are numbered in a single unbroken series. On multiplex instruments, a special series is used for each sector, which only differs from the series used for the other sectors by distinguishing figures and not by letters.

(2) Only telegrams which are received and reforwarded by perforated slip bear special letters to distinguish them from different series.

(3) Telegrams with priority are marked with the distinguishing letter "X", placed at the beginning of the preamble.

§ 4. (1) Each new series of numbers starts daily at a fixed hour which is settled by agreement between the two offices in correspondence.

(2) The offices in correspondence agree together whether to start the new series of numbers each day with the Nos. 1, 2001, etc., or by another number which the receiving office will communicate to the sending office each day before starting the new series.

§ 5. (1) When telegrams have to be diverted and their serial numbers cannot be altered because they have already been perforated, the office which effects the diversion informs by service message the office to which the telegrams would otherwise have been transmitted and the office to which they are actually transmitted. The receiving office to which the telegrams should have been sent strikes off its list the numbers of the telegrams which it is informed are being diverted.

(2) In all other cases, telegrams which are to be diverted receive new serial numbers.

§ 6. When the receiving office observes that a serial number is missing, it must inform the sending office at once in order that the necessary enquiries may be made.

§ 7. Except in the case contemplated in § 1 (2), when the telegrams bear serial numbers, an acknowledgment of receipt (LR) is given only at the request of the sending telegraphist. This acknowledgment of receipt is then transmitted in the following form:

"LR 683 missing 680, retained 665". (This acknowledgment of receipt contains the last number received [683], the number 680 missing, and the number 665 retained.)

§ 8. (1) The sending telegraphist must, however, request the acknowledgment of receipt immediately after the transmission of a money order telegram or a series of money order telegrams.

(2) In these cases, the acknowledgment of receipt is given in the following form:

"LR 683 mcts 681 682 683".

§ 9. The acknowledgment of receipt contemplated in § 7 is given at the close of service and in every case at midnight, if the service is continuous. The sending telegraphist then adds to his invitation "LR" the word "closing".

Article 41.

Transmission of the Preamble.

When the office called has replied (as regards the start-stop instrument, see Article 37, § 2), the calling office transmits, in the following order, the service instructions forming the preamble of the telegram:

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(a) The letter B, but solely in the exchange of telegrams by Morse and sound reading instruments and then only when the sending office is working direct with the office of destination.

(b) The serial number of the telegram, if it is used to distinguish the telegram and does not take the place of the office number.

(c) (1) The nature of the telegram by means of one of the abbreviations given below:

SVH Telegram relating to the safety of life at sea or in the air.

S Government telegram.
SCDE Government telegram in code language.
F Government telegram for which the sender has renounced priority in transmission.
FCDE Government telegram in code language for which the sender has renounced priority in transmission.
A Ordinary service telegram or advice.
AD Urgent service telegram or advice.
ADG Service telegram or advice relating to an interruption of communications.

ST Paid service advice.
RST Reply to paid service advice.
MDT Money order telegram.
OBS Meteorological telegram.
D Urgent private telegram.
PU Partially urgent telegram.
CR Notification of delivery.
CDE Telegram in code language.

(2) The nature of the telegram is not indicated in the transmission of telegrams other than those mentioned in the foregoing sub-paragraph (c) (1).

(3) If a transit office or the office of destination observes that a telegram in code language does not bear the indication "CDE", it inserts it, if necessary, by agreement with the office of origin.

(d) The name of the office of destination, but only in the case of a telegram relating to the safety of life, a service advice, a paid service advice or an acknowledgment of receipt.

(e) (1) The name of the office of origin, followed, if necessary, by the additions intended to distinguish it from other offices in the same locality (for example: Berlin Fd.). The name of the office must be transmitted as it appears in the first column of the International List of Telegraph Offices and may not be abbreviated. When the name consists of several words, these may be combined only when their combination does not give rise to a misreading of the name.

Example: La Union and not Launion, S. Albans d'Ay and not Salbansday.

(2) When the office of origin is indicated by a number in addition to the name of the place, for example: Berlin 19, the name of the office is separated from the number by a fraction bar in transmission (example: Berlin/19). On Morse and sound reading instruments, this number is transmitted immediately after the name of the office, without being separated by a fraction bar or being abbreviated.

(3) When the opening of the office of origin has not yet been notified by the Bureau of the Union, it is necessary to indicate, after the name of the office, the territorial sub-division an the country in which it is situated.

(f) The number of the telegram (office number or serial number).

(g) The number of words (Art. 22).
(h) (1) The time of handing-in of the telegram by two groups of figures, the first indicating the day of the month, and the second the hour and minutes by means of a group of 4 figures (0001 to 2400).

(2) In countries which do not use the 24-hour clock, the times may be transmitted by means of the figures 1 to 12. In this case, the letters m or s (matin or soir) are added to the time of handing-in.

(i) The route to be followed, if one is indicated. For received telegrams, however, the transmission of the route indication is optional in the inland service of the country of destination.

(j) Other service instructions.

Article 42.
TRANSMISSION OF OTHER PARTS OF THE TELEGRAM.

§ 1. Following the preamble specified above, the paid service indications, the address, the text, the signature of the telegram and any verification of the signature are transmitted successively. Expressions charged for as one word and joined up by the counter officer (Art. 19, § 2) must be transmitted as one word.

§ 2. (1) In the transmission of telegrams between two countries connected by direct communication, the name of the office of destination may be abbreviated by arrangement between the Administrations concerned, in the case of a generally known locality belonging to one of these countries.

(2) The abbreviations chosen must not clash with the name of an office appearing in the International List of Telegraph Offices. They may not be used in the transmission of money order telegrams.

Article 43.
CHECKING THE NUMBER OF WORDS TRANSMITTED.

§ 1. Immediately after transmission, the receiving telegraphist compares, in each telegram, the number of words received with the number announced. When the number of words is given in the form of a fraction, this comparison, except in the case of an obvious error, refers only to the actual number of words or groups.

§ 2. (1) If the telegraphist finds a difference between the number of words announced to him and the number received, he notifies his correspondent by indicating the number of words received, and repeats the first letter of each word and the first figure of each number. (example: r7 j c r b 2 d. . . . . , etc.) If the sending telegraphist has simply made an error in announcing the number of words, he replies “admitted” and indicates the actual number of words (example: r7 admitted); if not, he rectifies the passage found to be incorrect according to the initials received. In both cases, he interrupts his correspondent, if necessary, as soon as he is able to rectify or confirm the number of words.

(2) In long telegrams, in which each section of 50 words is followed by a double hyphen, the receiving telegraphist only gives the initials of the section containing the error.

(3) When this difference does not arise from an error in transmission, the rectification of the number of words announced can only be made by agreement, reached if necessary by service advice, between the office of origin and the office in correspondence. Failing such agreement, the number of words announces by the office of origin is admitted, the telegram, meanwhile, being forwarded with the service indication “Correction to follow checked . . . words” transmitted in abbreviated form =CTF . . . words=, the meaning of which is indicated by the office of destination on the copy delivered to the addressee.

§ 3. Repetitions are requested and given briefly and clearly.

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Article 44.
Routine Repetition. Collation.

§ 1. When telegraphists are in doubt as to the accuracy of the transmission or reception, they may give or demand the partial or complete repetition of telegrams which they have sent or received. Partial repetition is obligatory for Government telegrams in plain language and money order telegrams. It comprises, in those telegrams, all figures as well as proper names and any doubtful words. Complete repetition is obligatory for Government telegrams and service telegrams in secret language (Art. 57, § 3).

§ 2. (1) On Morse and sound reading instruments, when the traffic is exchanged alternately, telegram by telegram, the routine repetition as well as the collation, if any, is given by the receiving telegraphist. If the routine repetition or collation is corrected by the sending telegraphist, the words or figures rectified are repeated by the receiving telegraphist. If it is omitted, a second repetition is demanded by the sending telegraphist. On these instruments, when the exchange of traffic is made in series, and on high speed instruments the routine repetition or collation is given by the sending telegraphist immediately after the telegram. If the receiving telegraphist observes differences between the transmission and the routine repetition or the collation, he notifies his correspondent, quoting the doubtful passages and adding after them a note of interrogation. If necessary, he also repeats the word preceding and the word following.

(2) On communications worked in duplex or by means of apparatus permitting two-way traffic, the complete collation of telegrams containing more than 100 words is given by the receiving telegraphist. This rule is not compulsory in communications worked by the Wheatstone instrument. On instruments which enable transmission to be effected by perforated slip, the collation must be effected by a second perforation, when the sending telegraphist gives it.

§ 3. In working on Morse and sound reading instruments, the routine repetition is obligatory for all figures in the address, text and signature.

§ 4. When the repetition of fractional numbers is given, the repetition of the fraction must, in order to avoid any possibility of confusion, be preceded or followed by the special signal (••••••••) on the Morse instrument or by the double hyphen (=) on printing instruments.

Examples: 1 1/16 is to be transmitted as 1 •••••••• 1/16 or 1 = 1/16, so that it is not read as 1 1/16; 3 1/4 8 is to be transmitted 3/4 •••••••• 8 or 3 1/4 = 8, so that it is not read as 3 1/4 8; 2 1/2 2 is to be transmitted as 2 •••••••• 1/2 •••••••• 2 or 2 = 1/2 = 2, so that it is not read as 2 1/2 2.

§ 5. The routine repetition may not under any pretext be delayed or interrupted.

Article 45.
Acknowledgment of Receipt.

§ 1. After the verification of the number of words, the rectification of any errors and, if necessary, the routine repetition, the receiving office acknowledges to the sending office the receipt of the telegram or telegrams forming the series.

§ 2. (1) In the case of a single telegram, the acknowledgment is given by the letter R followed by the number of the telegram received, for example: "R 436".

(2) In the case of a money order telegram, the acknowledgment of receipt is given in the form: "R 436 mdt".

§ 3. (1) For a series of telegrams, the letter R is given with the number of telegrams received and also the first and last number of the series, for example: "R 5 157 980".
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(2) If the series includes money order telegrams, the acknowledgment of receipt is completed by the numbers of the money order telegrams, thus: “R 5 157 980 including 13 mdt 290 mdt”.

§ 4. If transmission is with a running series of numbers, the acknowledgment of receipt is given in the form and in accordance with the conditions set out in §§ 7, 8 and 9 of Article 40, subject to the reservation contained in § 1 of that Article.

Article 46.

PROCEDURE REGARDING ALTERED TELEGRAMS.

§ 1. Corrections and requests for information relating to telegrams which the office in correspondence has already sent on are made by urgent service advice (AD).

§ 2. (1) Telegrams containing obvious alterations may not be retained unless the rectification can be made quickly. They must be retransmitted without delay with the service instruction “CTF” at the end of the preamble; this instruction being completed by information regarding the nature of the rectification, example: “CTF 4th”, meaning that the fourth word will be corrected. Immediately after the retransmission of the telegram, the rectification is requested by urgent service advice (AD).

(2) Deferred rectifications must be explicitly designated as urgent service advices (AD).

§ 3. Should it happen that, through interruption or any other cause, it is not practicable to give or receive the repetition or acknowledgment of receipt, this circumstance does not prevent the office which has received the telegrams from circulating them, subject to any necessary rectification following later, the instruction “CTF” being inserted at the end of the preamble.

§ 4. In case of interruption, the receiving office gives the acknowledgment of receipt immediately and, when necessary, requests the completion of an unfinished telegram, either by another direct wire if there is one in service or, if not, by an urgent service advice (AD), forwarded by the best means available.

§ 5. The cancellation of a telegram of which transmission has begun must always be asked for and notified by urgent service advice (AD).

§ 6. (1) When the transmission of a telegram has not been completed or the acknowledgment of receipt is not received within a reasonable time, the telegram is transmitted afresh with the service instruction “Ampliation”, except in the case of a money order telegram [Art. 48, § 3 (2)].

(2) Where this second transmission is made by a route other than that used originally for forwarding the telegram, only the second transmission must be included in the international accounts. The sending office then makes the necessary arrangements with the offices concerned, by service advice, with the object of excluding the original transmission of the telegram from the international accounts.

CHAPTER XI.

ROUTING OF TELEGRAMS.

Article 47.

ROUTE TO BE FOLLOWED BY TELEGRAMS.

§ 1. The sender may give instructions for the routing of his telegram in accordance with the provisions of Articles 27, § 6, 28, § 3, and of §§ 2 to 7 below.

§ 2. The different routes which telegrams may follow are described by concise or abbreviated indications agreed upon by the Administrations concerned. Only the indications so agreed upon may be used; arbitrary abbreviations are not admitted.

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§ 3. The sender who wishes to prescribe the route to be followed writes the corresponding indication on his form. He may, if he wishes, indicate part of the route to be followed.

§ 4. When the sender has prescribed the route to be followed, the respective offices are bound to conform to his instructions, unless the route indicated be interrupted or is well known to be congested, in which case the sender may not object to the use of another route.

§ 5. If, on the other hand, the sender has not prescribed the route to be followed, each office from which the routes diverge decides by which route the telegram shall be forwarded.

§ 6. When a telegram can be forwarded at the same rate of charge by several routes operated by the same Administration, the latter decides in the best interests of the senders by which route private telegrams shall be forwarded. The senders cannot, in that case, demand specially the use of one of these routes.

§ 7. (1) When a telegram can be forwarded by wire or wireless, whether or not the routes employed are operated by the same Administration, the sender has the right to request that the telegram be transmitted by "wire" or by "wireless", by writing on his copy a clear instruction to that effect. This instruction is considered by the telegraph service as a route indication [Article 41, sub-paragraph (f)]. It is transmitted at the end of the preamble in one of the following forms:

"Fil", when the sender requests transmission by a "wire" route;

"Anten", when the sender requests transmission by a "wireless" route.

The counter officer writes the relative indication on the copy of the telegram. These indications are retained as far as the office of destination.

(2) Government telegrams ordered for transmission by a "wire" route are, in no case, transmitted by a "wireless" route, unless the sender, duly consulted, has authorised transmission by a "wireless" route.

(3) Government telegrams ordered for transmission by a "wireless" route are, in no case, transmitted by a "wire" route, unless the sender, duly consulted, has authorised transmission by a "wire" route.

(4) Other telegrams ordered for transmission by a "wire" route are not transmitted by a "wireless" route, unless the "wire" route is interrupted and there is no prospect of its early restoration.

(5) Conversely, other telegrams ordered for transmission by a "wireless" route are not transmitted by a "wire" route, unless the radioelectric route is interrupted without prospect of early restoration.

CHAPTER XII.

INTERRUPTION OF TELEGRAphIC COMMUNICATION.

Article 48.

DIVERSION. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

§ 1. (1) When an interruption in the ordinary telegraphic communications occurs during the transmission of a telegram, the office beyond which the interruption occurs or an office situated further back having at its disposal a circuitous telegraph route forwards the telegram immediately by that route (Art. 86, §§ 5 (3) and 6) or, failing that, by post (whenever practicable by registered letter) or by special messenger. The cost of forwarding, other than that of telegraphic transmission, is borne by the office which makes use of this method of forwarding. The letter forwarded by post must bear the inscription "Express Telegram".
(2) In exceptional cases, the transmission of telegrams by telephone is also admitted. It may only be adopted, however, by previous arrangement between the Administrations concerned.

(3) Telegrams forwarded by telegraph under the conditions provided in the present paragraph are marked with the information "dévié", accompanied by the name of the office which effects the diversion. This indication is transmitted at the end of the preamble following the route indication if there is one.

§ 2. (1) Telegrams are not, however, retransmitted by a more costly route unless they have been handed in at or reach the office responsible for redirecting them within a maximum period of 24 hours following the notification of the interruption.
(2) The transmission of the first telegram bearing the information "dévié" (Art. 86, § 5) will be considered as taking the place of the official notification of the interruption.

§ 3. (1) An office which resorts to a method of retransmission other than the telegraph addresses the telegram, according to circumstances, either to the nearest telegraph office in a position to retransmit it, or to the office of destination, or to the addressee himself when this retransmission takes place within the country of destination. As soon as communication is restored, the telegram is transmitted afresh by telegraph, unless its receipt has already been acknowledged, or, by reason of exceptional congestion of traffic, the retransmission would be obviously prejudicial to the service as a whole (Art. 49, § 7).
(2) In the case of a money order telegram, the transmission in duplicate is effected by a service advice announcing that the money order has already been once transmitted and indicating the route which it followed.

Article 49.

Diversion by Post.

§ 1. Telegrams which, for any reason, are forwarded by post to a telegraph office are accompanied by a numbered abstract. At the same time, if the state of telegraphic communication permits, the office which makes the despatch notifies the office to which it is sent by a service advice indicating the number of telegrams forwarded and the time of their despatch.

§ 2. On the arrival of the mail, the office concerned verifies that the number of telegrams received agrees with the number of telegrams announced. If so, it acknowledges their receipt on the abstract, which it returns immediately to the sending office. After the restoration of telegraphic communication, the office repeats the acknowledgment of receipt by a service advice in the following form: "Received 63 telegrams as advised in abstract No. 18 of 30 March".

§ 3. The provisions of the preceding paragraph apply also to the case where a telegraph office receives by post a packet of telegrams without previous notice.

§ 4. When a packet of telegrams of which notice has been given does not arrive by the mail indicated, the sending office must at once be advised. According to circumstances, the latter must either transmit the telegrams immediately if telegraphic communication has been restored or send the telegrams on again by any means of transport available.

§ 5. When a telegram is sent direct to the addressee in the case provided for in Article 48, § 3 (1), it is accompanied by an advice notifying the interruption of the lines.

§ 6. The office which retransmits, by telegraph, telegrams already transmitted by post notifies the office to which they have been directed, by a service advice in the following form:

"Berlin Paris 15 1045 (date and time) = Telegrams Nos. . . . . . retransmitted in duplicate."

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§ 7. The telegraphic retransmission in duplicate contemplated in Article 48, § 3, and by § 6 of the present Article must be signalled with the service instruction "Ampliation" transmitted at the end of the preamble.

§ 8. The same service instruction is entered in the preamble of telegrams telegraphed a second time.

CHAPTER XIII.
CANCELLATION OF A TELEGRAM.

Article 50.

CANCELLATION BEFORE TRANSMISSION OR IN COURSE OF FORWARDING.

§ 1. The sender of a telegram or his authorised representative may, on establishing his identity, stop its transmission and delivery, if there is still time.

§ 2. When a sender cancels his telegram before its transmission has begun, the charge is refunded, less a fee of not more than one franc (1 fr.) retained by the Administration of origin.

§ 3. If the telegram has been transmitted by the office of origin, the sender may only request its cancellation by a paid service advice, issued under the conditions laid down in Article 80 and addressed to the office of destination. The sender must pay the cost of a reply to the cancelling advice, either by telegraph or by post at his choice. So far as practicable, this service advice is transmitted in turn to the offices to which the original telegram was forwarded until it overtakes the latter. In the absence of instructions to the contrary in the ST, the addressee is informed of the cancellation of the telegram, if it has been delivered to him.

§ 4. The office which cancels the telegram or which delivers the cancelling advice to the addressee informs the office of origin accordingly. This notification indicates by the word "cancelled" or "delivered" whether it has been possible to cancel the telegram before delivery or whether it has already been delivered. It is given by telegraph if the sender has paid for a telegraphic reply to the cancelling advice; otherwise it is sent by post as a prepaid letter.

§ 5. If the telegram is cancelled before reaching the office of destination, the office of origin refunds to the sender the charge for the original telegram, the cancelling service advice and the paid telegraphic reply, if any, after deducting the charge for the distance traversed by the original telegram, the cancelling service advice, and the telegraphic reply, if any.

CHAPTER XIV.
STOPPAGE OF TELEGRAMS.

Article 51.

OFFICES QUALIFIED. NOTIFICATION OF STOPPAGE.

§ 1. The control provided by Article 26 of the Convention is exercised by the terminal or intermediate telegraph offices, subject to reference to the central Administration, which decides without appeal.

§ 2. Government telegrams, telegrams relating to the safety of life, and service telegrams are entitled to transmission as a right. Telegraph offices exercise no control over these telegrams.

§ 3. The office of delivery must stop telegrams addressed to a telegraphic reforwarding agency well known to be organised with the object of enabling the correspondence of third parties

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to evade the full payment of the charges due for transmission, without intermediate reforwarding, between the office of origin and the office of ultimate destination. The office stopping the telegram must at once inform the office of origin.

§ 4. (1) Administrations and private enterprises undertake to stop, at their respective offices, telegrams which these offices receive from abroad by any means whatever (post, telegraph, telephone or otherwise), to be reforwarded by telegraph with the object of enabling these messages to evade the full payment of the charge due for the whole distance.

(2) The Administration of the country of origin of the telegrams must be notified of the stoppage.

CHAPTER XV.

DELIVERY AT DESTINATION.

Article 52.

VARIOUS CASES OF DELIVERY.

§ 1. Telegrams are delivered according to their address, either at a domicile (private house, office, business house, etc.), or a poste restante (=GP=) or a telegraph restant (=TR=). They are also transmitted to the addressee by telephone in the cases contemplated in Article 75, § 5, or by private telegraph wires under conditions fixed by Administrations which admit this method of transmission.

§ 2. They are delivered or forwarded to their destination in the order of their receipt and priority, except in the cases mentioned in § 9 of Article 76 and in § 12 of Article 77.

§ 3. (1) Telegrams addressed to a domicile in the locality served by the telegraph office are immediately taken to their address. Nevertheless, telegrams bearing the paid service indication =Jour= are not delivered during the night; and telegrams received during the night are delivered forthwith, subject to the limitation imposed by the working hours of offices, only if they bear the paid service indication =Nuit=.

(2) Administrations are bound to deliver telegrams relative to the safety of life at sea or in the air and Government telegrams at once; they are also bound to deliver immediately, during the hours when their offices are open, private telegrams not bearing the indication =Nuit=, if they are recognised by the office of destination to be of an urgent nature.

§ 4. (1) A telegram taken to an address may be delivered either to the addressee, to an adult member of his family, to any person in his service, to his lodgers or guests, or to the porter at the hotel or the house, unless the addressee has designated in writing a special representative, or the sender has requested delivery to the addressee in person by writing before the address the paid service indication "Mains propres" or =MP=. In the latter case, any other method of delivery (post, telephone or private wire) is excluded.

(2) The office of destination writes the indication "Mains propres" in full before the address on the cover and gives the necessary instructions to the messenger.

§ 5. The sender may also request delivery in an open cover, by writing the paid service indication =Ouvert= before the address.

§ 6. These methods of delivery "en mains propres" and "ouvert" are not obligatory for Administrations which declare that they do not admit them.

§ 7. Telegrams which have to be placed in the "poste restante" or forwarded by post are immediately handed to the postal service by the telegraph office of destination, under the conditions fixed by Article 62.
§ 8. Telegrams addressed "poste restante" or delivered by post are, from the point of view of delivery and period of retention, subject to the same rules as postal correspondence.

§ 9. The Administration to which the delivery office is subject has the right to collect from the addressee a special delivery surcharge for telegrams placed in the "poste restante" or "telegraph restant". If the addressee refuses to pay the surcharge, the post office informs the telegraph office, and the latter informs the office of origin with a view to the collection of the surcharge from the sender.

§ 10. When a telegram is addressed "telegraph restant", it is delivered at the telegraph counter to the addressee or his duly authorised representative, who are bound, if required, to prove their identity.

§ 11. Telegrams to be delivered to passengers in a ship on its arrival in port are delivered, so far as possible, before disembarkation. If that is not practicable or if such delivery would entail expense (for boat hire, for example), they are delivered to the ship's agents.

Article 53.

Non-Delivery and Delayed Delivery.

§ 1. (1) When a telegram cannot be delivered, the office of destination sends, with the minimum delay, a service advice to the office of origin stating the cause of the non-delivery. The text of this advice is expressed in the following form: "425 fifteenth Delorme 212 rue Nain (number, date in words and address of the telegram agreeing exactly with the particulars received) refused, addressee unknown, left (with the addition "reforwarded post to . . . .") [Art. 60, § 3] if that is done deceased, not arrived, address no longer registered (or address not registered), etc. The address repeated in the service advice includes also the name of the office of destination, if this information is considered necessary. According to circumstances, this advice is completed with the reason for refusal (Art. 23, § 1) or with a statement of the charges to be claimed from the sender (Art. 59 and 62).

(2) For telegrams addressed "poste restante" or "telegraph restant" and not claimed by the addressee within the period of retention of such correspondence, a service advice of non-delivery is not sent. A service advice of non-delivery in accordance with the provisions of subparagraph (1) above is sent, by ordinary prepaid letter, only in the case of telegrams on which a charge has to be collected.

§ 2. (1) The office of origin checks the address and, if it has been altered, rectifies it at once by a service advice in the following form: "425 fifteenth (number, date of the telegram in words) for . . . (corrected address)

(2) According to circumstances, this service advice contains the particulars necessary to correct the errors committed, such as "forward to destination", "cancel telegram", etc. In the latter case, the office which has authorised the cancellation must itself transmit the telegram to its correct destination.

(3) If the office of origin is closed when the advice of non-delivery reaches the last transit office, the latter checks the address from the transit form of the original telegram and, if it observes an error, itself transmits to the office of destination the correction in the form indicated in subparagraph (1). In this case, it informs the office of origin as soon as possible, communicating to it the terms of the correcting advice.

§ 3. (1) If the address has not been altered, the office of origin, whenever practicable, communicates the advice of non-delivery to the sender.

(2) Failure to communicate this advice does not give a right to the return of the charge paid for the telegram.

§ 4. (1) An advice of non-delivery is not retransmitted by telegraph unless the sender of
the original telegram has requested that his telegrams be retransmitted by telegraph (Art. 60). In all other cases, the retransmission is made by post in the form of a prepaid letter, if the sender is known.

(2) The transmission of the advice of non-delivery to the sender may also be made by post when delivery by a special means of transport (in a case, for example, of delivery in the country) would involve charges of which the recovery is not certain.

§ 5. The addressee of an advice of non-delivery may only complete, rectify or confirm the address of the original telegram under the conditions provided in Article 80.

§ 6. (1) If, after the notice of non-delivery has been sent, the telegram is claimed by the addressee, or if the office of destination is able to deliver the telegram without having received a correcting advice as provided in §§ 2 and 5 above, it transmits to the office of origin a second service advice expressed in the following form: “29 cleventh (number, date in words), Mirane (name of the addressee) claimed or delivered”.

(2) This second advice is not transmitted when delivery is notified by means of a telegraphic notification of delivery.

(3) The advice of delivery is communicated to the sender if he was notified of the non-delivery.

§ 7. If the door is not opened at the address indicated or if the messenger finds no one willing to accept the telegram on behalf of the addressee, a notice is left at the address and the telegram is taken back to the office to be delivered to the addressee or his representative upon application. Telegrams, however, of which the delivery is not subject to special precautions are placed in the addressee’s letter box when there is no doubt regarding his place of residence.

§ 8. When the addressee, after being notified under the conditions in § 7 of the arrival of a telegram, does not take delivery within a period of 48 hours, action is taken in accordance with the provisions of § 1.

§ 9. Any telegram which it has not been possible to deliver to the addressee within a period of 42 days from the date of its receipt at the office of destination is destroyed, subject to the provisions of Articles 52, § 8, and 65, §§ 10 and 11.

§ 10. In the drawing up of advices of non-delivery or advices relative to telegrams in course of transmission, the use of the abbreviations in Annex No. 1 to these Regulations is recommended.

CHAPTER XVI.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

Article 54.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

§ 1. The provisions which form the subject of the other Chapters apply in their entirety to special telegrams, subject to the modifications prescribed in this Chapter.

§ 2. In the application of the Articles of this Chapter, the facilities given to the public for urgent telegrams, prepaid replies, collated telegrams, notifications of delivery, telegrams to follow the addressee, multiple telegrams and telegrams for delivery beyond the telegraph limits may be combined.

Article 55.

URGENT PRIVATE TELEGRAMS.

§ 1. (1) The sender of a private telegram may obtain priority in transmission and delivery by writing the paid service indication “Urgent” or =D= before the address and paying double the charge for an ordinary telegram of the same length sent over the same route.
(2) Similarly, the charge for an urgent CDE telegram is double the charge for an ordinary CDE telegram of the same length sent over the same route.

§ 2. Urgent private telegrams have priority over other private telegrams. Their precedence amongst themselves is settled in accordance with Article 36, § 3.

§ 3. The provisions of the foregoing paragraphs are not obligatory on Administrations which declare themselves unable to apply them either to a part or to the whole of the telegrams which pass over their channels of communication.

§ 4. Administrations which accept urgent telegrams in transit only must admit them among telegrams of the same origin and destination either on the wires where there is direct transmission across their territory or in their retransmitting offices. A double transit rate accrues to them as in the case of the other parts of the route.

§ 5. (r) Transmission as urgent is allowed over parts of routes in the case of telegrams of the extra-European system, if the Administrations concerned have come to a special understanding on the subject. A sender wishing to make use of this privilege writes before the address the paid service indication =PU= and pays double rate for the section over which the telegram is to be transmitted as urgent.

(2) The charge for a partially urgent CDE telegram is 6/10ths of the charge for a partially urgent private telegram of the same length sent over the same route, subject to the provisions of Article 26, § 3 (a).

**Article 56.**

**Telegrams with Prepaid Reply. Use or Reimbursement of Vouchers.**

§ 1. The sender of a telegram may prepay the reply which he requests from his correspondent, by writing before the address the paid service indication "Reply paid" or =RP=, followed by the amount in francs and centimes paid for the reply: "Reply paid x ..." or =RPx= (examples: =RP3.00=, =RP 3.05=, =RP 3.40=).

§ 2. At the place of destination, the office of delivery issues to the addressee a voucher for an amount equivalent to that stated in the original telegram. This voucher gives the right to send, up to its value, a telegram with or without special services, to any station from any office of the Administration to which the office issuing the voucher is subject, or, in the case of a radiotelegram addressed to a mobile station, from the station issuing the voucher.

§ 3. (1) When the charge for a telegram franked by a voucher exceeds the value of the voucher, the excess charge must be paid by the sender using the voucher. In the reverse case, the difference between the value of the voucher and the amount of the charge actually due is refunded to the sender of the original telegram when application is made within six months of the date of issue of the voucher if the difference is at least two francs (2 fr.).

(2) The cost of reimbursement is borne by the Administration of destination of the original telegram, unless a simplified procedure can be used by virtue of Article 83.

(3) If the value of the voucher is less than any minimum charge imposed by the Administration issuing the voucher, in accordance with Article 26, § 3 (b), and the amount of the reply telegram does not reach the minimum, the sender of the reply must pay the difference.

§ 4. The voucher can only be used for franking a telegram within the period of three months following the date of its issue.

§ 5. When the addressee refuses the voucher or for any reason does not use it, and the voucher is surrendered to the office, its value is refunded to the sender of the telegram, if application is made either by him or by the addressee within the period of the validity of the voucher.
§ 6. When the voucher cannot be delivered to the addressee because he cannot be found, its value is refunded to the sender if he applies for it before the expiration of the period of validity. In this case, the office of delivery cancels the voucher, and the telegram, noted accordingly, is preserved for the prescribed period.

Article 57.

Collated Telegrams.

§ 1. The object of collation is to strengthen the precautions taken to ensure accuracy in transmission. It consists in a full repetition of the telegram (including the preamble) and in a comparison of this repetition with the preamble and contents of the telegram.

§ 2. (1) The sender of a telegram has the right to request its collation. For this purpose, he pays an additional charge equal to half the charge for an ordinary telegram of the same length for the same destination sent by the same route, and writes before the address the paid service indication "Collation" or =TC=.

(2) The additional charge for the collation of CDE telegrams is one-half of the charge for an ordinary CDE telegram.

§ 3. Government telegrams and service telegrams in secret language are collated as a matter of course and free of charge (Art. 78, § 8, and 79, § 10).

§ 4. Collation is given by the receiving office or by the transmitting office, according to the system of transmission used (Art. 44, §§ 1, 2 and 3).

§ 5. Collation is not counted in the alternation of transmissions.

Article 58.

Telegrams with Notification of Delivery.

I. Procedure at the Office of Origin.

§ 1. (1) The sender of a telegram may request that the date and time at which his telegram has been delivered to his correspondent be notified to him, by telegraph or by post, as soon as possible after delivery.

(2) If the sender requests that the notification be made to him by telegraph, he must pay, for this purpose, the charge for an ordinary telegram of six words for the same destination by the same route. In that case, he writes before the address the paid service indication "Notification of delivery" or =PC=. The notification of delivery of a CDE telegram is in all cases charged for at the full rate.

(3) If the sender requests that the notification be made to him by post, he pays a fee of forty centimes (0 fr. 40) and writes before the address the paid service indication "Postal notification of delivery" or =PCP=.

§ 2. The postal or telegraphic notification of delivery is communicated to the sender of the telegram as soon as it reaches the office of origin of the telegram.

II. Procedure at Destination.

§ 3. Notifications of delivery are treated as ordinary service telegrams, irrespective of the nature of the telegram to which they relate.

§ 4. The preamble contains no serial number, number of words or time of handing-in. The notification of delivery is transmitted in the following form:

CR Paris Berne = 469 twentysecond Brown (number, date of the original telegram in words, name of addressee of that telegram) delivered twentyfifth 1025 (date in words, hour and minutes).
§ 5. (1) When the telegram has been posted or delivered in the care of any third party, except persons at the usual abode of the addressee, the notification of delivery mentions this, example:

"Delivered post, or hotel, or railway station, etc., twenty-fifth 1025".

(2) When the telegram is forwarded to its ultimate destination by post, deposited in a poste restante or delivered by telephone, by private telegraph wire or in the care of any third party, the above-mentioned notification gives the date and time of such forwarding, deposit or delivery.

(3) In the case of a radiotelegram or a semaphore telegram, the land station or semaphore station issues the notification of delivery and gives the date and time of transmission to the mobile station (in the case of a radiotelegram) or to the ship (in the case of a semaphore telegram); example:

"Transmitted mobile station (or ship) twenty-fifth 1025".

§ 6. A postal notification of delivery contains the same information as a telegraphic notification of delivery. It is sent by the office of delivery of the telegram to the office of origin in a franked cover marked "Notification of delivery".

§ 7. (1) When a telegram with a notification of delivery cannot be delivered, a service advice reporting the non-delivery is sent to the office of origin as in the case of an ordinary telegram, and the notification of delivery is not prepared.

(2) If, at a later time within the period set for retention of the telegram (Art. 53, § 9), the telegram can be delivered to the addressee, the notification of delivery is immediately prepared and forwarded.

(3) At the end of the period of retention, if the telegram has not been delivered, the charge for a telegraphic notification of delivery may be refunded to the sender on application.

(4) The charge for a postal notification of delivery is never refunded.

Article 59.

Telegrams to follow the addressee by order of the sender.

§ 1. By writing before the address the paid service indication "To follow" or =FS=, a sender may request the office of destination to send on his telegram after the addressee.

§ 2. (1) The sender of a telegram to follow must be warned that, if the telegram is reforwarded, he will have to pay any redirection charges not collected on delivery.

(2) When a telegram to follow which bears one of the paid service indications =RPx= or =PC= has to be redirected, the reforwarding office applies the provisions of Article 60, § 5.

§ 3. When a telegram bears the paid service indication =FS= with one address only, the office of destination inserts the new address, if any, furnished at the addressee's abode, as provided in § 5 below, and sends on the telegram to the fresh destination. The same procedure is followed until the telegram is delivered or no further address is furnished.

§ 4. If the paid service indication =FS= is accompanied by a series of addresses, the telegram is forwarded to each of the destinations given, up to the last if necessary, and the last office acts in accordance with the provisions of § 6 if occasion arises.

§ 5. (1) The place of origin, date and time of handing-in to be shown in the preamble of the redirected telegrams are the original place, date and time of handing-in; the place of destination is that to which the telegram is first to be sent.

(2) In the address, the delivery instructions relating to the places to which the telegram has already been forwarded are omitted and only the indication =FS=, followed by the names of the places of destination through which the telegram has already passed, is retained.
For example, the address of a telegram worded at the outset:

=FST= Haggis chez Dekeyser London
=FST= Hotel Tarbet Tarbet=
North British Hotel Edinburgh,

would be worded on leaving Tarbet, the place of the second redirection, in the form:

=FST= from London, Tarbet = Haggis North British Hotel Edinburgh.

(3) At each redirection, the number of words is counted afresh and the preamble altered accordingly.

§ 6. (1) When delivery cannot be made and no further address is furnished, the last office of destination sends the service advice of non-delivery prescribed by Article 53, § 1. This advice must notify the amount of the redirection charge which it has not been possible to collect from the addressee. It takes the following form: "435 twentieth Paris Julien (number, date in words, name of first office of origin, name of addressee) redirected to . . . (new address) unknown, refused, etc. (reason for non-delivery) collect . . . (amount of charge not collected)".

(2) This advice is addressed to the office which last redirected the telegram in order that it may effect any necessary correction. If the transmission was correct, this office forwards the service advice to the office of origin, which collects the redirection charges from the sender and communicates the non-delivery advice to him.

(3) The last office of destination retains the telegram in accordance with the provisions of Article 53, § 9.

§ 7. (1) The charge to be collected at the outset on telegrams to follow is the charge for the first section only, the whole address being included in the number of words. Any supplementary charge is collected from the addressee and is reckoned on the basis of the number of words transmitted at each redirection.

(2) When a telegram to follow bears the paid service indication =TC=, the charge for collation accumulates, at each redirection, with the other redirection charges.

(3) When the addressee refuses to pay the redirection charges, the telegram is nevertheless delivered. The office of origin is informed by service advice of the refusal to pay and of the amount of the charge to be collected from the sender.

§ 8. The charge to be collected from the addressee for the subsequent sections must be added at each redirection, starting from the first office given in the address. The total is entered officially in the preamble.

§ 9. (1) This entry is worded as follows: "Collect . . . ". If the redirections take place within the limits of the country to which the office of destination belongs, the supplementary charge to be collected from the addressee is reckoned, for each redirection, at the inland tariff of that country. If the redirections are beyond these limits, the supplementary charge is reckoned by taking each international redirection as a separate telegram. The rate for each redirection is the rate applicable to telegrams exchanged between the country redirecting and the country to which the telegram is redirected.

(2) The charges for the redirection of CDE telegrams are reckoned on the basis of the reduced rates (Art. 10, § 4). The service instruction "CDE" is retained in redirected CDE telegrams.

Article 60.

Redirection of Telegraphs by Order of the Addressee.

§ 1. Any person, furnishing the necessary credentials, may request that telegrams addressed to him reaching a telegraph office be redirected by telegraph to a new address given by him. In that case, the procedure is in accordance with the provisions of the previous Article, but instead
of the indication \(-\text{FS}\)=, the paid service indication \(=\text{Redirected from} \ldots =\) (name of the office or offices redirecting) is written before the address.

§ 2. Requests for redirection must be made in writing, by paid service advice or by post (Art. 80, § 9). They are formulated either by the addressee himself or in his name by one of the persons mentioned in Article 52, § 4 (1), as qualified to accept telegrams on behalf of the addressee. The person making such a request undertakes to pay any charges which cannot be collected by the office of delivery.

§ 3. (1) Each Administration reserves to itself the right to redirect by telegraph, in accordance with the particulars given at the addressee's domicile, telegrams for which no special instruction has been furnished.

(2) If the new address of a telegram not bearing the indication \(-\text{FS}\)= is given at the addressee's domicile without an instruction to redirect by telegraph, Administrations are bound to forward a copy of the telegram by post, unless they have been asked to keep the telegram until called for, or they redirect by telegraph on their own initiative.

(3) Postal redirection is made in accordance with the provisions of Article 62. Telegrams of which a copy is forwarded by post must be made the subject of an ordinary advice of non-delivery (Art. 53). The information “Redirected post to \ldots (new destination)” is in that case added to the telegraphic advice of non-delivery.

§ 4. (1) If the addressee refuses to pay the redirection charges for a telegram redirected by telegraph or if, for some other reason, the telegram cannot be delivered, the last office of destination sends the advice of non-delivery prescribed by Article 53, § 1. This advice takes the following form:

“435 twentyninth Paris Julien (number, date in words, name of the first office of origin, name of addressee) redirected to \ldots (new address) unknown, refused, etc. (reason for non-delivery) collect \ldots (amount of charges not collected).”

(2) The advice is addressed first to the office which made the last redirection, then to the one before, and so on in turn to each redirecting office, in order that each of these offices may make any necessary correction and may add the address under which it received the telegram.

(3) According to circumstances, the offices concerned must collect the outstanding charges from the persons who gave instructions to redirect and are responsible for the respective charges.

(4) The advice is finally transmitted to the office of origin for communication to the sender, from whom the redirection charges are not claimed.

§ 5. (1) When an office of destination has to redirect by telegraph a telegram with prepaid reply, it retains before the address the indication \(=\text{RPx}\) as received, and cancels the voucher, if it has prepared one.

(2) The charge paid for reply is credited by the redirecting Administration to the Administration to which the telegram is redirected.

(3) When an office of destination has to redirect by post a copy of a telegram with prepaid reply, it attaches the voucher to the copy (§ 3 (2) of this Article).

(4) In the case of notification of delivery in respect of a redirected telegram, the amount prepaid is used for a message in the form of a notification of delivery announcing the redirection of the telegram. This advice is drawn up in the following form: “CR Madrid Paris = 524 eleventh Regel Paris redirected London twelfth 0840”.

§ 6. In the cases contemplated in § § 1 and 2 and in § 7 (2) of this Article, the person who sends on a telegram has the right himself to pay the charge for redirection, provided that the redirection is to one place only without instructions for contingent redirection to other places.

§ 7. (1) When a telegram is to be redirected to a given address without instructions for contingent redirection to other places, the person giving the order to send on the telegram may

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request redirection as an urgent telegram, but must in that case himself pay the double charge. The office which complies with this request adds the paid service indication =D= to the address of the telegram to be redirected.

(2) Conversely, urgent telegrams may, at the request of the addressee or his representative, be redirected as ordinary telegrams after the indication =D= has been struck out.

§ 8. In the case described in § 7 (1), and also when the right mentioned in § 6 above is exercised, the instruction “Collect . . .” as prescribed in Article 59, § 9, is replaced by the information “Charge collected”.

Article 61.

Multiple Telegrams.

§ 1. (1) Any telegram may be addressed either to several addresses in the same locality, or in different localities served by the same telegraph office, or to the same addressee at different abodes in the same locality or in different localities served by the same telegraph office. For this purpose, the sender writes before the address the paid service indication “x addresses” or =TMx=.

The name of the office of destinations appears once only, at the end of the address.

(2) In telegrams addressed to several addressees, instructions regarding the place of delivery, such as exchange, railway station, market, etc., must appear after the name of each addressee. Similarly, in telegrams for a single addressee at several abodes, the name of the addressee must appear before each designation of a place of delivery.

§ 2. The use of the paid service indications is regulated in accordance with the provisions of Article 14, § 2.

§ 3. (1) A multiple telegram is charged as a single telegram, all the addresses being reckoned in the number of words.

(2) In addition to the word rate, a fee of one franc (1 fr.) is charged in the case of multiple telegrams of all kinds for the preparation of each copy containing not more than fifty chargeable words.

(3) For copies containing more than fifty chargeable words, the fee is one franc (1 fr.) for the fifty words and fifty centimes (0. fr. 50) for each additional fifty words or part of fifty words.

(4) The charge for each copy is reckoned separately, on the basis of the number of words which it is to contain. The number of copies to be prepared is equal to the number of addresses.

§ 4. (1) Each copy of a multiple telegram must bear only the address proper to it, and the paid service indication =TMx= must not appear on it, unless the sender has requested the contrary. Such request must be included in the number of charged words and must be expressed as follows: =CTA=.

(2) If a copy bearing the paid service indication =CTA= is to be redirected by telegraph, it bears only the address proper to it; the other addresses are transmitted after the signature or, if there is no signature, after the text, and they are preceded by the indication “received with . . . address(es)”.

§ 5. In the copies, the number of words appearing in the preamble of the telegram is made to agree with the number of words appearing in each copy.

Article 62.

Telegrams to be delivered by Express or by Post.

I. General Provisions.

§ 1. Telegrams addressed to localities served by international telecommunication channels may not be forwarded by post except from a telegraph office of the country to which these localities belong.

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§ 2. (1) Telegrams addressed to localities not served by international telecommunication channels may be delivered at their address from a telegraph office of the country to which the locality of destination belongs, either by post or by express or air mail if these services exist.

(2) Nevertheless, such delivery may be effected from a telegraph office of another country, when the country of destination is not connected to the international telecommunication system or when the locality cannot be reached by the telecommunication system of the country of destination.

II. Telegrams to be delivered by Express.

§ 3. By express is meant any mode of delivery more rapid than the post, when delivery takes place outside the area of free delivery of telegrams.

§ 4. Administrations which have organised an express service for delivery of telegrams notify, through the Bureau of the Union, the amount of the delivery charge to be paid at the time of handing-in the telegram. This sum must be a fixed and uniform charge for each country. Where, however, an Administration requests it, in the case of particular offices, special express charges may be noted at the names of the offices concerned in the International List of Telegraph Offices.

§ 5. (1) A sender who wishes to pay the fixed charge notified for express delivery writes before the address of the telegram the paid service indication "Express paid" or =XP=.

(2) If he wishes the express charge to be collected from the addressee, he enters on his telegram the paid service indication =Exprèse=.

§ 6. When a telegram bearing the paid service indication =Exprèse= has occasioned a journey and has not been delivered, the office of destination adds to the non-delivery advice prescribed by Article 53, § 1, the note "Collect XP" (the fixed express charges notified by the Administration concerned).

III. Telegrams to be delivered by Post.

§ 7. A sender who wishes his telegram, addressed to a locality beyond the international communication channels, to be forwarded by post must write, before the address, the paid service indication:

=Poste= if the telegram is to be forwarded as an ordinary letter;
=PR= if the telegram is to be forwarded as a registered letter;
=PAV= if the telegram is to be forwarded by air mail.

§ 8. The name of the telegraph office from which the telegram is to be forwarded by post must be placed immediately after the name of the locality of final destination; for example, the address: "Poste (or =PR=) Lorenzini Poggiovalle Teramo" would mean that the telegram was to be forwarded by post from Teramo to the addressee at Poggiovalle, a locality not served by telegraph.

§ 9. Telegrams to be delivered by post are subject to the following supplementary charges:

(a) Telegrams to be delivered within the limits of the country of destination:
1st. Those bearing the paid service indication =Poste=: no surcharge;
2nd. Those bearing the paid service indication =PR=: forty centimes (0 fr. 040);
3rd. Those bearing the paid service indication =PAV=: surcharge proper to the air transport of an ordinary letter;
4th. Those bearing the paid service indications =PR= and =PAV=: forty centimes (0 fr. 40) and the surcharge proper to the air transport of an ordinary letter.

(b) Telegrams to be forwarded to a country other than the country of telegraphic destination (Art. 62):
1st. Those bearing the paid service indication =Poste=: forty centimes (0 fr. 40);
2nd. Those bearing the paid service indication =PR=: eighty centimes (0 fr. 80);
3rd. Those bearing the paid service indication =PAV=: forty centimes (0 fr. 40) and the surcharge applicable to the air transport of an ordinary letter;
4th. Those bearing the paid service indications =PR= and =PAV=: eighty centimes (0 fr. 80) and the surcharge applicable to the air transport of an ordinary letter.

§ 10. The telegraph office of delivery is entitled to use the post:
(a) If the telegram contains no indication as to the means of delivery to be used;
(b) When the means indicated differ from the method adopted and notified by the Administration of delivery;
(c) When express delivery charges would have to be collected from an addressee who has previously refused to pay charges of the same kind.

§ 11. The use of the post is compulsory for the office of destination:
(a) (1) When its use has been specially requested, either by the sender (§ 7) or by the addressee (Art. 60).
(2) The office of delivery may, however, use the express service, even for a telegram bearing the indication =Poste=, if the addressee has expressed the desire to receive his telegrams by express.
(b) When the office of destination has not a more rapid means at its disposal.

§ 12. Telegrams to be forwarded to destination by post, which are posted by the telegraph office of delivery, are treated in accordance with the following arrangements:
(a) Telegrams to be delivered within the country of destination:
1st. Those bearing the paid service indication =Poste= or =GP= or bearing no paid service indication relative to postal delivery are posted as ordinary letters, without charge to the sender or addressee; telegrams addressed poste restante may, however, be subject to a special surcharge for delivery (Art. 52, § 9);
2nd. Those received with the paid service indication =PR= or =GPR= are posted as registered letters duly stamped, if necessary;
3rd. Those received with the paid service indication =PAV= are handed to the air mail service bearing postage stamps to the amount of the surcharge applicable to an ordinary letter to be conveyed by aeroplane.

(b) Telegrams to be sent on by post to a country other than the country of telegraphic destination:
1st. If the postage has been duly collected in advance, the telegrams are posted as fully paid letters, ordinary or registered, as the case may be, the prepayment including, in the case of telegrams bearing the paid service indication =PAV=, the surcharge proper to the air route;
2nd. When the postage has not been prepaid, the telegrams are posted as unpaid ordinary letters, the postage being payable by the addressee.

§ 13. When a telegram which is to be forwarded as a registered letter cannot at once be registered without losing the next mail, it is first posted as an ordinary letter, and a copy is sent as a registered letter as soon as practicable.
Article 63.

De Luxe Telegrams.

§ 1. (1) The service of de luxe telegrams is admitted optionally between the countries of the Union.
   (2) The service is organised by special arrangements between the Administrations concerned and any surcharge for the service does not enter into the international accounts.

§ 2. For de luxe telegrams, the sender must write before the address the paid service indication =LX=.

CHAPTER XVII.

Phototelegrams.

Article 64.

Phototelegrams.

§ 1. An optional service of phototelegrams is admitted between Administrations which have declared their willingness to organise it.

§ 2. The charges and conditions applicable to phototelegrams are fixed by direct agreement between the Administrations concerned.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Semaphore Telegrams.

Article 65.

Semaphore Telegrams.

§ 1. Telegrams exchanged by means of semaphores are called semaphore telegrams.

§ 2. Semaphore telegrams must bear before the address the paid service indication =SEM=.

§ 3. The address of semaphore telegrams destined for ships at sea must contain:
   (a) The name of the addressee with further particulars, if necessary;
   (b) The name of the ship, supplemented, where there are several ships of the same name, by its nationality and, if necessary, its distinctive signal in the International Code of Signals;
   (c) The name of the semaphore station as it appears in the International List of Telegraph Offices.

§ 4. Semaphore telegrams must be expressed either in the language of the country in which the semaphore station which has to signal them is situated or by means of groups of letters in the International Code of Signals.
§ 5. In the case of Government semaphore telegrams transmitted from a ship at sea, the seal is replaced by the distinctive sign of the commander.

§ 6. In the case of semaphore telegrams originating with ships at sea, the indication of the office of origin in the preamble comprises the name of the receiving station followed by the name of the ship. The time of handing-in is the time of receipt of the telegram by the receiving station in communication with the ship.

§ 7. The charge for telegrams to be exchanged with ships at sea through the medium of semaphore stations is fixed at twenty centimes (0 fr. 20) per word. This charge is added to the charge for the electrical section calculated according to the general rules. The total charge is collected from the sender for telegrams addressed to ships at sea, and from the addressee for telegrams from ships (Art. 32, § 1). In the latter case, the preamble must bear the instruction "Collect . . . .".

§ 8. Telegrams originating with a ship at sea are, when the sending ship requests it, transmitted to their destination in the signals of the International Code of Signals.

§ 9. Where no such request has been made, they are translated into ordinary language by the overseer of the semaphore station and transmitted to their destination.

§ 10. (1) The sender of a semaphore telegram destined for a ship at sea may specify the number of days during which the telegram should be kept for the ship by the semaphore station.

(2) In that case, he writes before the address the paid service indication "x jours" or =Jx=, specifying the number of days inclusive of the day of handing-in the telegram.

§ 11. (1) If it has not been possible to transmit to the ship a telegram destined for a ship at sea within the period indicated by the sender or, in the absence of such indication, up to the morning of the 20th day following the day of handing-in, the semaphore station notifies the office of origin, which communicates the advice to the sender.

(2) The latter has the right to request, by means of a paid service advice, telegraphic or postal, addressed to the semaphore station, that his telegram be kept for a further period of thirty days for transmission to the ship, and so on. Failing such a request, the telegram is not retained after the thirtieth day (day of handing-in not included).

(3) If, however, the semaphore station is certain that the ship has passed beyond its range before the telegram could be transmitted to it, the office of origin is notified of the fact and that office informs the sender.

§ 12. The following are not admitted as semaphore telegrams:

(a) Telegrams with prepaid replies, except telegrams destined for ships at sea;

(b) Money order telegrams;

(c) Collated telegrams;

(d) Telegrams with notification of delivery, telegraphic or postal, except those destined for ships at sea and then only in regard to their transit over the routes of the telegraph system;

(e) Telegrams to follow;

(f) Paid service advices, except as regards their transit over the routes of the telegraph system;

(g) Urgent telegrams, except as regards their transit over the routes of the telegraph system;

(h) Telegrams to be delivered by express or by post;

(i) Deferred telegrams;

(j) Letter telegrams;

(k) Greetings telegrams.
CHAPTER XIX.

RADIOTELEGRAMS.

Article 66.

RADIOTELEGRAMS.

The service of radiotelegrams is performed in accordance with the provisions of the Radiocommunication Regulations.

CHAPTER XX.

MONEY ORDER TELEGRAMS.

Article 67.

MONEY ORDER TELEGRAMS.

§ 1. The issue, the wording of the text, and the payment of money order telegrams are regulated by special international agreements.

§ 2. If the locality in which the post office of payment is situated has not a telegraph office, the money order telegram must bear the indication of the post office of payment and that of the telegraph office which serves it.

§ 3. (1) Money order telegrams are admitted at the rate of charge for deferred telegrams, subject to the application of the provisions of Article 75. They bear the paid service indication "LC=".

   (2) In deferred money order telegrams, the conditions regarding the wording of deferred telegrams must be observed only in so far as they concern messages intended for the payee of the order.

§ 4. The transmission of money order telegrams between Administrations admitting them is subject to the same rules as other kinds of telegrams, subject to the provisions which form the subject of Articles 40, § 8, 44, §§ 1, 2 and 3, and 45. § 3 (2).

CHAPTER XXI.

PRESS TELEGRAMS.

Article 68.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

§ 1. Telegrams of which the text consists of information and news relating to politics, commerce, etc., intended for publication in newspapers and other periodical publications, are admitted as press telegrams at reduced rates. These telegrams must bear, at the beginning of the address, the paid service indication "Presse=" written by the sender.

§ 2. Press telegrams are only accepted on presentation of special cards which the Administration of the country where the cards are used prepares and delivers to the correspondents of newspapers, periodical publications or authorised agencies. The presentation of cards is not obligatory, however, if the Administration of origin decides otherwise.

§ 3. Press telegrams must be addressed to newspapers, periodical publications or news agencies and solely in the name of the newspaper, publication, or agency and not in the name of
a person connected in any capacity whatever with the management of the newspaper, publication or agency. They must only contain matter intended for publication and instructions relative to the publication of the telegram. Any passage of the latter kind must be written between brackets either at the beginning or the end of the text. The number of words contained in the whole of the instructions relating to a single telegram may not be more than 5 per cent. of the number of chargeable words in the text or exceed ten words in all. The brackets are charged for. Administrations which have prepared a list of newspapers, publications or agencies authorised to receive press telegrams, on undertaking to conform with all the conditions laid down in the Regulations, must communicate such list to the other Administrations through the medium of the Bureau of the Union.

§ 4. The use of abbreviated and registered addresses is authorised.

§ 5. Apart from the paid service indication =Pressé=, press telegrams may not bear any paid service indication other than those relating to urgent telegrams and multiple telegrams.

§ 6. The terminal and transit rates applicable to ordinary press telegrams exchanged between Administrations of the Union are those of ordinary private telegrams, reduced by 50 per cent. in the European system and by at least 50 per cent. in all other cases.

§ 7. The charge per word for an urgent press telegram is the same as for an ordinary private telegram over the same route.

§ 8. The copying fee for multiple press telegrams is the same as for ordinary private multiple telegrams.

§ 9. Administrations which collect a minimum charge for ordinary telegrams [Art. 26, § 3 (b)] collect the same minimum for press messages.

§ 10. (1) Administrations which do not admit press telegrams (either ordinary or urgent) at the reduced rate must accept them in transit.

(2) The transit rate which these Administrations receive is that which results from the application of the provisions of § 6 or of § 7 of this Article, according to whether ordinary or urgent press telegrams are concerned.

Article 69.

Drawing up of Press Telegrams.

§ 1. (1) Press telegrams must be expressed in plain language in one of the languages admitted for international telegraph correspondence in plain language, chosen from among the following languages:

(a) The French language;
(b) The language in which the receiving newspaper is printed;
(c) The national language or languages of the country of origin or the country of destination, designated by the Administrations concerned;
(d) One or more additional languages which may be designated by the Administration of origin or the Administration of destination as being used in the territory of the country to which they belong.

(2) The sender of a press telegram drawn up in accordance with sub-paragraph (b) above may be required to furnish proof that there is a newspaper in the country of destination of the telegram published in the language chosen.

§ 2. The languages mentioned in § 1 above may be used for quotations conjointly with that in which the telegram is expressed.

§ 3. Apart from the exception provided for in Article 68, § 3, press telegrams must not contain any passage, advertisement or communication having the character of private
correspondence nor any advertisement or communication for the insertion of which a charge is made. Further, they must not contain any advertisement which is inserted free of charge.

§ 4. Exchange and market quotations and results of sporting events, with or without explanatory text, are admitted in press telegrams at reduced rates. In case of doubt, the office of origin must satisfy itself that the groups of figures appearing in the telegrams really represent exchange and market quotations or results of sporting events, by enquiry of the sender, who is bound to establish the fact.

Article 70.

APPLICATION OF THE NORMAL TARIFF TO PRESS TELEGRAMS.

§ 1. When telegrams presented as press telegrams do not fulfil the conditions set out in the previous Article, the indication =Presse= is deleted and the telegrams are charged at the rate for the category (ordinary or urgent) to which they belong.

§ 2. The normal tariff for private correspondence (ordinary or urgent) is also to be applied to any press telegram of which use is made for a purpose other than that of insertion in the columns of the newspaper or periodical publication to which it is addressed, that is:

(a) To telegrams which are not published by the newspaper or periodical publication to which they are addressed (failing a satisfactory explanation) or which the addressee has communicated before publication either to private individuals or to establishments such as clubs, cafés, hotels, exchanges, etc. ;

(b) To telegrams not yet published which the newspaper or periodical publication to which they are addressed has, before publishing them, sold, distributed or communicated to other newspapers, with a view to insertion in their columns; press telegrams may, however, be sold, distributed or communicated for simultaneous publication ;

(c) To telegrams, addressed to agencies, which are not published in a newspaper (failing a satisfactory explanation) or which are communicated to third persons before being published by the press.

§ 3. In the cases contemplated in § 2, the balance of charge is collected from the addressee and retained by the Administration of destination.

Article 71.

TRANSMISSION AND DELIVERY OF PRESS TELEGRAMS.

According to the category to which they belong (ordinary or urgent), press telegrams rank for transmission and delivery with ordinary or urgent private telegrams.

Article 72.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

§ 1. In regard to anything not provided for in Articles 68 to 71 and in this Article, press telegrams are subject to the provisions of these Regulations and of special agreements concluded between Administrations.

§ 2. The provisions concerning press telegrams are not obligatory for Administrations which declare their inability to apply them, except in regard to the acceptance of press telegrams in transit. The conditions of transmission may be modified by mutual agreement between the Administrations concerned.

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CHAPTER XXII.
METEOROLOGICAL TELEGRAMS.

Article 73.
METEOROLOGICAL TELEGRAMS.

§ 1. (1) The term "meteorological telegram" denotes a telegram sent by an official meteorological service or by a station in official relation with such a service, and addressed to such a service or to such a station, which consists solely of meteorological observations or meteorological forecasts.

(2) Such telegrams must bear the paid service indication =OBS= before the address.

§ 2. The terminal and transit rates applicable to the meteorological telegrams contemplated in the previous paragraph are reduced by at least 50 per cent. in all relations.

§ 3. On request by the counter officer, the sender must affirm that the text of his telegram fulfils the conditions set out in § 1 (1).

CHAPTER XXIII.
RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS TO SEVERAL DESTINATIONS.

Article 74.
RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS TO SEVERAL DESTINATIONS.

§ 1. (1) The Administrations reserve to themselves the right to organise services for the transmission of radio communications to several destinations by wireless telegraphy or wireless telephony.

(2) Only those senders and addressees who satisfy the provisions and conditions laid down specially by the respective Administrations are allowed to participate in these services.

(3) These radio communications must consist only of information and news relating to politics, commerce, etc., and must not contain any passage, advertisement or communication having a private character.

§ 2. (1) The sender is bound to communicate to the Administration of the country of emission the addresses of the intended recipients. This Administration communicates to the other Administrations the address of the persons residing in their territory for whom the radio communications are intended. It notifies, in addition, in respect of each addressee, the date fixed for the first reception, the name of the emitting station and the address of the sender. The Administrations notify to one another any changes which occur in the number and the addresses of the senders and recipients.

(2) The Administration of the country of reception decides whether or not to authorise the addressees designated by the sender to receive the radio communications, and makes the necessary notification to the Administration of the country of emission.

(3) Each Administration takes, so far as practicable, suitable measures to ensure that only the stations authorised for this special service of communication make use of the radio communications in question and then only of those intended for them. The provisions of Article 24 of the Convention relating to the secrecy of telecommunication apply to these radio communications.

§ 3. (1) These radio communications are transmitted at fixed times and bear, as the address, an arbitrary word placed immediately before the text.

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(2) They may be expressed either in plain language or in secret language, in accordance with the decision of the Administrations of the countries of emission and of reception. In the absence of special arrangements between the Administrations concerned, the only languages authorised for plain language are French, one of the languages designated by the country of emission or one of the languages of one of the countries of reception. The Administrations of the countries of emission and of reception reserve to themselves the right to require the deposit of the codes used.

§ 4. (1) The charge to be collected from the sender is fixed by the Administration of the country of emission.

(2) The addressees of these radiocommunications may be subjected by the Administration of their country, apart from any charges levied for the establishment and working of private receiving stations, to the payment of a telegraph or telephone charge of which the amount and the method of assessment are fixed by that Administration.

(3) The charges for these radiocommunications do not enter into the international accounts.

CHAPTER XXIV.

REDUCED RATE TELEGRAMS.

Article 75.

DEFERRED TELEGRAMS.

§ 1. The sender of a private telegram may obtain, in the relations between the countries in the European system on the one hand and the countries of the extra-European system on the other, the benefit of a reduction of 50 per cent., on condition that the telegram is only transmitted after ordinary private telegrams and ordinary press telegrams. The same benefit, on the same condition, is granted to telegrams exchanged between two countries of the extra-European system, where the charge for ordinary private telegrams is not less than one franc (1 fr.) per word.

§ 2. (1) The text of deferred telegrams must be expressed wholly in plain language in one and the same language chosen from among the languages admitted as plain language (Art. 9).

(2) The expressions specified in § 2 of Article 9 as not changing the character of a telegram in plain language are admitted in deferred telegrams.

(3) In addition, proper names, names of firms and expressions indicating goods or a brand of goods, inserted in the text, are admitted exceptionally in a language other than that in which the telegram is expressed.

(4) Similarly, in a deferred money order telegram, the amount of the order may be replaced officially by code words.

(5) The sender of a deferred telegram must write before the address the paid service indication =LC=.

§ 3. Radiotelegrams and semaphore telegrams are not admitted as deferred telegrams.

§ 4. Any telegram containing numbers, names or words without connected meaning and, in general, any telegram which does not of itself offer an intelligible sense to the telegraph service is not admitted to the benefit of the reduced rate.

§ 5. (1) Registered addresses are accepted when they are accompanied by a text which makes their character clear.

(2) If numbers written in figures, commercial marks or abbreviated expressions are used in the text, the number of such words or groups reckoned in accordance with the rules for charging
must not exceed one-third of the number of chargeable words in the text, including the signature. If one-third of the text gives a fractional number of words, this is rounded up to the next whole number.

(3) In deferred money order telegrams, however, this restriction applies only to any private message which may follow the text of the money order properly so called.

(4) As an exception, in deferred telegrams originating in or destined for China, the text may be expressed wholly by means of groups of four figures, taken from the official telegraph dictionary of the Chinese Administration.

§ 6. (1) The sender must sign on the telegram form a declaration categorically stating that the text is expressed wholly in plain language and bears no meaning other than that which appears on the face of it. The declaration must indicate the language in which the telegram is expressed.

(2) In the case of deferred money order telegrams, the declaration is only required if the official text is followed by a private message.

§ 7. (1) All paid service indications are admitted in deferred telegrams, except those relating to urgency and partial urgency.

(2) The charges applicable to the various special services requested by the sender in connexion with a deferred telegram (paid service advice, particulars of delivery, TC, etc.) are the same as for ordinary telegrams; telegrams to follow, however, may be retransmitted at the reduced rate for deferred telegrams if such telegrams are admitted between the Administration which retransmits and that of the new destination. The corresponding paid service indications are charged for at the reduced rate.

§ 8. Deferred telegrams may be delivered after ordinary telegrams.

§ 9. The rates of all Administrations and private enterprises (origin, transit and destination) which take part in the transmission of deferred telegrams are uniformly reduced by 50 per cent.

§ 10. The service of deferred telegrams is optional. Administrations and private enterprises which notify their admission of deferred telegrams must apply all the foregoing provisions in the exchange of such telegrams with all other Administrations and private enterprises which have made a similar declaration.

Article 76.

Letter Telegrams.

§ 1. In relations between countries of the European system, the class of letter telegrams is admitted with a charge per word which is 50 per cent. of that applicable to ordinary full rate telegrams. These messages, which are distinguished by the paid service indication \(-\text{ELT}-\) inserted before the address are, as regards acceptance, transmission and delivery, subject to the provisions of § 3 and the following paragraphs of the present Article.

§ 2. (1) In relations between countries of the European system on the one hand and countries of the extra-European system on the other, and in relations between countries of the extra-European system among themselves, the classes of letter telegrams, distinguished by one of the following paid service indications before the address, are admitted:

\(-\text{NLT}-\)

\(-\text{DLT}-\)

(2) These messages obtain the benefit of a reduction by two-thirds \(\text{\(^2/3\)}\) of the charge per word for ordinary full rate telegrams.

(3) As regards acceptance, transmission and delivery, they are subject to the limitations set out in § 3 and the following paragraphs of this Article.
§ 3. (1) The admission of letter telegrams ELT, NLT and DLT is optional. Each Administration is free to admit or not one, two or all of these classes of letter telegrams.

(2) Administrations and private enterprises which do not accept and deliver letter telegrams in general, or one or other of the classes of letter telegrams, must admit them in transit; for ELT letter telegrams they are entitled to the rate as for ordinary full rate telegrams, and for NLT and DLT letter telegrams the rate as for deferred telegrams if they admit deferred telegrams; if they do not, they are entitled to the rate as for ordinary full rate telegrams.

§ 4. The acceptance on Sundays of ELT, NLT and DLT letter telegrams is optional.

§ 5. Radiotelegrams, semaphore telegrams and money order telegrams are not admitted as letter telegrams.

§ 6. Registered or abbreviated addresses may be used in the address of letter telegrams, subject to the conditions prescribed in Article 15, § 9.

§ 7. (1) The only special services admitted in letter telegrams are the following: prepaid reply, poste restante, telegraph restant, de luxe telegrams and redirection by telegraph at the request of the addressee. The relative paid service indications (=RPx=, =GP=, =TR=, =LX= and =Réexpédie de . . . . =) are charged at the reduced rate.

(2) Telegraphic redirection is carried out, if necessary, after the deletion or alteration of the indication =ELT=, =NLT= or =DLT=, according to the rates in force and the services admitted in relations between the country of redirection and the country of destination.

§ 8. The minimum number of chargeable words for letter telegrams is fixed at 25.

§ 9. (1) Letter telegrams are delivered:

ELT and NLT letter telegrams: the morning after the day of handing-in;
DLT letter telegrams: the next morning but one after the day of handing-in.

(2) The delivery of ELT, NLT and DLT letter telegrams on Sundays is optional.

§ 10. Letter telegrams may be delivered by post, by special messenger, by telephone or by any other means, according to the decision of the Administration to which the office of destination is subject.

§ 11. (1) The reimbursement of the charges for letter telegrams in the European system is admitted only in the cases contemplated in Article 81, § 1 (a), (h) and (n).

(2) The reimbursement of the charges for letter telegrams in the extra-European system is admitted only in the cases contemplated in Article 81, § 1 (a), (d), (1) 3rd, (k) and (n).

§ 12. The provisions of Articles 23, § 8, 36, § 1, 75, §§ 2 (1), (2) and (3), 4, 5 (1), (2) and (4) and 6, and those of Article 80 are applicable to letter telegrams.

§ 13. In reckoning the proportion of numbers written in figures, commercial marks and abbreviated expressions [Art. 75, § 5 (2)], a letter telegram is always regarded as containing at least 25 words, even if the actual number of words is less than 25.

§ 14. Accounting for letter telegrams is subject to the regulation arrangements, the minimum charge fixed in § 8 being taken into account.

Article 77.

Greetings Telegrams.

§ 1. An optional service of telegrams conveying Christmas and New Year wishes (greetings telegrams) is admitted during the period from the 14th of December to the 6th of January inclusive.
§ 2. The sender of a greetings telegram must write, before the address, the paid service indication =XLT=.

§ 3. Registered or abbreviated addresses may be used in the address of greetings telegrams, subject to the conditions prescribed in Article 15, § 9.

§ 4. (1) The text of greetings telegrams must consist solely of wishes or greetings.

(2) The sender may either word the text how he likes (free text) or in accordance with fixed forms drawn up by the Administrations concerned (standard text).

(3) In the European system, the free text only is admitted.

(4) In the extra-European system, the Administrations concerned may also adopt standard texts.

(5) In the drawing up of free texts, the provisions of Article 75, §§ 2 (1), 4 and 5 (1), (2), and (4), and the spirit of Article 76, § 13, must be observed.

§ 5. In the case of greetings telegrams with free text, the sender must sign the declaration contemplated in Article 75, § 6 (1), and, in addition, he must certify that the text consists solely of wishes or greetings.

§ 6. In greetings telegrams of the extra-European system with standard text, the signature must not comprise more than three words.

§ 7. (1) Greetings telegrams of the European system have the benefit of a reduction of 50 per cent. of the rate for ordinary private telegrams.

(2) The reductions of rate for greetings telegrams of the extra-European system are made by agreement between the Administrations and private enterprises concerned.

§ 8. The minimum number ofchargeable words for greetings telegrams with free text is fixed at 10 in both systems.

§ 9. (1) The only special services admitted in greetings telegrams are the following: prepaid reply, poste restante, telegraph restant and de luxe telegrams. The special service of de luxe telegrams is, however, only admitted in relation with countries which have organised such service.

(2) The relative paid service indications =RPx=, =GP=, =TR= and =LX= are charged at the reduced rate.

§ 10. Semaphore telegrams and money order telegrams are not admitted as greetings telegrams. Radiotelegrams of greeting are admitted only by special agreement between the Administrations and private enterprises concerned.

§ 11. Greetings telegrams are transmitted in the order indicated in Article 36, § 1.

§ 12. Letter telegrams are delivered in accordance with the arrangements made by the Administration of the country of destination.

§ 13. The charge for greetings telegrams is refunded in the cases contemplated in Article 76, § 11. The delay contemplated in Article 81, § 1 (d) (1), 3rd, is, however, reckoned:

For greetings telegrams handed in from the 14th to the 24th of December: from the 24th of December;

For greetings telegrams handed in from the 25th to the 31st of December: from the 31st of December;

For greetings telegrams handed in after the 31st of December: from the day of handing-in.

§ 14. (1) Accounting for greetings telegrams with free text in both systems is subject to the regulation arrangements, the minimum fixed in § 8 being taken into account.

(2) Accounting for greetings telegrams with standard text of the extra-European system is subject to agreement between the Administrations and private enterprises concerned.

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CHAPTER XXV.
GOVERNMENT TELEGRAMS.

Article 78.

PROVISIONS PECULIAR TO GOVERNMENT TELEGRAMS.

§ 1. Government telegrams must bear the seal or stamp of the authority which sends them. This procedure is not required when the genuineness of the telegram cannot give rise to doubt.

§ 2. The right to send a reply as a Government telegram is established by the production of the original Government telegram.

§ 3. The telegrams of consular agents carrying on private business are only regarded as Government telegrams when they are addressed to an official person and relate to official matters. Telegrams which do not fulfil these latter conditions are, however, accepted by telegraph offices and transmitted as Government telegrams; but these offices at once report the matter to the Administration to which they are subject.

§ 4. Exceptionally, telegrams relating to the application of Articles 15 and 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, exchanged in case of danger of war, between the President of the Council of the League of Nations or the Secretary-General, on the one hand, and a Minister who is a member of a Government, a member of the Council of the League of Nations, or a member of a mission despatched by the Council, on the other hand, are entitled to a priority superior to that given to Government telegrams with priority. These telegrams bear in the preamble the instruction "S Priority Nations", and the sender must write before the address the indication "=Priority Nations=" , which is chargeable as two words. They are only accepted if they bear the personal authorisation of one of the official persons mentioned above.

§ 5. The sender of a Government telegram may renounce the priority of transmission conferred by Article 30 of the Convention; in that case, the original telegram must bear the instruction "sans priorité" (not priority) written by the sender, and the telegram is treated, as regards order of transmission, like an ordinary private telegram.

§ 6. Government telegrams which do not fulfil the conditions stated in Articles 9, 10 and 11 are not refused, but they are reported by the office which observes the irregularities to the Administration to which it is subject.

§ 7. (x) Government telegrams bear the service instruction "Etat"; this instruction is officially inserted by the office of origin at the end of the preamble.

(y) Government telegrams bearing the instruction "CDE" are admitted at the reduced rate and retain the benefit of priority in transmission.

§ 8. For Government telegrams expressed in plain language, partial repetition is compulsory; those expressed wholly or partially in secret language (Art. 31 of the Convention) must be repeated in full as a matter of course by the receiving office or by the sending office, according to the system of transmission used (Art. 44).

CHAPTER XXVI.
SERVICE TELEGRAMS AND SERVICE ADVICES.

Article 79.

SERVICE TELEGRAMS AND SERVICE ADVICES.

I. General Provisions.

§ 1. Service telegrams are divided into service telegrams properly so called and service advices.
§ 2. They must be used only in urgent cases and must be worded as briefly as possible. Administrations and telegraph offices take all necessary steps to diminish, so far as practicable, the number and length of these telegrams.

§ 3. They are expressed in French when the Administrations concerned have not agreed to use another language. The same rule applies to service notes accompanying telegrams.

§ 4. They are transmitted free in all relations, except in the cases specified in § 7 and in Article 80.

§ 5. Their nature is indicated by one of the service instructions prescribed in Article 41 under (c) (1).

§ 6. In case of absolute necessity, service telegrams and advices may be transmitted by telephone.

§ 7. The provisions of this Article are not to be considered as authorising the free transmission, by mobile radiotelegraph stations, of telegrams relating exclusively to the telegraph service, nor the free transmission over the telegraph system of service telegrams relating exclusively to the service of mobile stations, nor the free transmission by any private enterprise of service telegrams on the business of a competing enterprise.

II. Service Telegrams.

§ 8. (1) Service telegrams properly so called are exchanged between Administrations and between officials who are authorised to send them.

(2) These telegrams contain in the preamble the date of despatch, but they do not bear a signature. The address takes the following form: "... (sender) to ... (addressee and destination)"; example: "Gentel à Burinterna Berne".

§ 9. Administrations must use an abbreviated address for service telegrams exchanged between them.

§ 10. The text of service telegrams may be expressed in secret language in all relations. Service telegrams expressed wholly or partly in secret language are, as a matter of course, repeated in full either by the receiving office or by the transmitting office, according to the kind of transmitting instrument (Art. 44, §§ 1, 2 and 3).

III. Service Advices.

§ 11. (1) Service advices relate to details of service or to the working of lines and radioelectric stations and to transmissions. They are exchanged between telegraph offices and bear neither address nor signature.

(2) Preferably, the abbreviations in Annex No. 1 to these Regulations (Art. 37, § 11) are used for wording them.

(3) The destination and the origin of these advices are given only in the preamble; this is drawn up as follows: "A Lyon Liliendfeld 15 1045 (date and time of despatch); then follows the message of the sending office".

(4) Important offices may add to the name of the place of origin the name, in abbreviated form, of the branch issuing the advice, for example: "A Paris Berlin Nf (Nachforschungsstelle — Tracing Branch) 15 1045 (date and time of despatch)". This addition must appear in the reply, thus: "A Berlin Nf Paris 15 1345".

§ 12. (1) Service advices relative to a telegram already transmitted repeat all the particulars necessary to facilitate the tracing of the telegram, especially the office number or the serial number, or both if both appear in the preamble of the original telegram, the date in words (the name of the month is given only in cases of doubt), the route given in the original telegram, the name of the addressee and, if necessary, the full address. When the original telegram bears a serial number
only, the office concerned must take care to substitute the office number for it when the advice reaches the country of destination.

(2) When there are several direct routes between two telegraph offices, it should be stated, so far as possible, when and by which route the original telegram was forwarded and the service advices should be forwarded, so far as practicable, by the same route.

(3) If interruptions have intervened on the route followed by the original telegram, the retransmitting office marks the service advice "dévié". In addition, the service advice must include particulars of transmission of the original telegram. In this case, the answering service advice must be forwarded by the same route as the original service advice.

(4) If intermediate offices cannot obtain without delay the material necessary for acting on service advices, they must send them on at once.

(5) After immediate retransmission of these advices, however, intermediate offices must make any necessary enquiries and take any necessary action.

§ 13. When a transit office can, without inconvenience or delay, collect the necessary material for acting on a service advice, it takes steps to prevent the unnecessary retransmission of the advice; otherwise, it sends on the advice to its destination.

**Article 80.**

**Paid Service Advices.**

§ 1. (1) During the minimum period of preservation of records as fixed by Article 89, the sender and the addressee of any telegram which has been transmitted or is in course of transmission, or a person duly authorised by either of them, may have information obtained or instructions given by telegraph about the telegram, after first, if necessary, establishing their status and identity.

(2) They must deposit the following sums:
   1st. The cost of the telegram (at the full rate) conveying the request;
   2nd. If necessary (§ 4), the cost of a reply telegram (at the full rate).

(3) They may also, with a view to correct a telegram which they have sent or received, have it repeated, wholly or partially, by the office of destination or origin or by an intermediate office.

(4) These telegrams (request and reply) are termed "paid service advices".

§ 2. (1) When the addressee asks for repetition, he has only to pay the established charge for each word to be repeated; this charge is always at the full rate, based on the rules regarding the counting of words (Art. 19), whatsoever the nature of the telegram (CDE, D, PU, etc.).

(2) This charge covers the whole cost of the request and the reply. The minimum charge is one franc fifty centimes (1 fr. 50).

(3) Administrations are free, however, not to collect a charge or to collect a charge less than that prescribed.

§ 3. Rectifying, completing and cancelling telegrams, and all other communications relating to telegrams already transmitted or in course of transmission, when they are addressed to a telegraph office, must be exchanged solely between the offices, in the form of paid service advices, at the expense of the sender or addressee.

§ 4. (1) Paid service advices are denoted by the indication ST; they are circulated, so far as possible, by the same route as the telegram to which they relate. Those sent at the request of the addressee to obtain the repetition of a message believed to be incorrect always involve a reply by telegraph, without the need for using the paid service indication —RPx—. In other cases,
where a reply by telegraph is desired, that indication must be used, and a charge for a reply of six words must be collected.

(2) If the sender asks that the reply may be sent by post, the service advice must bear the paid service indication =Lettre= instead of =RPx=. A charge of 40 centimes (0 fr. 40) is made for such reply. If the sender desires the reply to be sent as a registered letter, he pays a charge of eighty centimes (0 fr. 80) for such reply. In this case, the paid service indication =Lettre RCM= is entered in the service advice.

§ 5. (i) The following examples show the form in which service advices should be prepared:

(a) Correction or completion of the address:

"ST Paris Bruxelles 365 (number of paid service advice) 5 (number of words) 17 (date) = 315 twelfth François (number, date in words, name of addressee of original telegram) deliver (or read) . . . (state the correction);"

(b) Correction or completion of text:

"ST Paris Vienne 26 (number of paid service advice) 8 (number of words) 17 (date) = 235 thirteenth Kriechbaum (number, date in words, name of addressee of telegram to be corrected) replace third (word of the text) 20 by 2000;"

(c) Request for repetition of part or whole of the text:

"ST Calcutta London 86 (number of paid service advice) 6 (number of words) 17 (date) via Empiradio = 439 fifteenth Brown (number, date in words, name of addressee of telegram to be wholly or partly repeated) one, four, nine" (words to be repeated in the text of the original telegram, expressed in cardinal numbers and written in words) or: "word (or . . . words) after . . ." or "text;"

(d) Cancellation of a telegram where the sender has requested telegraphic confirmation:

"ST Paris Berlin 126 (number of paid service advice) 5 (number of words) 17 (date) =RPx= 285 sixteenth Grunewald (number, date in words, name of addressee of the telegram in question) cancel;"

(e) Request for information to be given by telegraph:

"ST London Berlin Nf 40 (number of paid service advice) 11 (number of words) 17 (date) =RPx= 750 twenty-sixth Robinson (number, date of handing-in in words, name of addressee of the telegram in question) confirm delivery sender without reply inform addressee;"

(f) Request for information to be given by letter:

"ST London Lisbonne 50 (number of paid service advice) 6 (number of words) 17 (date) =Lettre= 645 treize Emile (number, date of handing-in in words, name of addressee of telegraph in question) confirm delivery."

(2) The reply to a paid service advice is denoted by the service instruction RST. The text of the reply comprises the number of the original paid service advice, the date of the original paid service advice (in words), the name of the addressee of the original telegram, followed by the information to be given to him. For instance, the replies to the paid service advices quoted in the examples (c) and (d) would take the following forms:

"RST London Calcutta 40 (number of reply service advice) 6 (number of words) 17 (date) via Empiradio = 86 (number of original paid service advice) seventeenth (date of original paid service advice in words) Brown (name of addressee) Albatros scrutiny commune (the three words of the original telegram of which repetition was requested)."

"RST Berlin Paris 53 (number of reply service advice) 4 (number of words) 17 (date) = 126 (number of original paid service advice) seventeenth (date in words) Grunewald (name of addressee) cancelled."
"RST Berlin Paris 53 (number of reply service advice) 5 (number of words) 17 (date) = 126 (number of original paid service advice) seventeenth (date in words) Grunewald (name of addressee) already delivered."

§ 6. The words to be repeated or corrected in a telegram are described by cardinal numbers in words indicating their place in the text of the telegram, irrespective of the rules of charging.

§ 7. When the words of which repetition is requested are indistinctly written, the office of origin, before giving a repetition, consults the sender. If he cannot be found, the office of origin adds to the repetition a note as follows: "Writing doubtful."

§ 8. (1) When the repetition relates to a telegram received at the office of origin by telephone or private telegraph wire, the office, before giving a repetition, asks the sender to repeat the words in question. If the sender cannot be consulted at once, a provisional repetition is given from the copy of the telegram at the office of origin. The repetition bears at the end of the text the special information "CTFSN" (correction to follow if necessary).

(2) When the sender is consulted, if one or more of the words thus repeated are not the same as they were in the telegram, the office gives the desired repetition as corrected by the sender, but it may add to the text of the service advice the instruction "CTP" (retain charge paid), followed by the number, in letters, of words corrected by the sender, for which the charge is not to be refunded. Examples: "CTP one", "CTP two", etc.

§ 9. (1) The various communications relative to telegrams already transmitted, of which mention has been made in this Article, may be made by post, through the medium of the telegraph office of origin or delivery.

(2) Such communications are always impressed with the stamp of the office formulating them. They are forwarded at the expense of the applicant, by ordinary letter or under registered cover, as requested by him. The applicant must also pay the cost of a reply by post when he requires one; in that case, the Administration of destination franks the reply.

§ 10. The charges for service advice which are the subject of this Article are refunded in accordance with the conditions prescribed in Article 81.

CHAPTER XXVII.

PARTIAL AND TOTAL REIMBURSEMENTS.

Article 81.

CASES OF REIMBURSEMENT OF CHARGES.

§ 1. Following a request for reimbursement or a complaint regarding the performance of the service, and subject to the provisions of Articles 76, § 11, and 77, § 13, reimbursement is made to the person who paid them of:

(a) The total charge for any telegram which, owing to the action of the telegraph service, has not reached its destination;

(b) The charge for any telegram which, owing to the change or alteration of the name of the office of origin, in course of transmission, has not fulfilled its purpose;

(c) The total charge for any telegram stopped in the course of transmission as a result of the interruption of a route and in consequence cancelled at the request of the sender;

(d) (1) The total charge for any telegram which, through the fault of the telegraph service, has been received later than it would have been received by post or, in any case, if it has not been delivered to the addressee until after a period of:
1st. 8 hours, in the case of a telegram exchanged between two countries of Europe either adjacent or connected by direct wire communication;

2nd. 18 hours in the case of a telegram exchanged between two other countries of Europe, including Algeria and the territories included in the European system, between two countries outside Europe either adjacent or connected by direct wire communication, or lastly between a country of Europe and a country outside Europe connected by direct wire communication, so far as full rate telegrams, CDE and press telegrams are concerned;

3rd. 72 hours, in the case of a deferred telegram or of a letter telegram or greetings telegram in the extra-European system. For letter telegrams the period is reckoned from the time when the telegram should normally have been delivered, according to the provisions of Article 76, § 9. For greetings telegrams the periods are reckoned in the manner indicated in Article 77, § 13;

4th. 36 hours in all other cases;

(2) The time for which offices are closed, when that is the cause of delay, the time occupied in express conveyance, the time taken for the maritime or air transmission of radiotelegrams and the maritime transmission of semaphore telegrams and also the period of retention of such telegrams at a land station, or on board a mobile station, or at a semaphore station, is not reckoned in the periods indicated above;

(3) The periods mentioned in the 2nd and 4th sections above are reduced by a half for Government telegrams in respect of which the advantage conferred by Article 30 of the Convention has not been renounced, for urgent telegrams and for paid service advices;

(e) The charge for a word or words omitted during the transmission of a telegram when it is equal to or greater than two francs (2 fr.), unless the charge for a part of the telegram is refunded by application of section (g) or the error has been remedied by means of a paid service advice;

(f) The total charge for a telegram in plain language, if, through the omission of one or more words, the meaning of the telegram has been altered, or if, through the error, the telegram has become unintelligible;

(g) The charge for any part of the text of a collated telegram in secret language or of a telegram in plain language which, as a result of errors in transmission or the omission of words, has manifestly been unable to fulfil its purpose, when that charge is equal to or greater than two francs (2 fr.), unless the errors or omissions have been remedied by paid service advice;

(h) The accessory charge for a special service which has not been performed, and also the charge for the relative paid service indication;

(i) (1) The amounts paid for paid service advices requesting repetition of a passage believed to be incorrect, if the repetition is not in conformity with the first transmission, but subject to the reservation that, where some words were correctly and others incorrectly reproduced in the original telegram, the charge for the words correctly transmitted in the first place is not refunded. When a minimum charge of 1 fr. 50 is collected [Art. 80, § 2 (2)] or a different system of charges for service advices is in operation [Art. 80, § 2 (3)], the reimbursement is reckoned on the basis of the charge collected, in proportion to the number of words correctly transmitted;

(2) The charge for the words correctly transmitted must, however, be refunded, irrespective of the language in which the telegram is expressed, if the Administration concerned is satisfied that the mistakes made prevented the words which had not been altered from being understood;
(j) The total charge for any other paid service advice, whether telegraphic or postal, the despatch of which was caused by an error of service;

(k) The total amount of any sum prepaid for reply when the addressee has not used the voucher or has refused it, provided the voucher is in the hands of the service by which it was issued or is surrendered to that service before the expiration of a period of three months from the date of issue;

(l) The charge proper to the section not effected by electrical means when, owing to interruption of a telegraph route, the telegram has been forwarded to its destination by post or by other means. The amount expended for any means of transport used as a substitute for the original telegraph route is, however, deducted from the sum to be refunded;

(m) The total charge for any telegram with a prepaid reply which has manifestly failed to fulfil its purpose owing to a service irregularity which justifies the reimbursement of the charge paid for the reply, similarly the total charge for any prepaid reply which has manifestly failed to fulfil its purpose owing to a service irregularity which justifies the reimbursement of the charge for the original telegram;

(n) The difference between the value of a reply voucher and the amount of the charge for the telegram franked by means of the voucher, if the difference is equal at least to two francs (2 fr.) (Art. 56, § 3);

(o) The total charge for any telegram stopped through the application of the provisions of Articles 26 and 27 of the Convention;

(p) The portion of the charge due for any cancelled telegram (Art. 50, §§ 2, 3, 4 and 5).

§ 2. In the cases provided for by sections (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g) and (l) of § 1, the reimbursement applies only to the actual telegrams which have failed to be delivered or which have been cancelled, delayed or altered, including unused accessory charges, but not to messages which may have been caused or rendered useless by the non-delivery, delay or alteration.

§ 3. (1) When a land station advises the office of origin that a radiotelegram cannot be transmitted to the mobile station of destination, the Administration of the country of origin immediately initiates reimbursement to the sender of the land and mobile station charges relative to the radiotelegram;

(2) When the land station has forwarded the radiotelegram to the mobile station by means other than wireless (according to the provisions of the Radiocommunication Regulations), the land charge is retained by the Administration to which the land station is subject; and the mobile station charge only is refunded to the sender, through the medium of the Administration to which the office of origin is subject;

(3) When the acknowledgment of receipt of a radiotelegram has not reached the station which transmitted it, the charge is only refunded when it has been shown that the radiotelegram gives rise to reimbursement.

§ 4. In the case of partial reimbursement in respect of a multiple telegram, the quotient obtained by dividing the total charge collected by the number of addresses determines the charge proper to each copy.

§ 5. When errors due to the telegraph service have been corrected by paid service advices within the periods resulting from the application of § 1 (d), counting from the time of handing-in the original telegram, the reimbursement only covers the charges for the service advices. No reimbursement is due in respect of the telegrams to which the advices refer.

§ 6. No reimbursement is granted for rectifying telegrams which, instead of being exchanged from office to office in the form of paid service advices (Art. 80), have been exchanged directly between sender and addressee.
§ 7. (1) The provisions of this Article are not applicable to telegrams passing over the lines of a non-acceding Administration which refuses to accept obligation to refund.

(2) The acceding Administrations participating in transmission, however, forgo their shares of the charge when the right to reimbursement is established, except in the cases provided for in Art. 83, § 1 (1).

Article 82.

PROCEDURE FOR REIMBURSEMENTS.

§ 1. Every claim for reimbursement of charges must be made, under penalty of rejection, before the expiration of a period of six months from the date of handing-in the telegram, except in the cases contemplated in Article 81, § 1 (k).

§ 2. (1) Every claim must be presented to the Administration of origin and be accompanied by evidence, namely: a written declaration by the office of destination or the addressee, if the telegram has been delayed or if it has not been received; the copy delivered to the addressee if it is a question of alteration or omission. In the case of delay, the copy delivered to the addressee may be substituted for the declaration, if the said copy shows evidence of the delay.

(2) The claim may, however, be made by the addressee to the Administration of destination, which decides whether it should itself take action on it or require it to be forwarded to the Administration of origin.

§ 3. When a claim for reimbursement is made, a uniform enquiry fee of not more than one franc (1 fr.) may be collected from the applicant.

§ 4. When a complaint is recognised as well founded by the Administrations concerned, the telegram charge is refunded by the Administration of origin, and the enquiry fee, if one has been collected, is returned to the applicant.

§ 5. The right to reimbursement is forfeited after a period of six months from the date of the letter by which the sender was informed that reimbursement had been granted to him.

§ 6. A sender who does not reside in the country in which he tendered his telegram may make his claim to the Administration of origin through another Administration. In this case, the Administration which received the claim is, if necessary, deputed to effect reimbursement.

§ 7. Claims communicated from Administration to Administration are transmitted with a complete file, that is to say they contain (in original, in extract or in copy) all the relative documents or letters. These documents must be summarised in French when they are not drawn up in that language or in a language known to all the Administrations concerned.

§ 8. The Administration which receives a request for reimbursement of the charge paid for a reply may transmit it directly to the Administration which issued the voucher. The latter Administration initiates reimbursement of the charge either by authorising a debit of the amount through the different intermediate Administrations or by sending the amount to be refunded by money order direct to the Administration of origin.

Article 83.

ADMINISTRATION WHICH, IN EACH CASE, MUST BEAR THE COST OF REIMBURSEMENT.

§ 1. (1) Whenever reimbursement of charges is the result of an error of the telegraph service, it is borne by the Administration of origin if the amount to be refunded does not exceed five francs (5 fr.) for telegrams at full rate and two francs (2 fr.) for telegrams at reduced rate.

(2) In every case, where the amount to be refunded exceeds five francs (5 fr.) or two francs (2 fr.), respectively, the reimbursement is borne by the different Administrations that have participated in the disposal of the telegram, each of them forgoing the charge or share of the charge which has accrued to it.
(3) In reckoning the limits of 5 and 2 francs respectively, only the charge for the words in the original telegram is considered, the charge relative to special services (\(=\text{RP}_x=\), \(=\text{XP}_x=\), etc.) being excluded.

§ 2. (1) The Administration of origin refunds the charge without preliminary enquiry if:
   
   (a) In case of non-delivery, the sender produces a statement by the office of destination that the telegram was not received;
   
   (b) In case of delay or alteration, the sender proves the delay or alteration beyond dispute by producing the copy of the telegram delivered to the addressee or a certified copy or photograph of the telegram;
   
   (c) In case of the reply voucher not being used, the sender produces the said voucher.

(2) The decision of the Administration which refunds is without appeal when the reimbursement has been made in conformity with the Regulations.

§ 3. When reimbursement has to be shared by the various Administrations concerned in the transmission, the Administration of origin circulates the claim to the Administrations in question with a view to the application of § 1 (2). The Administration of origin also reserves to itself the right to refer any complaint when, in the interest of the service, it considers an enquiry to be necessary.

§ 4. Reimbursement of the accessory charge applicable to a special service not performed is borne by the Administration to which the accessory charge has accrued, except in the case provided for in § 1 (1).

§ 5. Reimbursement of the charge paid for a reply, when the voucher has not been used, is borne by the Administration of origin, if the sum to be refunded does not exceed five francs (5 fr.).

§ 6. In the cases contemplated by § 1 (2), when a claim has been made and circulated within the periods fixed by Article 82, § 1, and the result has not been notified within the minimum period fixed for the preservation of records, the Administration which received the claim refunds the charge claimed and the reimbursement is shared by the various Administrations which participated in the forwarding of the telegram.

§ 7. Reimbursement of charges for paid service advices is borne by the Administration which has collected the charges.

Article 84.

Administration which bears the cost of Reimbursement in the Case of stoppage of Telegrams.

(1) The reimbursement of the charge for any telegram stopped by virtue of Articles 26 and 27 of the Convention is borne by the Administration which stopped the telegram.

(2) When, however, that Administration has notified, in accordance with Article 27 of the Convention, the suspension of certain kinds of traffic, reimbursement of charges for telegrams of this kind is borne by the Administration of origin from the day following that on which the notification reached it.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Accounting.

Article 85.

Administrations which Establish the Accounts.

§ 1. The gold franc, as defined by Article 32 of the Convention, is used as the monetary unit in the establishment of the international accounts.
§ 2. (1) Unless otherwise arranged, each Administration carries the share of the charges accruing to it to the debit of the Administration with which it is in direct contact and, when necessary, the share of the charges proper to the sections of the route to be covered beyond its territory, in respect of all telegrams which have been received from that Administration, without regard to reductions accorded to Government telegrams over certain lines; such reductions are the subject of a special settlement between the Administrations concerned.

(2) As regards communications by direct wires between two non-limitrophic countries, the Administration which has received the telegrams prepares the account of the charges due in respect of all sections of the route to the destination, indicating separately the share which accrues to each Administration concerned. After acceptance of the account by the Administration which has transmitted the telegrams, the Administration which has prepared the account forwards one copy to each of the intermediate Administrations.

(3) Each Administration debits the preceding Administration with the share of the charges accruing to itself and the share of the charges proper to the sections of the route beyond its territory.

§ 3. Terminal charges may be settled directly between the extreme Administrations, after agreement between the latter and the intermediate Administrations.

§ 4. In cases where Article 97 applies, the contracting Administration in direct relation with the non-acceding Administration settles the accounts between the latter and the other contracting Administrations to which it has been intermediary in transmission.

Article 86.

Establishment of Accounts.

§ 1. (1) The accounts are based on the number of words transmitted during the month, distinction being made between the various categories of telegrams, and account being taken:

(a) When necessary, of certain accessory charges;

(b) Of the minimum charge applied to CDE telegrams of the extra-European system;

(c) Of the minimum charge applied to letter telegrams and to greetings telegrams of both systems.

(2) In the case of CDE telegrams, the coefficients fixed in Article 10, § 4, are applied to the full rate charges after these have been multiplied by the total number of words.

§ 2. The charge which serves as basis for the division between the Administrations is that which results from the ordinary application of the tariffs arranged between the Administrations concerned, without regard to errors in charge which may have occurred.

§ 3. The number of words announced by the office of origin serves as basis for the application of the charge, except in cases where, following an error in transmission, rectification has been made by common consent between the office of origin and the office in correspondence.

§ 4. Accessory charges, with the exception of those which are the subject of the following sections, are excluded from the accounts, and charges not recovered by the office of destination and collected by another office are dealt with similarly. Charges relative to paid service advices and to telegrams of which the charges, in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations, have not been collected by the office of origin or the office of redirection are also excluded from the accounts. This rule is subject to the following exceptions in the two systems:

(a) The special charge appropriate to the collation of telegrams in entered in the accounts and divided between the Administrations concerned proportionately to their normal shares;

(b) The charge collected in advance for a prepaid reply is entered in the accounts and accrues in its entirety to the Administration of destination of the telegram with the
prepaid reply; the charge for the telegram paid for wholly or partly by means of a reply
voucher is included in the accounts and divided between the Administrations concerned
as if it had been paid in cash. The charges for prepaid replies, if the replies have been
requested by paid service advices (=ST=), are not, however, entered in the international
accounts; they accrue in their entirety to the Administration which has collected them
in the same way as the generality of charges for service advices;
(c) The charges proper to transport by express and to transport by aeroplane
are entered in the accounts and these charges accrue in their entirety to the Administration
to which the telegraph office of destination belongs.

§ 5. (1) When the transmission leaves the route which served as basis for fixing the tariff,
the charge available from the point where that route was left is divided between the
Administrations which have co-operated in the transmission of the telegram, including the
Administration which effected the diversion and the private enterprises concerned. This division
is effected as follows:

(a) The terminal charges stand unchanged;
(b) The transit charges of Administrations and private enterprises not aware of
the diversion also stand unchanged;
(c) The transit charges of the Administrations and private enterprises aware of the
diversion are reduced proportionately in such a way that the total of the reduced charges
is equal to the total of the transit charges for this section by the normal route.

(2) Telegrams transmitted exceptionally by telephone are accounted for as telegrams.

(3) The above provisions apply equally to telegrams transmitted by a more costly route
under the conditions indicated in Article 48, § 2.

(4) In the latter case, no Administration may, as a result of the diversion, receive a higher
rate than that which it would have received if the telegram had been transmitted by the interrupted
route. If the rate for the route actually followed is higher, it is the rate which would have been
normally collected that should be included in the total of the charges to be divided pro rata as
described above.

§ 6. When telegrams exchanged between limitrophic countries follow an indirect route, the
Administration which receives the telegrams debits that which has transmitted them with the
amount of the normal charges under the conditions prescribed by Article 85, unless otherwise
arranged.

Article 87.

Accounts based on Averages in the European System.

§ 1. In the European system, the Administrations may, by common consent, settle the
accounts on the basis of the number of telegrams passing across the frontier, each telegram being
considered as comprising the average number of words resulting from statistics prepared by each
party.

§ 2. In the case provided for in § 1, account is taken only of ordinary telegrams, urgent
telegrams (each urgent telegram counting as two telegrams) and prepaid replies.

§ 3. The statistics intended to determine the average number of words per telegram extend
over an interval of twice twenty-eight days, namely: the first twenty-eight days of the month of
February and the first twenty-eight days of the month of August. In the case of an exceptional
event occurring in one of the two periods mentioned, the Administrations concerned may agree
to take a new return at a different time.

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§ 4. (1) In order to determine the average number of words per telegram, the total number of words exchanged in each relation is divided by the number of telegrams exchanged during the period mentioned and in the same relation. The procedure is the same for determining the average value of prepaid replies.

(2) These averages are rounded off to two places of decimals. They may be ascertained for the telegrams exchanged in both directions or in each direction separately.

§ 5. The averages thus obtained are used for preparing the accounts pending revision, which must not be made earlier than two years at least.

§ 6. The offices in direct relation record each day the number of telegrams exchanged, dividing the traffic according to the different countries.

§ 7. By multiplying the number of telegrams by the figure of the average number of words, the total number of words for the month in question is obtained, which must then be multiplied by the figure of the relative terminal or transit proportion. The same procedure is followed to determine the amount of the prepaid reply charges to be credited.

§ 8. If necessary, the offices of exchange communicate to each other daily the number of telegrams forwarded the previous day, indicating the different kinds and also the number of telegrams bearing the paid service indication =RPx=.

§ 9. Only differences exceeding a maximum fixed by agreement between the two Administrations concerned are subject of verification. This maximum is fixed in relation to the number of telegrams usually exchanged during a month.

Article 88.

Exchange and Verification of Accounts, Payment of Balances.

§ 1. The reciprocal accounts are prepared monthly, and the accounts of one month must be exchanged before the expiration of the third month following that to which the accounts refer.

§ 2. The acceptance of an account is notified or the observations thereon are made before the expiration of the sixth month dating from that to which that account refers. An Administration which has, during that interval, received no correcting observation is entitled to regard the monthly account as admitted by right.

§ 3. (1) The monthly accounts are admitted without revision when the difference between the accounts prepared by the two Administrations concerned is not more than twenty-five francs (25 fr.) or does not exceed 1 per cent. of the account of the creditor Administration, provided that the amount of this account is not more than one hundred thousand francs (100,000 fr.) ; when the amount of the account prepared by the creditor Administration is more than one hundred thousand francs (100,000 fr.), the difference must not exceed a total sum comprising:

1st. 1 per cent. of the first one hundred thousand francs (100,000 fr.);
2nd. 0.5 per cent. of the remainder.

(2) A revision which has been begun is stopped as soon as, following the exchange of observations between the two Administrations concerned, the difference is brought down to a sum not exceeding the maximum fixed by the first section of this paragraph.

§ 4. (1) Immediately after the acceptance of the accounts proper to the last month of the quarter, a quarterly account showing the balance for the whole of the three months of the quarter is, unless otherwise arranged between the two Administrations concerned, prepared by the creditor Administration and forwarded in duplicate to the debtor Administration, which, after verification, returns one of the copies endorsed with its acceptance.

(2) In default of acceptance of one or other of the monthly accounts of a given quarter before the expiration of the sixth month following the quarter to which the accounts relate, the quarterly account may, nevertheless, be prepared by the creditor Administration with a view to a provisional
settlement, which becomes obligatory for the debtor Administration under the conditions fixed by § 5.

(3) Adjustments subsequently agreed upon are included in a subsequent quarterly settlement.

§ 5. The quarterly account must be verified and the amount must be paid within a period of six weeks dating from the day on which it is received by the debtor Administration. Beyond this period, the sums due to one Administration by another are subject to interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, reckoned from the day following the date of expiration of the said period.

§ 6. (1) Unless otherwise arranged, the balance of the quarterly account is paid by the debtor Administration to the creditor Administration in gold or by means of cheques or drafts payable at sight drawn for a sum equivalent to the value of the balance expressed in gold francs.

(2) In the case of payment by means of cheques or drafts, these instruments are drawn in the money of a country where the central bank of issue or other official institution of issue buys and sells gold or gold currency against the national money at fixed rates determined by law or by virtue of an agreement with the Government.

(3) If the currencies of several countries fulfil these conditions, the creditor Administration indicates the currency which is convenient to it. The conversion is effected at the gold par rate.

(4) Where the currency of the creditor country does not fulfil the conditions specified under (2) above, the cheques or drafts may also be expressed in the currency of the creditor country if the two countries are agreed on this procedure. In this case, the balance is converted at the gold par rate into the currency of a country fulfilling the above conditions. The result arrived at is then converted into the currency of the debtor country, and from this into the currency of the creditor country at the rate of exchange current in the capital or at a commercial centre of the debtor country on the day of delivery of the order for purchase of the cheque or draft.

§ 7. The costs of payment are borne by the debtor Administration.

CHAPTER XXIX.

RECORDS.

Article 89.

PERIOD OF PRESERVATION OF RECORDS.

The originals of telegrams and the documents relating to them, which are retained by Administrations, are preserved until the relative accounts are settled and, in any case, for at least ten months counted from the month after that in which the telegram was handed in, with all precautions necessary to ensure secrecy.

Article 90.

PRODUCTION OF ORIGINALS. FURNISHING COPIES OF TELEGRAMS.

§ 1. (1) Subject to the exceptions contemplated in Article 24, § 2, of the Convention, originals or copies of telegrams may be shown only to the sender or the addressee, after verification of their identity, or to the authorised representative of one of them.

(2) A maximum charge of one franc (1 fr.) may be made for inspection.

§ 2. During the minimum period fixed for preservation of the records, the sender and the addressee of a telegram or their authorised representatives have the right to obtain certified copies or photographs:

(a) of the telegram;

(b) of the delivery copy, if this copy or a duplicate of it has been preserved by the Administration of destination.
§ 3. (1) For every copy furnished in accordance with this Article, a fixed fee of one franc fifty centimes (1 fr. 50) is charged for a telegram containing not more than 100 words. Beyond 100 words, the fee is increased by fifty centimes (0 fr. 50) for each 50 words or part thereof.

(2) The charge for photographs of originals or of copies is fixed by the Administration which furnishes the photographs.

§ 4. Administrations are not bound to show or to furnish copies or photographs of the documents mentioned above unless the senders, the addressees or their authorised representatives furnish the particulars necessary for tracing the telegrams to which their requests relate.

CHAPTER XXX.

BUREAU OF THE UNION. RECIPROCAL COMMUNICATIONS. INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (C.C.I.T.).

Article 91.

EXPENSES OF THE BUREAU OF THE UNION.

(1) The general expenses of the Bureau of the Union, for the telegraph and telephone services, must not exceed the sum of two hundred thousand gold francs (200,000 fr.) per annum.

(2) If, however, a specially heavy expense for printing or documents is incurred in the course of a year, but the corresponding payments are not received in the same year, the Bureau is authorised, in this case exclusively, to exceed the prescribed maximum credit, provided that the maximum credit for the following year is reduced by the amount of the above-mentioned excess.

(3) The sum of two hundred thousand gold francs (200,000 fr.) may be modified between two Conferences with the consent of all the Contracting Parties.

Article 92.

RELATIONS OF ADMINISTRATIONS BETWEEN THEMSELVES THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF THE BUREAU OF THE UNION.

§ 1. The Administrations of the Union furnish one another with essential documents relative to their inland organisation and inform each other of important improvements which they have introduced.

§ 2. As a general rule, the Bureau of the Union serves as the medium for these communications.

§ 3. The said Administrations send to the Bureau of the Union by prepaid letter or, in case of urgency, by telegram a notification of all measures relative to the formation of inland and international tariffs and to changes in them, to the opening of new channels of communication and the closing of existing channels, so far as they concern the international service, and finally to the opening, closing and changes in the service of offices. Printed or duplicated documents in this connection, issued by Administrations, are sent to the Bureau of the Union, either on the date of issue or, at latest, on the first day of the following month.

§ 4. The said Administrations send to the Bureau, by telegraph, notice of every interruption or restoration of communication affecting international correspondence.

§ 5. They furnish to it, at the beginning of each year, statistical tables drawn up, as fully as practicable, on the lines indicated by the Bureau of the Union, which distributes forms for the purpose.
§ 6. They also send to the Bureau of the Union two copies of the various publications which they issue and which they consider likely to interest the other Administrations of the Union.

**Article 93.**

**WORK OF THE BUREAU OF THE UNION.**

§ 1. The Bureau of the Union compiles and publishes the tariff. It communicates to the Administrations, in due time, all information relating to it, especially that specified in Article 92, § 3. In cases of urgency, particularly the cases contemplated in Article 92, § 4, these communications are made by telegraph. In notifications relating to changes of tariffs, the communications are made in a form suitable for insertion, as they stand, in the body of the tables of rates.

§ 2. The Bureau of the Union prepares general statistics.

§ 3. It prepares, issues and revises periodically official maps of international telecommunication channels.

§ 4. (1) It draws up and publishes a List of Telegraph Offices open for international service, including radiotelegraph land stations, and issues periodic supplements to the List, notifying additions and changes to be made in it.

(2) With a view to ensuring the accuracy of the particulars in the List, Administrations are required to indicate to the Bureau of the Union, with the names of their offices, the name of the division of territory (department, country, federal State, canton, etc.) for entry after the name of the country in the second column of the List. The Administrations of small countries only are relieved of this obligation.

§ 5. The Bureau of the Union also publishes a list of point-to-point radiocommunication channels.

§ 6. The documents printed by the Bureau of the Union are distributed to the Administrations of the Union in proportion to the number of units of contribution as provided in Article 17 of the Convention. Additional documents which Administrations may order are charged for separately at cost price. The latter rule applies to documents ordered by the Administrations of countries not forming part of the Union and by private enterprises.

§ 7. Orders of this kind must be firm, until further notice, and must be given in time to allow the Bureau of the Union to fix the size of the edition accordingly.

**Article 94.**

**INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (C.C.I.T.).**

§ 1. An international telegraph consultative committee (C.C.I.T.) is charged with the study of technical questions and questions relative to the methods of working communication channels which concern international telegraphy and are submitted to it by Administrations and private enterprises.

§ 2. (1) It is formed of experts of those Administrations and private enterprises which notify their desire to take part in its work, and which undertake to contribute, in equal shares, to the general expenses of its meetings. The notification is addressed to the Administration of the country in which the last administrative conference was held.

(2) Each Administration or private enterprise bears the personal expenses of its experts.

§ 3. In principle, the meetings of the C.C.I.T. take place every two years. Nevertheless, a meeting fixed may be put forward or postponed by the Administration which has called it, on request of ten participating Administrations, if the number and nature of the questions to be examined justifies this course.
§ 4. (1) The languages and method of voting used in the plenary assemblies, committees and sub-committees are those adopted by the last plenipotentiary or administrative conference.

(2) When, however, a country is not represented by an Administration, the whole of the experts of the private enterprises of such country, whatever their number, are entitled to a single vote only.

§ 5. The Director of the Bureau of the Union or his representative and the representatives of the other international consultative committees, C.C.I.F. and C.C.I.R., have the right to take part in the meetings of the C.C.I.T. in a consultative capacity.

§ 6. The rules of procedure of the C.C.I.T. are governed by the provisions of Annex No. 2 to these Regulations.

CHAPTER XXXI.

ACCESSIONS, RELATIONS WITH NON-ACCEEDING ADMINISTRATIONS.

Article 95.

Refusal to apply Conventional Rates.

In the case of the accessions provided for by Article 4 of the Convention, the Administrations of the Contracting Governments may refuse the benefits of their tariffs as fixed under the Convention to Administrations which wish to accede without conforming their own tariffs to those of the countries concerned.

Article 96.

Conditions governing Private Enterprises.

§ 1. Private enterprises working within the frontiers of one or more contracting countries, and participating in the international service, are regarded, from the standpoint of this service, as forming an integral part of the telegraph system of those countries.

§ 2. Other private enterprises are admitted to the advantages provided by the Convention and by these Regulations on accepting all their obligatory clauses, and upon notification by the country which has given the concession or authorised the enterprise. This notification is made in accordance with Articles 3 and 4 of the Convention.

§ 3. This acceptance must be imposed on private enterprises which connect two or more of the contracting countries, in so far as they are bound by their deed of concession to submit, in this respect, to the obligations prescribed by the country which has granted the concession.

§ 4. Private enterprises which apply to any one of the contracting countries for authority to connect their channels of telecommunication to the system of that country can only obtain it by formally undertaking to submit their tariffs to the approval of the country granting the concession and to make no modifications of the tariff, except after a notification through the Bureau of the Union, which notification is not effective until after the interval provided for in Article 29.

§ 5. The reservation which forms the subject of Article 95 applies also to the above-mentioned enterprises.

Article 97.

Relations with Non-Acceeding Countries.

§ 1. When telegraphic relations are opened with non-acceding countries, or with private enterprises which have not accepted the obligatory provisions of these Regulations, these provisions
are invariably applied to correspondence in the section of the route which lies within the territory of contracting or acceding countries.

§ 2. The Administrations concerned fix the rate applicable to this part of the route. This rate, fixed within the limits specified in Article 28, is added to that of the non-acceding Administrations.

CHAPTER XXXII.
FINAL PROVISION.

Article 98.
ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE REGULATIONS.

The present Regulations will come into force on the 1st of January one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed these Regulations in a single copy, which shall remain in the archives of the Government of Spain and of which a copy shall be delivered to each Government.

Done at Madrid, the 10th of December 1932.

For the Union of South Africa:
H. J. Lenton.
A. R. McLachlan.

For Germany:
Hermann Giess.
Dr. Ing. Hans Carl Steidle.
Martin Feuerhahn.
Siegfried Mey.

For the Argentine Republic:
D. García-Mansilla.
R. Correa Luna.
Luis S. Castiñeiras.
M. Sáenz Briones.

For the Commonwealth of Australia:
J. M. Crawford.

For Austria:
Dr. Rudolph Oestreichet.
Ing. H. Pfeuffer.

For Belgium:
B. Maus.
Jos. Lambert.

For Bolivia:
Georges Sáenz.
For Brazil:
Luís Guimarães.

For Chile:
E. Bermudez.

For China:
Lingoh Wang.

For the Vatican City State:
Giuseppe Gianfranceschi.

For the Republic of Colombia:
José Joaquín Casas.
Alberto Sánchez de Iriarte.
W. MacEllan.

For the following Colonies: French Somali Coast, French Guiana, French Indo-China, Madagascar, New Caledonia, Senegal:
G. Carour.

For the Portuguese Colonies:
Ernesto Julio Navaro.
Arnaldo de Paiva Carvalho.
José Ménades de Vasconcellos Guimarães.
Mario Correa Barata da Cruz.

For the Swiss Confederation:
G. Keller.

For Belgian Congo:
G. Tondeur.

For Costa Rica:
A. Martin Lanuza.

For Cuba:
Manuel S. Pichardo.

For Curaçao and Surinam:
G. Schotel.
Hoogewoong.

For Cyrenaica:
G. Gneme.
Gian Franco della Porta.

For Denmark:
Kay Christiansen.
Gredsted.

For Danzig Free City:
Ing. Henryk Kowalski.
Zander.
For the Dominican Republic:
E. Brache Hijo.
Juan de Olózaga.

For Egypt:
R. Murray.
Mohamed Said.

For the Republic of El Salvador:
Raúl Contreras.

For Ecuador:
Hipólito de Mozoncillo.
Abel Romeo Castillo.

For Erythrea:
G. Gneme.
Gian Franco della Porta.

For Spain:
Miguel Sastre.
Gabriel Hombre.
Francisco Vidal.
Tomás Fernandez Quintana.
Carlos de Bordons.

For the Empire of Ethiopia:
Tagagne.

For Finland:
Niilo Orasmaa.

For France:
Jules Gautier.
Fis.
M. Morillon.
A. Schneider.

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:
F. W. Phillips.
J. Louden.

For Greece:
Th. Pentheroudakis.
Stam Nicolis.

For Guatemala:
Virgilio Rodríguez Beteta.
Enrique Traumann.
Ricardo Castañeda Paganini.
For the Republic of Honduras:
  Antr Graiño.

For Hungary:
  Dr. François Havas.

For the Italian Islands of the Ægean:
  G. Gneme.
  E. Mariani.

For British India:
  M. L. Pasricha.
  P. J. Edmunds.

For the Dutch East Indies:
  A. J. H. van Leeuwen.
  Van Dooren.
  G. Schotel.
  Hoogewooning.

For the Irish Free State:
  P. S. Òh-Eigeartaigh.
  E. Cuisin.

For Iceland:
  G. Hliddal.

For Italy:
  G. Gneme.

For Japan,
For Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the Leased Territory of Kwantung and the South Seas Islands under Japanese Mandate:
  Saichiro Koshida.
  Zenshichi Ishii.
  Satoshi Furihata.
  Y. Yonezawa.
  T. Nakagami.
  Takeo Iino.

For Latvia:
  B. Einberg.

For Lithuania:
  Ing. K. Gaigalis.

For Luxemburg:
  Jaaques.

For Morocco:
  Dubeauciard.
For Mexico:
   G. Estrada.
   Emilio Torres.
   Agustín Flores Jr.
   S. Tayabas.

For Norway:
   T. Engset.
   Andr. Hadland.

For New Zealand:
   M. B. Esson.

For the Republic of Panama:
   M. Lasso de la Vega.

For The Netherlands:
   H. C. Fels.
For Syria and Lebanon:
   M. Morillon.

For Czechoslovakia:
   Dr. Otto Kučera.
   Ing. Jaromír Svoboda.
   Václav Kučera.

For Tripolitania:
   G. Gneme.
   D. Crety.

For Tunis:
   Crouzet.

For Turkey:
   Fahri.
   I. Cemal.
   Mazhar.

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:
   Eugène Hirschfeld.
   Alexandre Kokadeev.

For Uruguay:
   (ad referendum du Gouvernement de l'Uruguay)
   Daniel Castellanos.

For Venezuela:
   César Mármol Cuervo.
   Antonio Reyes.

For Yugoslavia:
   D. A. Zlatanovitch.
ANNEX No. I.
[See Art. 37, § II, and 79, § II (2).]

List of Code Expressions to be used in Service Advices and Abbreviations to be used in working.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>RAFIS</td>
<td>Undelivered, not called for.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>RAFUJ</td>
<td>Undelivered, addressee absent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>RAFYZ</td>
<td>Undelivered, addressee left.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 4   | RAHOT        | Undelivered, addressee left, forwarded by post to .......
| 5   | RAJAJ        | Undelivered, addressee unknown. |
| 6   | RAJEV        | Undelivered, addressee left for....
| 7   | RAJFU        | Undelivered, addressee left without leaving address. |
| 8   | RAJGO        | Undelivered, addressee not arrived. |
| 9   | RAJIF        | Undelivered, addressee not at hotel. |
| 10  | REGAD        | Undelivered, several persons of the same name. |
| 11  | REJAB        | Undelivered, ship out of range. |
| 12  | REKEG        | Undelivered, address insufficient. |
| 13  | RESIN        | Undelivered, address insufficient without number of the house. |
| 14  | RICOD        | Undelivered, address no longer registered. |
| 15  | RIHUB        | Undelivered, hotel unknown. |
| 16  | RIJAG        | Undelivered, address not registered. |
| 17  | RIKEN        | Undelivered, place unknown. |
| 18  | RISOB        | Undelivered, no house of the number. |
| 19  | ROCOG        | Undelivered, street, road, etc., unknown. |
| 20  | ROFER        | Undelivered, ship already left. |
| 21  | ROFJO        | Undelivered, ship did not communicate. |
| 22  | RUCMU        | Undelivered, telephone number given in address does not correspond with the name of the addressee. |
| 23  | RUCOS        | Undelivered, hotel, house, firm, etc., no longer exists. |
| 24  | RUCOX        | Undelivered, refused, the telegram does not concern the addressee. |
| 25  | RUCYD        | Undelivered, tried on train without success. |
| 26  | RUCZA        | Undelivered, train already left. |
| 27  | RUFAJ        | Undelivered, ship already sailed. Could be disposed of by radio. |
| 28  | RUFKU        | Undelivered, ship not yet arrived. |
| 29  | RUFMO        | Undelivered, addressee already disembarked from ship. |
| 30  | RACYB        | Still undelivered. |

II. Service advices relating to working.

31 | DADRO        | Reply by wire ....... (or sector .......); congestion here. |
32 | TIBOH        | Can you assist to ....... |

III. Various service advices.

33 | NEDIB        | Place of destination incomplete, several; please advise. |
34 | NEKLO        | Place of origin not in list, please advise. |
35 | NEMYD        | Place of destination unknown; we forward to ....... correct if necessary. |
36 | NIGYC        | Received twice; have cancelled one transmission. |
37 | OHBIN        | Telegraphic notification of delivery (CR) not received. |
38 | PASCA        | Transmitted twice; cancel second transmission. |
39 | PYSAT        | Delivered subsequently, or claimed. Cancel advice of non-delivery. |
TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS, MADRID, 1932

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>WEJYV</td>
<td>Reference incorrect; give number, date, time of handing-in, and say by which wire sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>WEFXU</td>
<td>Waiting reply to our service advice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>WEJOD</td>
<td>Place of destination not in list; please advise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>XESCU</td>
<td>When and by what wire was telegram in question received?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>XESLA</td>
<td>When and by what wire did you transmit the telegram in question?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV. Abbreviations to be used in working.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>RQ</td>
<td>Designation of a request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>BQ</td>
<td>Reply to RQ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>AL</td>
<td>Repeat everything you have transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>LR</td>
<td>Up to what point (word or telegram) have you received? We have received up to ......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td>Agreed; all in order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>SX</td>
<td>Simplex.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>DX</td>
<td>Duplex.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>DF</td>
<td>I am putting you through.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>ANH</td>
<td>Congestion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANNEX No. 2.

(See Art. 94.)

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

Article 1.

MANAGING ADMINISTRATION.

By "Managing Administration" is meant the Administration which is charged with organising a meeting of the C. C. I. T. The Managing Administration takes over the business of the C. C. I. T. five months after the close of the preceding meeting; its task ends five months after the close of the meeting which it has organised.

Article 2.

MEETINGS.

The Managing Administration fixes the place and the definite date of the meeting which it is charged with organising. At least six months before that date, it sends out the invitations to the meeting, but only to Administrations, which latter themselves communicate them to private enterprises and other organisations which may be interested (Art. 10). The replies or wishes of the above-mentioned private enterprises and organisations must be communicated to the Managing Administration, through the medium of the competent Administrations.

Article 3.

PLENARY ASSEMBLY. COMMITTEES.

§ 1. The plenary assembly (A. P.), called by the Managing Administration, chooses the chairman and the vice-chairman.

No. 3479
§ 2. The chairman conducts the opening and closing sessions and has, in addition, the general direction of the plenary assembly.

§ 3. The questions to be dealt with are divided into classes and discussed in the sessions of committees; each of these committees is normally presided over by the vice-chairman chosen by the plenary assembly.

Article 4.

SECRETARIAT.

The secretariat of the meeting is provided by the Managing Administration, with the collaboration of the Bureau of the Union.

Article 5.

MINUTES AND REPORTS.

In principle, the minutes and reports only record the chief points made by the delegates in their remarks. Each delegate has, however, the right to require that any statement he has made should be inserted in summary or in full in the minutes or report, on condition that he supplies the text of it on the morning after the end of the session at the latest.

Article 6.

VOTING.

§ 1. A delegation which is prevented by a serious reason from being present at sessions may entrust by letter its vote to another delegation. No delegation may, however, exercise more than two votes.

§ 2. A proposal is only adopted if it obtains a clear majority of the votes cast; if the votes are equal, it is rejected. The minutes show the number of delegations which voted for and the number which voted against the proposal.

§ 3. Votes are taken by raising the hand or, at the request of a delegation, by roll call, in the alphabetical order of the French names of countries. In the latter case, the minutes specify the delegations which have voted for and those which have voted against the proposal.

Article 7.

WORKING OF COMMITTEES.

§ 1. The committee set up by the plenary assembly may divide into sub-committees and the sub-committees into sub-sub-committees.

§ 2. The chairman of a committee proposes for the approval of the relative committee the choice of chairman of each sub-committee and sub-sub-committee. The committees, sub-committees and sub-sub-committees nominate their own reporters.

§ 3. The various "avis" adopted by the committees must bear the word "unanimously" if the "avis" has been adopted unanimously by those voting, or the words "by the majority" if the "avis" was adopted by a majority.

Article 8.

PARTICIPATION OF THE BUREAU OF THE UNION.

§ 1. The Bureau of the Union takes part in the various operations of the C. C. I. T., with a view to the centralising and publishing of a general documentation for the use of Administrations.
§ 2. The publication of documents relating to meetings of the C. C. I. T. must first be authorised by the plenary assembly.

Article 9.

Questions to be examined.

The plenary assembly of the C. C. I. T. may only take up well-considered questions already submitted to the Administrations, at least three months before the meeting, through the medium of the Bureau of the Union.

Article 10.

Admission of Representatives of Groups or Organisations.

§ 1. Representatives of manufacturers of plant are not authorised to be present at plenary assemblies.

§ 2. Representatives of other kinds of groups or organisations, whose advice and collaboration might appear helpful, may, by decision of the chairman of the appropriate committee, be invited to take part in the work of certain committees or sessions. Such representatives are not, however, admitted to sessions of the plenary assembly.

Article 11.

Committees of Reporters.

§ 1. Committees of reporters (C. R.), consisting of experts of Administrations, are set up and charged with the examination of questions between sessions and the preparation of the "AVIS" to be submitted to the C. C. I. T. Each committee of reporters elects a principal reporter, who assumes the direction of the work of the committee of reporters and has the power to call together the reporters of his committee, with the authority of his Administration.

§ 2. So far as practicable, questions must be settled by correspondence; for this purpose, the principal reporter may correspond direct in writing with the other members of his committee. But if a question cannot be completely settled in this way, he has the right to suggest meetings at suitable places, in order that the question under examination may be discussed orally.

§ 3. The committees of reporters may invite representatives of private enterprises and experts of private industry to take part in certain of their studies and discussions, if it appears that their collaboration would be helpful.

§ 4. The head of the secretariat set up by the Managing Administration is informed by the principal reporter of the date and place of this meeting, so that he may take part.

§ 5. The reports of the committees of reporters with their draft "AVIS" are forwarded to the Bureau of the Union, which duplicates them and distributes them to those taking part in the C. C. I. T. and to others concerned.

Article 12.

Closing Session.

§ 1. At the closing session, the plenary assembly adopts, rejects or sends for further study the "AVIS" approved in the committees, and draws up a list of new questions and questions still under examination. It chooses the committees of reporters who will study them until the next meeting, and draws up the list of Administrations which desire to be represented on each committee of reporters.
§ 2. The secretariat of the meeting forwards the "avis" to the Bureau of the Union, which communicates them to the Administrations of the Union.

§ 3. At the same session, the C. C. I. T. fixes the approximate date at which the next meeting can be held, and chooses the Managing Administration for the next meeting. It indicates the new questions and those still under examination; the whole of these questions is put on the agenda for the next meeting.

Article 13.

STUDY OF NEW QUESTIONS.

§ 1. At the end of a meeting, all the new questions not foreseen by the assembly, to be submitted to the C. C. I. T., are addressed to the new Managing Administration. This Administration enters the questions on the agenda for the next meeting, subject to the conditions of Article 9.

§ 2. The Managing Administration may apply to the Bureau of the Union for the duplication and distribution of the new proposals (Art. 11, § 5).

Article 14.

MANAGEMENT OF THE C. C. I. T. IN THE INTERVAL BETWEEN TWO MEETINGS.

§ 1. During the five months following the close of a meeting of the C. C. I. T., the secretariat of the late Managing Administration — the Administration of the country in which the last meeting was held — continues to act as the link between the Administrations, private enterprises and manufacturers, and in particular it retains the work of current correspondence.

§ 2. The Administration last charged with the management forwards all the business on hand direct to the new secretariat.

Article 15.

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE MANAGING ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER ADMINISTRATIONS, PRIVATE ENTERPRISES AND ORGANISATIONS.

The Managing Administration may correspond direct with the other Administrations, private enterprises and organisations capable of collaborating in the works of the C. C. I. T. It sends at least one copy of the documents to the Bureau of the Union.
FINAL PROTOCOL

TO THE TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS ANNEXED TO THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION.

At the moment of proceeding to the signature of the Telegraph Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries agree that the provisions concerning urgent telegrams (Article 55) and letter telegrams (Article 76) of the said Regulations shall go into force as from the 1st of April 1933.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries take note of the following declarations:

1.

The Plenipotentiaries of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland formally declare that, by their signature of the Telegraph Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland accepts no obligation in respect of either § 2 of Article 26 (Composition of the Tariff) or Article 31 (Fixing of Monetary Equivalents) of the said Regulations.

2.

The Plenipotentiary of the Commonwealth of Australia formally declares that, by his signature of the Telegraph Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention, the Commonwealth of Australia accepts no obligation in respect of either § 2 of Article 26 (Composition of the Tariff) or Article 31 (Fixing of Monetary Equivalents) of the said Regulations.

3.

The Plenipotentiary of New Zealand formally declares that, by his signature of the Telegraph Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention, New Zealand accepts no obligation in respect of either § 2 of Article 26 (Composition of the Tariff) or Article 31 (Fixing of Monetary Equivalents) of the said Regulations:

4.

The Plenipotentiaries of the countries named below formally declare that, by their signature of the Telegraph Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention, their Governments accept no obligation in respect of either § 2 of Article 26 (Composition of the Tariff) or Article 31 (Fixing of Monetary Equivalents) of the said Regulations:

- South Africa (Union of)
- Germany
- Argentine (Republic)
- Austria
- Belgium
- Brazil
- China
- Colombia
- Belgian Congo

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Cuba
Dominican Republic
Egypt
Spain
Finland
France
French Colonies
Hungary
British India
Italy, Italian Colonies and Italian Islands of the Ægean
Japan, Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the Leased Territory of Kwantung and the South Seas Islands under Japanese Mandate
Lithuania
Luxemburg
Morocco
Poland
Portugal
Portuguese Colonies
Roumania
Czechoslovakia
Tunis
Venezuela
Yugoslavia

In witness whereof, the Plenipotentiaries below have drawn up the present Protocol and have signed it in a single copy, which shall remain in the archives of the Government of Spain and of which a copy shall be delivered to each Government signatory to the said Regulations.

Done at Madrid, the roth of December 1932.

[The signatures follow.]

[The countries which signed the Final Protocol are the same as those which signed the Telegraph Regulations (see pages 201 to 211 above), with the exception of Persia.
In the case, however, of Curaçao and Surinam and of the Dutch East Indies, Mr. Schotel did not sign the said Protocol.]
TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.

TELEPHONE REGULATIONS ² ANNEXED TO THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION. SIGNED AT MADRID, DECEMBER 10TH, 1932.

Official text in French. These Regulations were communicated by the Spanish Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne and by the Netherlands Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne. The registration of these Regulations took place August 30th, 1934.

CHAPTER I.
APPLICATION OF THE REGULATIONS.

Article 1.
APPLICATION OF THE REGULATIONS. — SCOPE.

§ 1. (1) The provisions of the present Regulations apply only to the international telephone services in the European system.

(2) The European system comprises all the countries of Europe, and countries situated outside Europe the Administrations of which declare that they belong to this system.

§ 2. A telephone call is subject to the rules of the European system when it is set up solely by means of channels of communication of countries belonging to this system.

§ 3. The rules relating to each extra-European telephone service are fixed by agreement between the Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned.

§ 4. The provisions of the Telegraph Regulations which are not contrary to the stipulations of the present Regulations and which relate to the same objects as the latter are applicable to the telephone service.

CHAPTER II.
DEFINITIONS.

Article 2.
DEFINITIONS.

The following definitions complete those given in the Convention:

Telephone exchange: An installation permitting the establishment of telephone calls.

Telephone circuit: An electrical connexion permitting the establishment of telephone communication in both directions between two telephone exchanges.

¹ Traduction du Foreign Office de Sa Majesté ² Came into force January 1st, 1934 (see the list of ratifications and accessions, pages 481 to 485 of this Volume).

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International telephone circuit: A telephone circuit connecting two telephone exchanges situated in two different countries.

Terminal exchanges: Exchanges connected directly by an international circuit.

Direct transit circuit: An international telephone circuit passing through one or more transit countries and having no intermediate telephone exchange.

Direct call: A telephone call established by means of a single international telephone circuit.

Transit call: A telephone call established by means of more than one international telephone circuit.

Booking of a call: The first request made by the caller for an international telephone call.

Call: The effect given to the booking of a call when communication has been established between the calling telephone station and the called telephone station.

Refused call: A call refused when, at the moment at which it is offered, any person at either the calling or called telephone station indicates at once that it is not practicable or that it is not desired to speak.

Normal route: The route which must be chosen in the first place for the passing of telephone traffic in a particular service.

Auxiliary route: A route other than the normal route, but passing through the same countries as the normal route.

Emergency route: A route which passes through countries other than the countries through which the normal route passes.

Chargeable duration of a telephone call: The period of time which serves as the basis for calculating the charge for the call.

Unit charge in a particular international service: The charge proper to an ordinary call of three minutes' duration exchanged during the period of heavy traffic.

CHAPTER III.

INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM.

Article 3.

CONSTITUTION AND USE OF THE SYSTEM.

§ 1. (1) The Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned establish, after agreement between themselves, the circuits necessary for the handling of international telephone traffic.

(2) Each intermediate Administration or private enterprise provides the sections of international circuits passing through the territory which it serves.

(3) Each section to be constructed on the territory served by an intermediate Administration or private enterprise is, as far as possible and with due regard to difficulties of all kinds, established by the shortest route between the points of entry and exit of the international circuit.

§ 2. (1) Circuits intended for the handling of international telephone traffic and the associated technical installations are constructed and maintained so as to ensure good reception and also a reliable and quick service.

(2) In this respect, the Administrations and private enterprises conform, as far as possible, with the recommendations on matters of principle formulated by the C.C.I.F. as regards the constitution and maintenance of lines and installations.

§ 3. (1) The Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned decide, by mutual
agreement, on the services to be opened, and endeavour to extend these services to large geographical areas and not merely to certain systems.

(2) For each service, the Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned decide, by mutual agreement:

(a) On one or more normal routes;
(b) If necessary, on auxiliary routes to be used whenever this would be of advantage from the point of view of rapidity of service;
(c) In appropriate cases, on emergency routes to be used in case of total breakdown or of serious interruption on the normal routes.

(3) The normal routes are determined with due regard to the quality of transmission, to the number of intermediate exchanges, to the length of and the amount of traffic on the circuits to be used, the quality of transmission being regarded, however, as of prime importance.

§ 4. The purposes for which an international circuit is assigned may not be altered except by agreement between the Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned.

§ 5. In case of interruption, every defective international circuit (or section of an international circuit) must be repaired with all requisite speed and, pending repair, must be replaced as far as possible and with the minimum delay.

§ 6. (1) The Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned inform one another of the composition of the sections of international circuits established on their respective territories and keep each other advised of all important alterations in such composition.

(2) The Bureau of the Union keeps up to date a List of International Telephone Circuits.

Article 4.

MAINTENANCE OF CIRCUITS.

§ 1. Daily, at a time fixed by mutual agreement, the terminal exchanges make certain, by tests in ringing and reception, of the state of the international circuits. Note is made of any faults.

§ 2. The Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned establish by mutual agreement a programme in accordance with which the terminal exchanges and repeater stations must make periodical measurements on international circuits for maintenance purposes. These measurements must be made at times when they will not hinder the flow of telephone traffic.

CHAPTER IV.

DURATION OF SERVICE. — LEGAL TIME.

Article 5.

DURATION OF SERVICE.

§ 1. (1) Each Administration or private enterprise fixes the hours of working of its exchanges.

(2) The Administrations and private enterprises concerned arrange, as far as possible, to fix the same period of working at neighbouring frontier exchanges which have close relations with each other.

§ 2. Exchanges which are not open permanently are bound to prolong the service for 12 minutes beyond the regulation hours for calls actually proceeding and calls already prepared.
Article 6.

Legal Time.

(1) Exchange time must always be the legal time of the country concerned.
(2) All changes in the legal time of a country are notified in advance by the Administration or private enterprise of that country to the other Administrations and private enterprises concerned.

CHAPTER V.

Directories.

Article 7.

Compilation of Directories.

§ 1. Each Administration or private enterprise publishes, by districts, official directories.

§ 2. If the classification of the districts is not based on alphabetical order, each directory includes a recapitulative table of the districts in alphabetical order, so as to facilitate reference.

§ 3. The working hours are indicated in these directories in Arabic figures, at least for exchanges where the service is not available permanently.

Article 8.

Supply of Directories.

§ 1. Each Administration or private enterprise supplies free of charge to the Administrations or private enterprises of the countries with which telephone service is open a sufficient number of copies of its official directories. As soon as a new directory is received, the old directory is destroyed.

§ 2. The Administrations and private enterprises take the necessary measures for the sale of foreign official directories to the public of their respective countries.

CHAPTER VI.

Classes of Calls.

Article 9.

Ordinary Private Calls.

The expression ordinary private calls means paid calls which do not receive any priority.

Article 10.

Urgent Private Calls.

Urgent private calls, having priority over ordinary private calls, may be admitted by agreement between the Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned.

Article 11.

Lightning Calls.

Lightning calls having priority over all other calls, excepting urgent Government calls, may be admitted by agreement between the Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned.
Article 12.

Subscription Calls.

§ 1. (1) Subscription calls are those which are arranged to take place each day, or each working day, between the same telephone stations, at the same time agreed upon in advance, for the same duration, and which have been booked for at least one whole month.

(2) The person who enters into a subscription contract may, however, be authorised exceptionally to make his call to or from a telephone station other than those indicated in the subscription contract, but forming part of the same system.

§ 2. Subscription calls are admitted by special agreement between the Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned.

§ 3. Subscription calls must relate exclusively to the personal affairs of the correspondents or those of their firms.

§ 4. (1) Subscription calls are subject to the acceptance, by the person requiring them, of a subscription contract. The subscription may take effect from any date, but the monthly period begins only on the first day of each month. The amount of the subscription relating to the first monthly period is increased, if necessary, by the part of the amount of the monthly subscription corresponding to the period comprised between the date of its entry into force and that of the beginning of the monthly period.

(2) The subscription is extended from month to month, unless it has been cancelled by either party at least eight days before the end of the current monthly period. Nevertheless, by special agreement between the Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned, earlier cancellation may be permitted, after the first monthly period and before the end of another monthly period, at eight days’ notice in advance.

§ 5. The time and duration of subscription calls are fixed by the exchanges concerned, with due regard to the subscriber’s requirements and the commitments of the service. The exchanges concerned confirm in writing between themselves the time and duration of the calls provided for in the subscription contract.

§ 6. If, at the time specified in the subscription contract, there is, between the terminal exchanges concerned, a circuit on which no call is in progress and on which no urgent Government call or lightning call is on hand (or, in services where urgent Government calls are not admitted, no ordinary Government call is on hand), the call is set up at the time fixed. In the contrary case, it is set up as soon as possible on the first circuit fulfilling these conditions after the time fixed.

§ 7. A subscription call is definitely disconnected when the caller gives the signal that the call is ended before the expiry of the time specified for each subscription call. If, at the end of this time, the caller has not already given the signal that the call is ended, the call is disconnected by the operator, unless the caller expresses a wish to continue the call; in which case he may be authorised to continue the call, subject to the conditions laid down in regard to the limitation of the duration of calls.

Article 13.

Fixed-time Calls.

§ 1. A fixed-time call is a call the booking of which includes an indication of a particular time for its establishment.

§ 2. Fixed-time calls are admitted by agreement between the Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned.
§ 3. If, at the time specified for the establishment of the fixed-time call, there is, between the terminal exchanges concerned, a circuit on which no call is in progress and on which no urgent Government call or lightning call is on hand (or, in services where urgent Government calls are not admitted, no ordinary Government call is on hand), the call is set up at the time indicated by the caller. In the contrary case, it is established as soon as possible on the first circuit fulfilling these conditions after the time indicated.

Article 14.

GOVERNMENT CALLS.

§ 1. (1) Government calls are those which are demanded as such by:
   (a) Chiefs of State;
   (b) Government Ministers;
   (c) Heads of Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories or Territories under Suzerainty, Authority or Mandate of the Contracting Governments;
   (d) Commanders-in-Chief of Military, Naval or Air Forces;
   (e) Full-time Diplomatic or Consular Agents of the Contracting Governments;
   (f) The Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

(2) Calls booked by Consular Agents other than those mentioned under (e) are regarded as Government calls when they are exchanged with the authorities specified in sub-paragraph (1) above.

§ 2. The person booking a Government call is required, if asked to do so, to state his name and rank and, in the cases contemplated in § 1 (2), the name and rank of the person required.

§ 3. Government calls include urgent Government calls and ordinary Government calls.

§ 4. In services in which urgent private calls are not admitted, urgent Government calls may be allowed.

Article 15.

SERVICE CALLS.

§ 1. (1) Service calls are those which relate exclusively to the working of the international telephone service and may be exchanged free of charge between the Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned in that service.

(2) When exercising this right, the officials authorised by their respective Administrations or private enterprises are bound to state their name and rank.

§ 2. Service calls must be made, as far as possible, outside the busiest hours; they rank with ordinary private calls. In important and urgent cases, however, they may be booked at any time and may be regarded as urgent service calls having priority over urgent private calls.

Article 16.

STOCK EXCHANGE CALLS.

§ 1. (1) Stock exchange calls are those originating in or intended for a stock exchange in which there are call offices available for all members and operated by the Administration or private enterprise of the country concerned.

(2) The "bureau-bourse" comprises the whole of these call offices and the switch-board, if any, from which they are operated.
§ 2. Except where the present Regulations provide otherwise, stock exchange calls are subject to the general rules applicable to international telephone calls.

§ 3. Calls destined for a "bureau-bourse" may not be booked with préavis or avis d'appel.

Article 17.

Préavis Calls.

§ 1. (1) Any booking of a call may include a préavis the object of which is to advise the subscriber's telephone station concerned that the person booking the call wishes to speak either to a person designated by name or in any other way, or to a specified telephone station.

(2) Préavis facilities are admitted by agreement between the Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned.

§ 2. The calls to which préavis give rise are termed préavis calls and are subject, except in so far as the present Regulations provide otherwise, to the general rules applicable to international telephone calls.

§ 3. A booking of a préavis call ceases to be valid at the closing hour of one of the exchanges concerned. The duration of the validity of the préavis may, however, be extended by 24 hours at the request of the person booking the call, if he has been informed that the call could take place on the following day at a time specified approximately.

Article 18.

Avis d'appel Calls.

§ 1. (1) Any booking of a call may include an avis d'appel the object of which is the summoning to a public call office of a correspondent or his substitute from the same address for the purpose of taking a call.

(2) Avis d'appel facilities are admitted by agreement between the Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned.

§ 2. The calls to which avis d'appel give rise are termed avis d'appel calls and are subject, except in so far as the present Regulations provide otherwise, to the general rules applicable to international calls.

§ 3. A booking of an avis d'appel call remains valid for the whole of the day following that on which the booking is made.

§ 4. If, for any reason, the delivery of an avis d'appel cannot be effected, the caller is informed and the booking of the call is cancelled.

Article 19.

Requests for Information.

§ 1. A request for information is a request unaccompanied by a booking of a call and made by a person with the object of ascertaining:

(a) Whether a given person, designated by his name and full address, is a telephone subscriber and, if so, what is his telephone number;
(b) The name of the person to whom a given telephone number in a specified telephone system is allotted.

§ 2. Requests for information are admitted by agreement between the Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned.

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CHAPTER VII.
BOOKING OF CALLS.

Article 20.
FORM OF BOOKING.

§ 1. In the booking of a call, the telephone station of the subscriber required is designated by the name of the telephone system of destination and the appropriate telephone number as it appears in the official telephone directory of the country concerned. Bookings giving only the name of the person required and the additional particulars necessary for identifying him are, however, admitted.

§ 2. In the booking of a call originating at or destined for a "bureau-bourse", the name of the stock exchange or stock exchanges concerned, the name of the member or members concerned and, if necessary, the name or designation of the member's substitute are given.

Article 21.
PERIOD OF VALIDITY OF BOOKINGS.

(1) The validity of bookings of calls recorded for a particular day and not completed ceases:

(a) At the time of closing of the service at the end of the day in the case of exchanges not open permanently;
(b) At midnight in the case of exchanges open permanently if the call has been booked before 10 p.m. on the same day.

(2) The validity of bookings of calls made between 10 p.m. and midnight ceases at 8 a.m. the next morning.

Article 22.
LIMITATION OF BOOKINGS.

The number of bookings of calls from the same correspondent destined for the same system may be limited, by mutual agreement between the Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned.

Article 23.
SPECIFICATION OF TIME FOR COMPLETION.

At the time when he books a call, a caller may specify that the call is not to be set up until after a given hour indicated by him, or that the call is not to be set up during a given period specified by him, subject to the above provision relating to the period of validity of bookings of calls (Article 21).

Article 24.
MODIFICATION OF BOOKINGS.

§ 1. In the case of all bookings of calls and subject to the provisions of Article 21 relative to the period of validity of bookings of calls, the caller may, so long as he has not been called by his exchange to take the call:

(a) Specify that the call is not to be established during a particular period;
(b) Specify that the call is not to be established until after a particular hour;
(c) Change either the number of the calling telephone station or the number of the
called telephone station, within the limits of the respective systems of these stations;
(d) Change a booking of an ordinary call into a booking of an urgent call and
vice versa;
(e) Change a booking of an ordinary call into a booking of a préavis call, or an
avis d’appel call;
(f) Change a booking of a préavis call into a booking of an avis d’appel call or vice
versa;
(g) Change the designation of the called person in the booking of an avis d’appel
call or a stock exchange call, within the limits of the same system.

§ 2. (1) Modifications of bookings of calls are permitted free of charge; the Administration
or private enterprise of origin may, however, make a special charge covering the additional work
of recording. This charge does not enter into the international accounts.
(2) So far as concerns the conversion of a booking of a préavis call into a booking of an avis
d’appel call, and vice versa, or the conversion of any booking of a call into a booking of an avis
d’appel call, or the changing of the designation of the called person in the booking of an avis d’appel
call or a stock exchange call, the Administration or private enterprise of destination receives the
charge for the journey of the messenger, if such is necessitated by the alteration requested.

CHAPTER VIII.

PRIORITY OF CALLS. — ESTABLISHMENT AND DISCONNECTION OF CALLS:
LIMITATION OF THEIR DURATION.

Article 25.

PRIORITY OF CALLS.

§ 1. International calls (excluding those passing only over an international circuit connecting
two neighbouring frontier systems) have priority over internal calls of the same class.

§ 2. Ordinary international calls have priority over internal urgent private calls of the
terminal countries; the Administrations and/or private enterprises may, however, agree to limit
this priority to international calls passing over an international circuit of more than a specified
length.

§ 3. (1) Calls are exchanged in the following order:
   (a) Urgent Government calls;
   (b) Lightning calls;
   (c) Urgent service calls;
   (d) Urgent private calls;
   (e) Ordinary Government calls;
   (f) Ordinary private calls and ordinary service calls.

   (2) In services where urgent Government calls are not admitted, however, ordinary
Government calls have priority over urgent service calls.

§ 4. (1) In a service where the calls pass over a single international circuit, bookings of
calls take rank on this circuit at the terminal exchange of the country of origin.
(2) In a service where the calls pass over more than one international circuit, the Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned fix by agreement among themselves the circuit on which bookings of calls take rank and the terminal exchange charged with classifying these bookings; in principle, it is on the most important circuit from the point of view of length and traffic load that bookings of calls take rank.

(3) At the international terminal exchange charged with classifying the bookings of calls, these bookings take rank according to their class and the time of their receipt at this exchange.

Article 26.

Establishment and Disconnection of Calls.

§ 1. All bookings of calls, modifications of bookings and advices of cancellation are transmitted as quickly as possible to the terminal exchange charged with classifying the bookings of calls.

§ 2. Calls of the same class are established in alternate order; the terminal exchanges concerned may, by mutual agreement, modify temporarily the conditions of alternation, if that would be advantageous from the point of view of the flow of traffic. To the same end, terminal exchanges connected with one another by several international circuits may, by mutual agreement, allot certain of these circuits specially for the establishment of transit calls or for the passing of traffic in one direction only.

§ 3. (1) At least one call must be prepared before the end of the call in progress.

(2) Preparation consists of carrying out all the operations necessary in order that the two telephone stations, calling and called, may be put into communication without loss of time.

§ 4. Calls already prepared must not be delayed for the benefit of calls of superior rank.

§ 5. Calling signals on international circuits must be answered immediately. If, after a suitable period of calling, the exchange called does not reply, it is asked, by another telephone circuit, or if necessary by telegraph, to resume the service on the circuit in question.

§ 6. (1) The terminal exchanges verify that the quality of reception between the correspondents is satisfactory, and note the time of the beginning and end of the call or the duration of the call. In addition, if necessary they note the period during which the quality of reception has been unsatisfactory.

(2) When, at the beginning of a call, the terminal exchanges concerned observe that the conditions of reception will not be satisfactory, the call is disconnected in order to avoid any delay in the establishment of other calls.

§ 7. The terminal exchanges of the international circuit take note of incidents of service and of the details necessary for the establishment of the international accounts.

§ 8. For the preparation, establishment and disconnection of calls, the French language is used between Administrations and/or private enterprises having different languages, in the absence of special agreements between them for the use of other languages.

Article 27.

Limitation of Duration of Calls.

§ 1. (1) In general, the duration of private calls is not limited.

(2) The Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned may, however, arrange between themselves to limit the duration of private calls, in certain specified services, to twelve or even to six minutes.

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(3) Further, in any service, in case of congestion or interruption, the terminal exchanges concerned may arrange between themselves temporarily to limit the duration of private calls to twelve or even to six minutes.

(4) In any service, the duration of a private call may be limited to twelve minutes, if that is necessary, in order to comply with a booking on hand for a call of superior class.

§ 2. (1) The duration of Government calls is not limited.

(2) Transit Administrations or private enterprises have the right, however, to limit the duration of Government calls to twelve minutes, when these calls are established through the intermediary of one of their exchanges.

§ 3. In cases in which the duration of the call is limited, the caller is so informed, if possible at the time when the call is about to be connected; the correspondents are also advised a few seconds before the official disconnection of the call.

CHAPTER IX.

TARIFFS AND CHARGING. — ADJUSTMENT OF CHARGES AND REFUNDS.

Article 28.

CHARGEABLE DURATION OF CALLS.

§ 1. The chargeable duration of a call between subscribers begins at the moment when communication is established between the calling telephone station and the called telephone station after the two stations have replied to the ring.

§ 2. When the call originates at a public call office and is destined for a subscriber's station, the chargeable duration of the call begins at the moment when, the subscriber's telephone station having replied to the ring, the caller is put into communication with the latter station.

§ 3. If the call is destined for a public call office, the chargeable duration of the call begins at the moment when, the two telephone stations concerned having replied to the ring, the caller in the public office or the calling subscriber's telephone station, as the case may be, is put into communication with the person called or his representative.

§ 4. The chargeable duration of the call begins in all cases when, after correct establishment of the call, the subscriber's telephone station or stations have replied to the ring, whosoever may be the person answering.

§ 5. The chargeable duration of the call ends at the moment when the calling telephone station gives the signal that the call is ended.

§ 6. (1) After each call, the operators of the terminal exchanges concerned agree together in fixing the chargeable duration of the call and, except in the case of an ordinary private call, confirm the record of the class of the call.

(2) When there is difficulty in reception or disturbances occur in the course of a call, the operators of the terminal exchanges concerned agree together in fixing the chargeable duration of the call.

(3) In the case of difference of opinion between the terminal exchanges regarding the chargeable duration of a call, the opinion of the originating terminal exchange prevails.

Article 29.

TARIFFS. — GENERAL RULES.

§ 1. The amount of the unit charge is fixed on the basis of the gold franc, by agreement between the Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned.
§ 2. The charges for calls are made up of the terminal charges and any transit charge or charges.

§ 3. (1) For the fixing of terminal charges, the territory of the Administrations and private enterprises may be divided into zones.

(2) Each Administration or private enterprise fixes the number and extent of the zones for its services with each of the other Administrations and private enterprises.

(3) A uniform terminal charge is fixed for a given zone.

§ 4. Each transit Administration or private enterprise fixes its transit charge. In the same conditions of transit, an Administration or private enterprise applies the same transit charges.

§ 5. In a given service an Administration or private enterprise which provides a first direct transit circuit has the right to include in its transit charge the working costs of a transit exchange, so long as the average number of chargeable minutes of calls exchanged over this direct circuit does not exceed a given minimum per working day. This minimum is fixed by agreement between the Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned.

§ 6. The unit charge for a given service is always the same, whatever the route (normal, auxiliary, emergency) used for the establishment of the call in that service.

§ 7. (1) Any call of a duration of three minutes or less is charged as for three minutes.

(2) When the duration of a call exceeds three minutes, a charge per minute is made for the period in excess of the first three minutes. Any fraction of a minute is charged as a minute. The charge per minute is one-third of the charge for three minutes.

(3) In services between adjacent frontier systems, the charges are, however, reckoned in unbroken periods of three minutes. The Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned fix these services by mutual agreement.

§ 8. Calls extending into both the period of heavy traffic and the period of light traffic are charged as follows:

(a) The duration of the call is not more than three minutes: the tariff in force in the Administration or private enterprise of origin and proper to the period of heavy traffic or of light traffic is applied, according to whether the call began in the period of heavy traffic or in the period of light traffic;

(b) The duration of the call exceeds three minutes: the first three minutes are charged in accordance with the tariff in force in the Administration or private enterprise of origin at the moment when the call begins, and the additional minutes are charged in accordance with the tariff in force in that Administration or private enterprise at the time when each of these minutes begins.

§ 9. Each terminal exchange operator announces to her corresponding operator the moment of change from a period of heavy traffic to a period of light traffic, or vice versa, so far as her outgoing traffic is concerned.

§ 10. The charge is payable, according to circumstances, by the subscriber's telephone station from which the call was booked or by the person who booked the call from a public call office.

Article 30.

Charges applicable to various classes of call.

§ 11. (1) For any call, the charge applied during the period of light traffic is, as a maximum, equal to three-fifths (3/5) of the charge which would be applied to such call during the period of heavy traffic.
(2) The period of light traffic is fixed by agreement between the Administrations and private enterprises concerned.

§ 2. The charge applied to an urgent call is double the charge proper to an ordinary call of the same duration exchanged during the same charge period.

§ 3. The charge applied to a lightning call is ten times the charge proper to an ordinary call of the same duration exchanged during the same charge period.

§ 4. Government calls are charged as private calls of the same class.

§ 5. (1) Subscription calls are subject to the following charges:

(a) During the period of heavy traffic: double the charge proper to an ordinary call of the same duration exchanged during this particular period;

(b) During the period of light traffic: as a maximum, one half of the charge proper to an ordinary call of the same duration exchanged during the period of heavy traffic.

(2) During the period of heavy traffic — except during the busiest hours — subscription calls may be admitted at the rate for ordinary calls, by agreement between the Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned.

§ 6. Extra conversation following a subscription call is charged by the minute, at the rate applicable to subscription calls during the charge period or periods during which such additional conversation is exchanged.

§ 7. (1) The monthly subscription charge is reckoned on the basis of thirty days.

(2) The monthly subscription charge may, however, be reckoned on the basis of twenty-five days, if the contracting subscriber waives the use of his subscription on Sundays and holidays observed as Sundays in his own country.

§ 8. The charge applied to a fixed-time call exchanged during the period of heavy traffic is double the charge proper to an ordinary call of the same duration exchanged during the same charge period, with the addition of a supplementary charge equal to the charge for one minute of ordinary conversation during the period of heavy traffic, such supplementary charge being subject to a minimum of fifty centimes (0 fr. 50).

§ 9. The charge applied to a fixed-time call exchanged during the period of light traffic is the same as the charge proper to an ordinary call of the same duration exchanged during the period of light traffic, with the addition of a supplementary charge equal to the charge for one minute of ordinary conversation exchanged during the period of light traffic.

§ 10. (1) The charge applied to a préavis call is the same as the charge proper to a call of the same class and of the same duration exchanged during the same charge period, with the addition of a supplementary charge equal to the charge for one minute of ordinary conversation exchanged during the same charge period at the beginning of the call associated with this préavis, such supplementary charge being subject to a minimum of fifty centimes (0 fr. 50).

(2) Except where there are special circumstances for which these Regulations provide otherwise, a préavis not followed by a call is subject to a charge fixed at one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of the charge applicable to an ordinary call of three minutes exchanged during the charge period in which the préavis was transmitted by the originating terminal exchange, such charge being subject to a minimum of fifty centimes (0 fr. 50).

§ 11. (1) The charge applied to a call with avis d’appel is the charge proper to a call of the same class exchanged during the same charge period, with the addition of a supplementary charge equal to the charge for one minute of ordinary conversation exchanged during the same charge period at the beginning of the call associated with the avis d’appel, such supplementary charge being subject to a minimum of fifty centimes (0 fr. 50).

(2) Except where there are special circumstances for which these Regulations provide otherwise, an avis d’appel not followed by a call is subject to a charge fixed at one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of the charge applicable to an ordinary call of three minutes exchanged during the charge period.
in which the avis d’appel was transmitted by the originating terminal exchange, such charge being subject to a minimum of fifty centimes (0 fr. 50).

(3) If the avis d’appel has been delivered to a recipient residing outside the area of free delivery of telegrams, it is subject to a supplementary charge, known as an express charge, equal to the charge payable for express delivery in the telegraph service. Such express charge is included in its entirety in the international accounts to the credit of the Administration or private enterprise of destination.

§ 12. Service calls are free of charge.

§ 13. A request for information is not charged for in the international service unless it necessitates the use of an international telephone circuit. In such case the charge applied to the request for information is one-third \(\frac{1}{3}\) of that which would be proper to an ordinary call of three minutes exchanged between the person applying for the information and the person in respect of whom the information is requested, during the charge period in which the request for information was transmitted by the originating terminal exchange, such charge being subject to a minimum of fifty centimes (0 fr. 50).

§ 14. The charge applied to a stock exchange call is that proper to a call of the same class and of the same duration, with the addition, by agreement between the Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned, of a supplementary charge equal to one-third \(\frac{1}{3}\) of the unit charge.

Article 31.

CHARGES IN PARTICULAR CASES. ADJUSTMENT OF CHARGES AND REFUNDMENTS.

§ 1. When, through the action of the telephone service, a booking of a call is not followed by the calling and called telephone stations being placed in communication, no charge is made. If the amount of the charge has been paid, it is refunded.

§ 2. If, after a call is set up, it is found that the conditions of reception are not satisfactory, no charge is made.

§ 3. (1) When, through the action of the telephone service, the correspondents experience difficulty in the course of a conversation, the chargeable duration of the call is reduced to the total time during which speech conditions have been satisfactory; if such time is less than three minutes, no charge is made.

(2) The person booking a call cannot demand the application of this provision, unless, during the call, the exchanges or the public call office attendants concerned, as the case may be, have been asked to note the difficulties experienced.

§ 4. (1) Any complaint made after agreement between the exchanges concerned regarding the chargeable duration of calls is investigated by the exchange of origin. The terminal exchanges correspond direct with each other with a view to obtaining the information necessary for the enquiry.

(2) Reductions of charge are granted and borne by the Administration or private enterprise of origin.

§ 5. (1) A booking of a call may be cancelled, without any charge being made, up to the moment when the caller is rung to take the call.

(2) In the case, however, of a booking of a call with préavis or a booking of a call with avis d’appel or of a booking of a fixed-time call, if at the moment of cancellation the originating terminal exchange has already begun transmission of particulars of the préavis or avis d’appel or particulars of the fixed-time call, the supplementary charge proper to the préavis, avis d’appel or booking of a fixed-time call is payable.

(3) Similarly, in the case of the cancellation of a call intended for a “bureau-bourse”, in a service in which stock exchange calls are subject to a supplementary charge, such supplementary charge
is payable if, at the moment of cancellation, the originating terminal exchange has already begun transmission of particulars of the required member of the stock exchange.

(4) In the case of a booking of a call with avis d'appel, if the caller wishes the required person to be informed of the cancellation at his address, the supplementary charge proper to an avis d'appel and, if necessary, the supplementary charge for express service is payable anew.

(5) In the case of a booking of a call with avis d'appel with a prepaid express delivery charge, if the messenger has not left when the cancelling advice is received at the exchange of destination, the supplementary charge for express delivery is not payable.

§ 6. (e) When, through the action of the correspondents, a subscription call has not taken place or has not lasted for the prescribed duration, no compensation is given and no refund is made.

(2) When, through the action of the telephone service, it has not been possible for a subscription call to take place or for it to last for the prescribed duration, such call is, if practicable, replaced or compensated for by a call of a duration equivalent to the time not used, to be exchanged before the end of the same charge period. If the call cannot be replaced or made good during the same charge period, the charge proper to the time used only is included in the international accounts; if the time used is less than three minutes, no charge is included in the accounts. In reckoning the charge proper to the time used, the charge relative to the whole time prescribed for a subscription call is taken as basis, and this basic charge is equal to one twenty-fifth or one thirtieth of the amount of the monthly subscription, irrespective of the month concerned.

§ 7. (e) For any call other than a subscription call, in case of refusal by the calling or called telephone station, the charge proper to one minute of ordinary conversation exchanged between the two telephone stations concerned during the charge period in which the refusal took place is payable, such charge being subject to a minimum of fifty centimes (0 fr. 50).

(2) For a fixed-time call, in the case of refusal by the calling or called telephone station, only the charge proper to one minute of ordinary conversation exchanged between the two telephone stations concerned during the charge period in which the refusal took place is payable, such charge being subject to a minimum of fifty centimes (0 fr. 50).

(3) If it has not been possible for a call with préavis or avis d’appel to take place because of refusal by the calling telephone station or by the person called or his representative, only the supplementary charge proper to the préavis or avis d’appel and, if necessary, the supplementary charge for express delivery is payable.

(4) If in a service where stock exchange calls are subject to a supplementary charge it has not been possible for a call intended for a "bureau-bourse" to take place because of refusal or absence of the caller or the called person at the moment when they are rung to take the call, only the supplementary charge proper to a booking of a stock exchange call is payable.

(5) By agreement between the Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned, a charge equal to that applied in the case of refusal may be made for any call, other than a subscription call, in case of non-reply by the calling telephone station at the moment when it is rung to take the call, or in case of non-reply by the called telephone station, when it is rung either to receive a préavis or to take a préavis call.

CHAPTER X.

ACCOUNTING.

Article 32.

ESTABLISHMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

§ 1. (e) Unless the Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned have decided not to make a daily check of the minutes of calls exchanged, the terminal exchanges of each group...
of circuits together check, over the telephone, the number of minutes for which the charge should be entered in the international accounts.

(2) The daily check must show, for each group of circuits between two terminal exchanges and for each charge period, the number of chargeable minutes of each class of call, and must show separately the calls circulated over emergency routes. The minutes in each charge period are grouped under countries and zone of charging.

(3) The daily check of the number of minutes must be carried out after verification of the service records; it must be completed at the latest on the next day but one after the day in question and must be carried out in such a way that it does not hinder the flow of traffic.

§ 2. Telephone charges form the subject of monthly accounts established by the Administration or private enterprise of the country of destination. These accounts are prepared so as to show, for each charge period, the number of chargeable minutes of each class of call, grouped according to zone of destination. In addition, if the traffic was circulated by different routes, the traffic circulated by each route is shown separately, with an indication, in appropriate cases, that an emergency route is concerned.

§ 3. (1) The monthly accounts comprise all the charges and supplementary charges relative to international telephone calls, with the exception of those for which these Regulations provide otherwise.

(2) The supplementary charges included in the international accounts are shared between the Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned in the same proportion as the charges for calls.

Article 33.

Exchange and Acceptance of Accounts.

§ 1. The Administration or private enterprise of destination forwards to the Administration or private enterprise of origin as many copies of the monthly accounts as there are countries concerned, including the country of destination. After acceptance of the account, the Administration or private enterprise of origin returns all except one of these copies to the Administration or private enterprise of destination, which latter forwards one copy to each of the transit countries concerned.

§ 2. Each monthly account must be forwarded before the expiration of the third month following that to which the account relates.

§ 3. The acceptance of an account is notified or the observations thereon are made before the expiration of the sixth month dating from that to which that account relates. An Administration or private enterprise which, during the interval, received no correcting observation is entitled to regard the monthly account as accepted.

§ 4. (1) The monthly accounts are admitted without revision when the difference between the accounts prepared by the two Administrations or private enterprises concerned does not exceed 1 per cent. of the account of the creditor Administration or private enterprise, provided that the amount of this account is not more than one hundred thousand francs (100,000 fr.); when the amount of the account prepared by the creditor Administration or private enterprise is more than one hundred thousand francs (100,000 fr.), the difference must not exceed the total sum comprising:

1st. 1 per cent. of the first one hundred thousand francs (100,000 fr.);
2nd. 0.5 per cent. of the remainder.

(2) If, however, the difference does not exceed 25 francs (25 fr.), the account must be accepted.

(3) A revision which has been begun is stopped as soon as, following the exchange of observations between the Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned, the difference is brought down to a sum not exceeding the maximum fixed by the first section of this paragraph.
§ 5. (1) Immediately after the acceptance of the accounts proper to the last month of the quarter, a quarterly account, showing the balance for the whole of the three months of the quarter, is, unless otherwise arranged between the Administrations and/or private enterprises concerned, prepared by the creditor Administration or private enterprise and forwarded in duplicate to the debtor Administration or private enterprise, which, after verification, returns one of the copies endorsed with its acceptance.

(2) In default of acceptance of one or other of the monthly accounts of a given quarter before the expiration of the sixth month following the quarter to which the accounts relate, the quarterly account may, nevertheless, be prepared by the creditor Administration or private enterprise with a view to a provisional liquidation which becomes compulsory for the debtor Administration or private enterprise under the conditions fixed by Article 35, § 1. Adjustments agreed upon later are included in a subsequent quarterly liquidation.

Article 34.

Preservation of Vouchers.

The vouchers which have served for the establishment of the international telephone accounts are preserved until the relative accounts are settled and, in any case, for at least ten months.

Article 35.

Liquidation of Accounts.

§ 1. The quarterly account must be verified and the amount must be paid within a period of six weeks dating from the day on which it is received by the debtor Administration or private enterprise. After this period, the sums due are subject to interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, dating from the day following the date of expiration of the said period.

§ 2. (1) Unless otherwise arranged, the balance of the quarterly account is paid by the debtor Administration or private enterprise to the creditor Administration or private enterprise in gold or by means of cheques or drafts payable at sight drawn for a sum equivalent to the value of the balance expressed in gold francs.

(2) In the case of payment by means of cheques or drafts, these vouchers are drawn in the money of a country where the central issuing bank or other official issuing office buys and sells gold or gold currency for the national money at fixed rates determined by law or by virtue of an agreement with the Government.

(3) If the currencies of several countries fulfill these conditions, the creditor Administration or private enterprise indicates the currency which is convenient to it. The conversion is effected at the gold par rate.

(4) In the case where the currency of the creditor country does not fulfill the conditions envisaged in sub-paragraph (2), and if the two countries are agreed upon the point, the cheques or drafts may also be expressed in the currency of the creditor country. In this case, the balance is converted at the gold par rate in the currency of a country fulfilling the above conditions. The result arrived at is then converted into the currency of the debtor country, and from this into the currency of the creditor country at the rate of exchange in the capital or at a commercial centre of the debtor country on the day of delivery of the order of purchase of the draft.

§ 3. The costs of payment are borne by the debtor Administration or private enterprise.
CHAPTER XI.


Article 36.

DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED BY THE BUREAU OF THE UNION.

The Bureau of the Union publishes the following documents concerning international telephony, being guided by the recommendations formulated on the subject by the C. C. I. F.:

- General telephone statistics;
- List of international telephone circuits;
- Official maps of the international system.

Article 37.

INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (C. C. I. F.).

§ 1. An International Telephone Consultative Committee (C. C. I. F.) is charged with the study of technical questions and questions of exploitation and tariffation which concern international telephony and which are submitted to it by the Administrations and private enterprises.

§ 2. (1) It is formed of experts of those Administrations and private enterprises which notify their desire to take part in its work. The notification is addressed to the Administration of the country in which the last administrative conference was held.

(2) The expenses of the C. C. I. F. are borne in their entirety by the countries taking part and are shared between them in a manner similar to that adopted for the apportionment of the expenses of the Bureau of the Union.

(3) When a country is not represented by an Administration, but by one or more private enterprises, the share of such country is borne by the private enterprise or enterprises which represent the country. The private enterprises are invited to agree together in sharing among themselves the contribution of such country; in the absence of agreement, the contribution is divided into equal shares to be borne by the enterprises.

(4) Each Administration or private enterprise bears the personal expenses of its experts.

§ 3. In principle, the meetings of the C. C. I. F. take place every two years. Nevertheless, a meeting that has been fixed may be put forward or postponed by the Administration which has called it, on the request of ten participating Administrations, if the number and nature of the questions to be examined justify this course.

§ 4. (1) The languages and method of voting used in the plenary assemblies, committees and sub-committees are those adopted by the last plenipotentiary or administrative conference.

(2) When, however, a country is not represented by an Administration, the whole of the experts of the private enterprises of such country, whatever their number, are entitled to a single vote only.

§ 5. The Director of the Bureau of the Union or his representative and the representatives of the other international consultative committees, C. C. I. R. and C. C. I. T., have the right to take part in the meetings of the C. C. I. F. in a consultative capacity.

§ 6. The foregoing provisions relative to the organisation and functions of the C. C. I. F. are completed by internal regulations, of which the essential provisions are set out in the Annex to these Regulations.

No. 3479
CHAPTER XII.
Supplementary Provisions.

Article 38.
Supplementary Provisions.

The Administrations and/or private enterprises agree together to make any provision relative to the international telephone service which is not contained in these Regulations; in this respect, they are guided by the recommendations of the C. C. I. F.

CHAPTER XIII.
Final Provision.

Article 39.
Entry into Force of the Regulations.

The present Regulations will come into force on the 1st of January, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed these Regulations in a single copy, which shall remain in the archives of the Government of Spain and of which a copy shall be delivered to each Government.

Done at Madrid, the 10th of December 1932.

For the Union of South Africa:
H. J. LENTON.
A. R. McLACHLAN.

For Germany:
Hermann GIESS.
Dr. Ing. Hans Carl STEIDLE.
Martin FEUERHANN.
Siegfried MEY.

For the Argentine Republic:
D. GARCÍA-MANSILLA.
R. CORREA LUNA.
Luis S. CASTIÑEIRAS.
M. SÁENZ BRIONES.

For Austria:
Dr. Rudolph OESTREICHER.
Ing. H. PFUEFFER.
For Belgium:
  B. Maus.
  Jos. Lambert.
  H. Fossion.

For Bolivia:
  Georges Sáenz.

For Brazil:
  Luís Guimarães.

For Chile:
  E. Bermudez.

For the Vatican City State:
  Giuseppe Gianfranceschi.

For the Republic of Colombia:
  José Joaquín Casas.
  Alberto Sánchez de Iriarte.
  W. MacLellan.

For the Portuguese Colonies:
  Ernesto Julio Navaro.
  Arnaldo de Paiva Carvalho.
  José Méndes de Vasconcellos Guimarães.
  Mario Correa Barata da Cruz.

For the Swiss Confederation:
  A. Möckli.

For Belgian Congo:
  G. Tondeur.

For Costa Rica:
  A. Martin Lanuza.

For Cuba:
  Manuel S. Pichardo.

For Curaçao and Surinam:
  G. Schotel.
  Hoogewooning.

For Cyrenaica:
  G. Gneme.
  Gian Franco della Porta.
For Denmark:
Kay Christiansen.
Gredsted.

For Danzig Free City:
Ing. Henryk Kowalski.
Zander.

For the Dominican Republic:
E. Brache Hijo.
Juan de Olózaga.

For Egypt:
R. Murray.
Mohamed Said.

For the Republic of El Salvador:
Raúl Contreras.

For Ecuador:
Hipólito de Mozoncillo.
Abel Romeo Castillo.

For Erythrea:
G. Gneme.
Gian Franco della Porta.

For Spain:
Miguel Sastre.
Gabriel Hombre.
Francisco Vidal.
Tomás Fernandez Quintana.
Carlos de Bordons.

For Finland:
Niilo Orasmaa.

For France:
Jules Gautier.
Fis.
M. Morillon.
A. Schneider.

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:
F. W. Phillips.
J. Louden.
For Greece:
Th. Pentheroudakis.
Stam Nicolis.

For Guatemala:
Virgilio Rodríguez Beteta.
Enrique Traumann.
Ricardo Castañeda Paganini.

For the Republic of Honduras:
Antón Graño.

For Hungary:
Dr. François Havas.

For the Italian Islands of the Ægean:
G. Gneme.
E. Mariani.

For British India:
M. L. Pasricha.
P. J. Edmunds.

For the Dutch East Indies:
A. J. H. van Leeuwen.
Van Dooren.
G. Schotel.
Hoogewooning.

For the Irish Free State:
P. S. Óh-Éigeartaigh.
E. Cuisin.

For Iceland:
G. Hliddal.

For Italy:
G. Gneme.

For Japan,
For Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the Leased Territory of Kwantung and the South Seas Islands under Japanese Mandate:
Saichiro Koshida.
Zenshichi Ishii.
Satoshi Furihata.
Y. Yonezawa.
T. Nakagami.
Takeo Iino.
For Latvia:
    B. EINBERG.

For Lithuania:
    Ing. K. GAÏGALIS.

For Luxemburg:
    JAAQUES.

For Morocco:
    DUBEAUCCLARD.

For Norway:
    T. ENGSET.
    Andr. HADLAND.

For the Republic of Panama:
    M. LASSO DE LA VEGA.

For The Netherlands:
    H. C. FELSER.

For Peru:
    Juan de OSMA.

For Poland:
    Ing. Henryk KOWALSKI.
    St. ZUCHMANTOWICZ.
    Kazimierz GOEBEL.
    K. KRULISZ.

For Portugal:
    Miguel VAZ DUARTE BACELAR.
    José de Liz FERREIRA, Júnior.
    David de SOUSA PIRES.
    Joaquim RODRIGUES GONÇALVES.

For Roumania:
    Ing. T. TANASESCU.

For Italian Somaliland:
    G. GNEME.
    GELMETTI.
For Sweden:
   G. Wold.

For Syria and Lebanon:
   M. Morillon.

For Czechoslovakia:
   Dr. Otto Kuchař.
   Ing. Jaromir Svoboda.
   Václav Kuchař.

For Tripolitania:
   G. Gnome.
   D. Crety.

For Tunis:
   Crouzet.

For Turkey:
   Fahri.
   I. Cemal.
   Mazhar.

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:
   Eugène Hirschfeld.
   Alexandre Kokadiev.

For Uruguay:
   (ad referendum du Gouvernement de l‘Uruguay)
   Daniel Castellanos.

For Yugoslavia:
   D. A. Zlatanovitch.
ANNEX.
(See Article 37.)


ESSENTIAL PROVISIONS.

Article 1.

ORGANISATION.

The International Telephone Consultative Committee (C. C. I. F.) comprises four organisations:

(a) The plenary assembly (A. P.);
(b) The committees of reporters (C. R.);
(c) The laboratory of the European fundamental system of reference for telephone transmission (S. F. E. R. T.);
(d) The general secretariat.

Article 2.

PLENARY ASSEMBLY.

§ 1. The task of the plenary assembly is to approve, reject or modify the reports and the draft avis presented by the committees of reporters, and to decide upon the study of new questions which are submitted to it by the acceding Administrations and private enterprises.

§ 2. Each plenary assembly meets in a town and on a date fixed by the preceding plenary assembly.

§ 3. The first session of a plenary assembly is opened by the representative of the country in which it is held. The chairman, vice-chairman and secretaries are elected at this session.

§ 4. Groups or organisations dealing with questions likely to interest international telephony may be invited to take part in certain sessions in a consultative capacity. Representatives of manufacturers of plant are not authorised to be present at sessions of the plenary assembly. The plenary assembly fixes the representation of the C. C. I. F. at meetings of organisations dealing with questions likely to interest international telephony.

§ 5. The plenary assembly sets up the necessary committees of reporters to deal with the questions which it has put down for study.

§ 6. The plenary assembly chooses three auditors entrusted with the examination of the draft annual budget prepared by the general secretary, and also the accounts for the past year. It examines the report made by the auditors for the period subsequent to the last plenary assembly.

§ 7. The various avis adopted by the plenary assembly must bear the word "unanimously" if the avis has been adopted unanimously by those voting, or the words "by the majority" if the avis has been adopted by a majority.

§ 8. The C. C. I. F. forwards the avis which it issues to the Bureau of the Union, drawing attention to the avis or parts of avis which would be the most interesting to put in the Journal published by the Bureau.
Article 3.

Committees of Reporters.

§ 1. The task of the committees of reporters is to make a close study of the new questions and to lay before the next plenary assembly a detailed report on each question, accompanied by draft avis.

§ 2. (1) Each committee of reporters elects a principal reporter, who assumes the direction of the work of the committee of reporters and has the power to call together the reporters of his committee with the authority of his Administration.

(2) So far as practicable, questions must be settled by correspondence; for this purpose, the principal reporter may correspond direct in writing with the other members of his committee. But if a question cannot be completely settled in this way, he has the right to suggest meetings at suitable places, in order that the question under examination may be discussed orally.

(3) In order to avoid repeated journeys and prolonged absences, the committees of the same group hold their meetings in the same town and at the same time, in accordance with a scheme of meetings drawn up by the general secretary and approved by the Administrations concerned.

§ 3. The committees of reporters may invite representatives of manufacturers of plant to take part in certain of their studies and discussions, if it appears that their collaboration would be helpful.

Article 4.

Laboratory of the European Fundamental System of Reference for Telephone Transmission (S. F. E. R. T.).

§ 1. The S. F. E. R. T. serves as a centre for the measurements of transmission and co-ordination of transmission data relating to telephone systems used in all the European countries.

§ 2. (1) The laboratory of the S. F. E. R. T. carries out the calibration of telephone instruments on the request and at the expense of Administrations and private enterprises, whether or not they are members of the C. C. I. F.

(2) At the request of the plenary assembly or the committees of reporters, it carries out experiments and tests with a view to facilitating the settlement of new questions set down for study by the plenary assembly.

Article 5.

General Secretariat.

§ 1. (1) The general secretary is chosen by the plenary assembly. His remuneration is payable out of the budget of the C. C. I. F. and is fixed by the plenary assembly.

(2) The general secretary keeps the whole of the correspondence of the C. C. I. F.

(3) For the management of business, he has an office maintained from the budget of the C. C. I. F. He is charged with the recruitment and supervision of the staff of this office and of the staff of the laboratory.

§ 2. (1) The general secretary takes part in the meetings of the plenary assembly and in the meetings of the committees of reporters in a consultative capacity.

(2) He arranges the next session of the plenary assembly; he draws up the agenda of that session in accordance with the terms of the reports presented by the committees of reporters.

(3) He gives the plenary assembly an account of the activities of the C. C. I. F. since the last plenary assembly.

No. 3479
1 Traduction. — Translation.

GENERAL RADIOCOMMUNICATION REGULATIONS* ANNEXED TO THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION. SIGNED AT MADRID, DECEMBER 9TH, 1932.

Official text in French. These Regulations were communicated by the Spanish Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne; by the Netherlands Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne; and by the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Panama. The registration of these Regulations took place August 30th, 1934.

Article I.

Definitions.

The following definitions complete those mentioned in the Convention:

Fixed station: A station not capable of moving which communicates, by means of radio-communication, with one or more stations similarly established.

Land station: A station not capable of moving which performs a mobile service.

Coast station: A land station performing a service with ship stations. It may be a fixed station assigned also for communication with ship stations; it is then considered as a coast station only during the period of its service with ship stations.

Aeronautical station: A land station performing a service with aircraft stations. It may be a fixed station assigned also for communication with aircraft stations; it is then considered as an aeronautical station only during the period of its service with aircraft stations.

Mobile station: A station capable of moving which ordinarily does move.

Station on board: A station placed on board a ship not permanently moored or on board an aircraft.

Ship station: A station placed on board a ship not permanently moored.

Aircraft station: A station placed on board any aircraft.

Radio beacon station: A special station of which the emissions are intended to enable a ship or aircraft station to determine its bearing or a direction in relation to the radio beacon station, and, if practicable, also the distance which separates it from the latter.

Direction-finding station: A station provided with special apparatus intended to determine the direction of emissions of other stations.

Telephone broadcasting station: A station performing a telephone broadcasting service.

1 Traduction du Foreign Office de Sa Majesté Britannique. 1 Translation of His Britannic Majesty's Foreign Office.

* Came into force January 1st, 1934 (see the list of ratifications and accessions, pages 481 to 485 of this Volume).
Visual broadcasting station: A station performing a visual broadcasting service.

Amateur station: A station used by an "amateur" — that is, by a duly authorised person interested in radioelectrical practice with a purely personal aim and without pecuniary interest.

Private experimental station: A private station intended for experiments with a view to the development of radioelectric practice or science.

Private radiocommunication station: A private station, not open to public correspondence, which is authorised solely to exchange with other "private radiocommunication stations" communications concerning the private business of the licensee or licensees.

Frequency assigned to a station: The frequency assigned to a station is the mid-frequency of the band of frequencies in which the station is authorised to work. In general, this frequency is that of the carrier wave.

Band of frequencies of an emission: The band of frequencies of an emission is the band of frequencies effectively occupied by that emission, for the type of transmission and the speed of signalling used.

Frequency tolerance: The frequency tolerance is the maximum deviation permissible between the frequency assigned to a station and the actual frequency of emission.

Power of a radioelectric transmitter: The power of a radioelectric transmitter is the power supplied to the aerial.

In the case of a modulated wave transmitter, the power in the aerial is expressed by two figures, one indicating the power of the carrier wave supplied to the aerial and the other the maximum percentage of modulation actually used.

Telegraphy: Telecommunication by any system of telegraph signalling. The word "telegram" includes also "radiotelegram", except when the text expressly precludes such a meaning.

Telephony: Telecommunication by any system of telephone signalling.

General telecommunications system: The whole of the existing channels of telecommunication open to the public service, except the radiocommunication channels of the mobile service.

Aeronautical service: A radiocommunication service effected between aircraft stations and land stations and by aircraft stations communicating between themselves. The term applies also to fixed and special radiocommunication services intended to ensure the safety of air navigation.

Fixed service: A service of radioelectric communications of all kinds between fixed points, with the exception of broadcasting services and special services.

Special service: A telecommunication service operating specially for the needs of a particular service of general interest not open to public correspondence, such as: a radiobeacon service, direction-finding, time signals, regular meteorological bulletins, notices to navigators, press messages addressed to all stations, medical advice (radiomedical consultations), calibrated frequencies, emissions having a scientific object, etc.

Telephone broadcasting service: A service carrying out the broadcasting of radiotelephone emissions specifically intended to be received by the public in general.

Visual broadcasting service: A service carrying out the broadcasting of visual images, fixed or moving, specifically intended to be received by the public in general.
Article 2.

Secrecy of Radiocommunications.

The Administrations undertake to adopt the measures necessary to prohibit and repress:

(a) The interception, without authority, of radiocommunications not intended for the general use of the public;

(b) The divulgence of the contents, or simply of the existence, the publication or the use, without authorization, of radiocommunications intercepted deliberately or otherwise.

Article 3.

Licence.

§ 1. (1) No sending station shall be established or worked by an individual person, or by any enterprise, without a special licence issued by the Government to which the station in question is subject.

(2) Mobile stations which have their port of registry in a colony, a territory under suzerainty or mandate, an overseas territory or a protectorate may be considered as subject to the authority of such colony, territories or protectorate, as regards the grant of licences.

§ 2. The holder of a licence is required to preserve the secrecy of telecommunications, as provided in Article 24 of the Convention. Moreover, the licence must provide that the interception of radiocommunication correspondence other than that which the station is authorised to receive is forbidden and that, where such correspondence is involuntarily received, it must not be reproduced, communicated to others, or used for any purpose whatsoever, and even its existence must not be disclosed.

§ 3. In order to facilitate the verification of licences issued to mobile stations, it is recommended that there should be added, where necessary, to the text written in the national language, a translation of the text in a language generally used in international relations.

§ 4. The Government which issues a licence to a mobile station mentions therein the category in which such station is placed from the point of view of international public correspondence.

Article 4.

Choice of Apparatus.

§ 1. The choice of radioelectric apparatus and devices to be used in a station is free, provided that the waves emitted comply with the provisions of the present Regulations.

§ 2. Nevertheless, within the limits consistent with economic exigencies, the choice of transmitting, receiving and measuring apparatus must be guided by the latest technical progress, as indicated, for example, in the recommendations of the C.C.I.R.

Article 5.

Classification of Emissions.

§ 1. Emissions are divided into two classes:

A. Continuous waves,

B. Damped waves,

defined as follows:

Class A: Waves of which the successive oscillations are identical when the steady state is reached.

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Class B: Waves consisting of successive series of oscillations of which the amplitude, after having reached a maximum, decreases gradually.

§ 2. Class A includes waves of the following types:

_Type A1._ Continuous waves of which the amplitude or frequency is varied by telegraphic manipulation.
_Type A2._ Continuous waves of which the amplitude or frequency is varied in accordance with a periodic law at audible frequency, combined with telegraphic manipulation.
_Type A3._ Continuous waves of which the amplitude or frequency is varied in accordance with a complex and variable law at audible frequency. Radiotelephony is an example of this type.
_Type A4._ Continuous waves of which the amplitude or frequency is varied in accordance with any frequency law at supersonic frequencies. Television is an example of this type.

§ 3. The foregoing classification into waves of types A1, A2, A3 and A4, does not prevent the use, under conditions fixed by the Administrations concerned, of waves modulated or manipulated by methods not falling within the definitions of types A1, A2, A3 and A4.

§ 4. These definitions do not relate to systems of sending apparatus.

§ 5. Waves will be designated, in the first place, by their frequency in kilocycles per second (kc/s). The approximate length in metres will be shown after this designation in brackets. In the present Regulations, the approximate value of the wave-length in metres is the quotient obtained by dividing the number 300,000 by the frequency in kilocycles per second.

Article 6.

Quality of Emissions.

§ 1. The waves emitted by a station must be maintained at the authorised frequency, as exactly as the state of technical development permits, and their radiation must also be as free as practicable from all emissions which are not essential to the type of communication effected.

§ 2. (1) The Administrations fix, for the different services, the characteristics relative to the quality of the emissions, and especially the accuracy and the stability of the frequency of the wave emitted, the level of harmonics, the width of the total band of frequencies occupied, etc., so that they correspond with technical progress.

(2) The Administrations agree to consider the tables (Appendix 1: table of frequency tolerances; Appendix 2: table of frequency band-widths occupied by emissions) as a guide indicating, for the different cases, the limits to be observed so far as possible.

(3) As regards the frequency band-widths occupied by emissions, account must be taken, in practice, of the following conditions:

1st. Width of the band given in Appendix 2.
2nd. Variation of the frequency of the carrier wave.
3rd. Supplementary technical conditions, such as the technical possibilities relative to the form of the characteristics of the filter circuits, for transmitters as well as receivers.

§ 3. (1) The Administrations will frequently verify that the waves emitted by stations subject to their authority are in accordance with the provisions of the present Regulations.

(2) Endeavour will be made to secure international collaboration in this matter.

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§ 4. In order to reduce interference in the band of frequencies above 6,000 kc/s (wave-lengths below 50 m.), it is recommended that, when the nature of the service permits, directive aerial systems should be used.

Article 7.

Distribution and Use of Frequencies (Wave-lengths) and Types of Emission.

§ 1. Subject to the provisions of section (5) of § 5 below, the Administrations of the contracting countries may assign any frequency and any type of wave to any radioelectric station under their authority, upon the sole condition that no interference with any service of another country results therefrom.

§ 2. The Administrations agree, however, to assign to stations, which, by reason of their nature, are capable of causing serious international interference, frequencies and types of waves in conformity with the rules for the distribution and use of waves as set forth below.

§ 3. The Administrations also undertake to assign frequencies to these stations, according to the type of service, in conformity with the table of distribution of frequencies (see table below).

§ 4. In the case where bands of frequencies are assigned to a specific service, the stations engaged in such service must use frequencies which are sufficiently remote from the limits of such bands as not to produce serious interference with the working of stations engaged in services to which the immediately adjacent bands of frequencies are allotted.

§ 5. (1) The frequencies assigned by the Administrations to all fixed, land and broadcasting stations and the maximum power contemplated must be notified to the Bureau of the Union for publication, when the stations in question are intended to carry out a regular service and are capable of causing international interference. The frequencies on which a coast station receives in carrying out a specialized service with ship stations using stabilised transmitters must also be notified to the Bureau of the Union for publication. Frequencies must be chosen so as to avoid, as far as possible, interference with international services of the contracting countries which are being carried out by existing stations of which the frequencies have already been notified to the Bureau of the Union. The notification stipulated above must be made in accordance with the provisions of Article 15, § 1 (b), and Appendix 6 before the frequency is brought into use and early enough to permit Administrations to take all steps which seem to them to be necessary in order to ensure the proper working of their services.

(2) (a) When, however, the frequency which an Administration intends to assign to a station is a frequency outside the bands authorised by the present Regulations for the service in question, this Administration shall make the notification provided for in the preceding sub-paragraph, by means of a special announcement at least six months before the frequency is brought into use and, in urgent cases, at least three months before that date.

(b) The procedure for notification indicated above shall also be observed when an Administration has the intention of increasing the power, or of authorising an increase in the power, or a change in the conditions of radiation of a station already working outside the authorised bands, even if the frequency used is to remain unaltered.

(c) In the case of stations which, at the time of entry into force of the present Regulations, are already working outside the bands authorised therein, the frequency used and the power employed shall be immediately notified to the Bureau of the Union for publication, in so far as such notification has not already been made.
(3) (a) The Administrations concerned will agree among themselves, when necessary, as to the waves to be assigned to the stations in question as well as to the conditions of use of the waves so assigned.

(b) The Administrations of any region may conclude, in conformity with Article 13 of the Convention, regional arrangements concerning the distribution of bands of frequencies to the services of the countries participating, or of frequencies to stations of these countries, and the conditions of use of the waves so assigned. The provisions of § 1 and those of § 5 (1) and (2) apply also to all agreements of this kind.

(4) The Administrations concerned make the necessary arrangements to avoid interference and, if need be, will have recourse, for this purpose, in conformity with the procedure arranged between them by bilateral or regional agreements, to organisations either of technical experts or of both technical and conciliation experts. If no agreement for the avoidance of interference can be reached, the provisions of Article 15 of the Convention may be applied.

(5) (a) So far as concerns European broadcasting, and without prejudice to any right which extra-European Administrations may possess by virtue of the present Regulations, the following methods, which may be abrogated or modified by agreement between the European Administrations and which in no way modify the provisions of sub-paragraph (2) above, are employed in the application of the principle enunciated in § 1.

(b) In the absence of previous agreement between the Administrations of the European contracting countries, the option contemplated in § 1 may not be used, within the limits of the European region, for the purpose of effecting a broadcasting service outside the bands authorised by the present Regulations on frequencies below 1,500 kc/s (wave-lengths above 200 m.).

(c) The Administration which desires to establish such a service or to obtain a modification of the conditions fixed by a previous agreement relating to such a service (frequency, power, geographical position, etc.) informs the European Administrations through the medium of the Bureau of the Union. Any Administration which has not answered within six weeks of receiving the communication in question will be considered as having given its consent.

(d) In the case of a European broadcasting station working outside the authorised bands of frequencies, it is understood that such previous agreement will also be necessary on every occasion when a change, which might affect the conditions of international interference, is to be made in the characteristics, which have been previously notified to the Bureau of the Union.

§ 6. (1) In principle, the power of broadcasting stations must not exceed a value which permits in an economic manner of the maintenance of an effective national service of good quality within the limits of the country concerned.

(2) In principle, the sites of powerful broadcasting stations, and more especially of those which work near the limits of the bands of frequencies reserved for broadcasting, must be chosen so as to avoid, so far as possible, causing difficulty to broadcasting services of other countries or to other services working on adjacent frequencies.

§ 7. The following table gives the distribution of frequencies (approximate wave-lengths) between the various services:
## Allocation of Bands of Frequencies between 10 and 60,000 kc/s (30,000 and 5 m).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequencies</th>
<th>Wave-lengths</th>
<th>SERVICES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kc/s</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>General allocation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–100</td>
<td>30,000–3,000</td>
<td>Fixed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100–110</td>
<td>3,000–2,727</td>
<td>(a) Fixed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Mobile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110–125</td>
<td>2,727–2,400</td>
<td>Mobile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125–150</td>
<td>2,400–2,000</td>
<td>Maritime mobile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(l)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(open to public correspondence exclusively).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150–160</td>
<td>2,000–1,875</td>
<td>Mobile,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160–285</td>
<td>1,875–1,053</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### (*) Definition of the European region: The European region is defined on the North and West by the natural limits of Europe, on the East by the meridian 40° East of Greenwich and on the South by the parallel of 30° North so as to include the Western part of the U. S. S. R. and the territories bordering the Mediterranean, with the exception of the parts of Arabia and Hedjaz included in this sector.

### (l) The wave of 143 kc/s (2,100 m.) is the calling wave of mobile stations using long continuous waves.

### (l) The European Administrations will agree among themselves to place in the band from 240 to 265 kc/s (1,250 to 1,132 m.) broadcasting stations which, by reason of their geographical position, will not trouble services not open to public correspondence or air services. On the other hand, these services will organise themselves so as not to interfere with reception from broadcasting stations thus selected, within the limits of the national territories of these broadcasting stations.

### (l) Services open to public correspondence will not be permitted in the bands intended for broadcasting, comprised between 160 and 265 kc/s (1,875 and 1,132 m.), even under cover of Article 7, paragraph 1.

### (l) The band of frequencies from 160 to 265 kc/s (1,875 to 1,132 m.) is also assigned to Australia and New Zealand for broadcasting as a regional distribution. The Administrations of these two countries agree to place the stations which will emit in this band so as to avoid interference with other services in other regions.
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequencies (kc/s)</th>
<th>Wave-lengths (m)</th>
<th>General allocation</th>
<th>Regional agreements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>320–325</td>
<td>938–923</td>
<td>Aeronautical.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>325–345</td>
<td>923–870</td>
<td>Aeronautical.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>345–365</td>
<td>870–822</td>
<td>Aeronautical.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 365–385           | 822–779         | (a) Direction-finding.  
(b) Mobile, subject to not troubling direction-finding. Coast stations using B waves excluded. |
| 385–400           | 779–750         | Not open to public correspondence. | Mobile. |
| 400–460           | 750–652         | Mobile.            |                     |
| 460–485           | 652–619         | Mobile A 1 and A 2 only. |
| 485–515           | 619–583         | Mobile (distress, calling, etc.). |
| 515–550           | 583–545         | Not open to public correspondence A 1 and A 2 only. |

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(a) A band 30 kc/s wide, comprised between the limits of 285 and 320 kc/s (1,053 and 938 m.) is assigned in each region to the radiobeacon service. In the European region, this band is reserved for maritime radiobeacons only.

(b) The wave of 333 kc/s (900 m.) is an international calling wave for aircraft services.

(c) The wave of 500 kc/s (600 m.) is the international calling and distress wave. The use of this wave is defined in Articles 19, 22 and 30.

(d) The European Administrations will agree among themselves to place in the band from 540 to 550 kc/s (556 to 543 m.) broadcasting stations which, by reasons of their geographical position, will not trouble either mobile services in the band from 485 to 515 kc/s (619 to 583 m.) or services not open to public correspondence in the band from 515 to 550 kc/s (583 to 545 m.).

On the other hand, the services not open to public correspondence will be organised so as not to interfere with reception from broadcasting stations thus selected within the limits of the national territory of these broadcasting stations.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequencies (kc/s)</th>
<th>Wave-lengths (m)</th>
<th>Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 550–1,500 (9)     | 545–200        | (a) Broadcasting.  
(b) Wave of 1,364 kc/s (220 m.) A 1, A 2 and B for mobile services exclusively (10). |
| 1,500–1,715 (11)  | 200–174.9      | 1,500–1,530 (200–196.1).  
(a) Fixed.  
(b) Mobile A 1 and A 2 only.  
(12) Mobile A 1, A 2, A 3.  
1,630–1,670 (184.0–179.6)  
Maritime mobile calling wave (A 3 only).  
1,670–1,715 (179.6–174.9)  
Maritime mobile (A 3 only).  
(a) Amateurs.  
(b) Fixed.  
(c) Mobile. |
| 1,715–2,000       | 174.9–150      | 1,715–1,925 (174.9–155.8)  
(a) Amateurs.  
(b) Fixed.  
(c) Mobile.  
1,925–2,000 (155.8–150).  
(a) Amateurs.  
(b) Maritime mobile (A 3 only). |

(9) Mobile services may use the band from 550 to 1,300 kc/s (545 to 231 m.) on condition that they do not interfere with the services of a country which uses this same band exclusively for broadcasting.

(10) On the frequency of 1,364 kc/s (220 m.), waves of type B are forbidden between 6 p.m. and 11 p.m., local time, in all regions where their use is capable of interfering with broadcasting. In the North American region, however, only waves of type A 1 are authorised during these hours.

(11) The frequency of 1,650 kc/s (182 m.) is a calling wave for the mobile radiotelephone service with ship stations of low power. This calling wave is not obligatory and the date on which it shall become obligatory for each country will be settled by internal regulations.

(12) In principle, this band of frequencies is reserved for the telephone service with ship stations of low power. The European countries whose ships do not use this type of communication will avoid, so far as possible, the use of telegraphy in this band in regions adjacent so those where this telephone service is worked.

(13) No traffic may be exchanged in the band 1,630 to 1,670 kc/s (184 to 179.6 m.).

Calling on the wave of 1,650 kc/s (182 m.) is not obligatory; its entry into force for each country will be settled by internal regulations.

(14) In the interior of Europe, the bands of frequencies from 1,530 to 1,630 kc/s and from 1,670 to 1,715 kc/s (196.1 to 184.0 m. and 179.6 to 174.9 m.) may be used by short-distance fixed services, on condition that they do not interfere with mobile services.

Note. — In addition to the exceptions stated in the notes on the preceding table, a European Conference, which will take place before the entry into force of the present Regulations, may decide, as an exceptional measure, to annex to its protocol certain special exceptions to the regional bands on which it may be able to decide and which it thinks ought to appear therein.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequencies (\text{kc/s} )</th>
<th>Wave-lengths (\text{m} )</th>
<th>Services General allocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,000–3,500</td>
<td>150–85.71</td>
<td>(a) Fixed. (b) Mobile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,500–4,000</td>
<td>85.71–75</td>
<td>(a) Amateurs. (b) Fixed. (c) Mobile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,000–5,500</td>
<td>75–54.55</td>
<td>(a) Fixed. (b) Mobile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,500–5,700</td>
<td>54.55–52.63</td>
<td>Mobile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,700–6,000</td>
<td>52.63–50</td>
<td>Fixed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,000–6,150</td>
<td>50–48.78</td>
<td>Broadcasting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,150–6,675</td>
<td>48.78–44.94</td>
<td>Mobile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,675–7,000</td>
<td>44.94–42.86</td>
<td>Fixed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7,000–7,300</td>
<td>42.86–41.10</td>
<td>Amateurs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7,300–8,200</td>
<td>41.10–36.59</td>
<td>Fixed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8,200–8,550</td>
<td>36.59–35.09</td>
<td>Mobile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8,550–8,900</td>
<td>35.09–33.71</td>
<td>(a) Fixed. (b) Mobile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8,900–9,500</td>
<td>33.71–31.58</td>
<td>Fixed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9,600–11,000</td>
<td>31.25–27.27</td>
<td>Fixed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11,000–11,400</td>
<td>27.27–26.32</td>
<td>Mobile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11,400–11,700</td>
<td>26.32–25.64</td>
<td>Fixed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11,700–11,900</td>
<td>25.64–25.21</td>
<td>Broadcasting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11,900–12,300</td>
<td>25.21–24.39</td>
<td>Fixed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13,350–14,000</td>
<td>22.47–21.43</td>
<td>Fixed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14,000–14,400</td>
<td>21.43–20.83</td>
<td>Amateurs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14,400–15,100</td>
<td>20.83–19.87</td>
<td>Fixed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
§ 8. (1) The use of waves of type B is forbidden for all frequencies except the following:

- 375 kc/s (800 m.)
- 410 kc/s (730 m.)
- 425 kc/s (705 m.)
- 454 kc/s (660 m.)
- 500 kc/s (600 m.)
- 1,364 kc/s (220 m.) (*)

(2) No new installations for the emission of type B waves may be fitted in ships or in aircraft except when the transmitters, working on full power, take less than 300 watts at audible frequency measured at the input of the supply transformer.

(3) The use of type B waves of all frequencies will be forbidden as from the 1st of January 1940, except for transmitters fulfilling the conditions as to power indicated in sub-paragraph (2) above.

(4) No new installation for the emission of type B waves may be fitted in a land or fixed station. Waves of this type shall be forbidden in all land stations as from the 1st of January 1935.

(*) See note (10) to the table of distribution of frequencies.
(5) The Administrations will endeavour to abandon as soon as possible type B waves, other than the wave of 500 kc/s (600 m).

§ 9. The use of type A1 waves only is authorised between 100 and 160 kc/s (3,000 and 1,875 m.); the sole exception to this rule relates to waves of type A2 which may be used in the band from 100 to 125 kc/s (3,000 to 2,400 m.), but only for the transmission of time signals.

§ 10. In the band from 460 to 550 kc/s (652 to 545 m.), no type of emission capable of rendering inoperative the distress, alarm, safety, or urgency signals, sent on 500 kc/s (600 m.), is allowed.

§ 11. (1) In the band from 325 to 345 kc/s (923 to 870 m.), no type of emission capable of rendering inoperative the distress, safety, or urgency signals is allowed.

(2) This rule does not apply to regions where special agreements provide otherwise.

§ 12. (1) In principle, any station conducting a service between fixed points on a wave with a frequency below 110 kc/s (wave-length above 2,725 m.) must use one single frequency, chosen from the bands allocated to such service (§ 7 above), for each of its transmitters capable of simultaneous operation.

(2) A station is not permitted to use for a service between fixed points a frequency other than that assigned to it, as stated above.

§ 13. In principle, stations use the same frequencies and the same types of emission for the transmission of messages by the one-way method as for their normal service. Regional arrangements may, however, be made for exempting the stations concerned from the application of this rule.

§ 14. A fixed station may as a secondary service transmit to mobile stations on its normal working frequency, subject to the following conditions:

(a) The Administrations concerned consider it necessary to use this exceptional method of working;

(b) No increase of interference results.

§ 15. In order to facilitate the exchange of synoptic meteorological messages in European areas, the frequencies 41.6 kc/s and 89.5 kc/s (7,210 m. and 3,352 m.) are assigned to this service.

§ 16. To facilitate the rapid transmission and distribution of information necessary for the detection of crime and the pursuit of criminals, a frequency between 37.5 and 100 kc/s (wave-lengths between 8,000 and 3,000 m.) shall be reserved for this purpose by regional arrangement.

§ 17. Each Administration may assign to amateur stations bands of frequencies in conformity with the table of distribution (§ 7 above).

§ 18. With the object of reducing interference in the bands of frequencies above 4,000 kc/s (wave-lengths below 75 m.), used by the mobile service, and, in particular, to avoid disturbing long-distance telephone communications in this service, the Administrations agree to adopt, so far as possible, the following rules, with due regard to current technical developments:

(1) (a) In the bands of frequencies above 5,500 kc/s (wave-lengths below 54.55 m.) assigned exclusively to the mobile service, ship stations participating in a commercial service shall use frequencies at the lower frequency (longer wave) ends of the bands and more especially those within the limits of the harmonic bands enumerated below:

- 5,500 to 5,550 kc/s (54.55 to 54.05 m.)
- 6,170 to 6,250 kc/s (48.62 to 48.00 m.)
- 8,230 to 8,330 kc/s (36.45 to 36.01 m.)
- 11,000 to 11,100 kc/s (27.27 to 27.03 m.)
### GENERAL RADIOCOMMUNICATION REGULATIONS, MADRID, 1932

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency Range</th>
<th>Frequency Range (m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12,340 to 12,500 kc/s</td>
<td>24.31 to 24.00 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16,460 to 16,660 kc/s</td>
<td>18.23 to 18.01 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22,000 to 22,200 kc/s</td>
<td>13.64 to 13.51 m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note.** The bands of frequencies from 4,115 to 4,165 kc/s (72.90 to 72.03 m.) may also be used by the stations mentioned above (see also (2) (c) below).

(b) Nevertheless, any commercial ship station of which the emission complies with the frequency tolerance required of land stations by § 2 (2) of Article 6 may transmit on the same frequency as the coast station with which it communicates.

(c) When communication, for which no special arrangement has been made, has to be established between a ship station on the one hand and another ship station or a coast station on the other hand, the mobile station shall use one of the following frequencies situated approximately in the middle of the bands:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Frequency (m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4,140 kc/s</td>
<td>72.46 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,520 kc/s</td>
<td>54.35 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,210 kc/s</td>
<td>48.31 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8,280 kc/s</td>
<td>36.23 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11,040 kc/s</td>
<td>27.17 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12,420 kc/s</td>
<td>24.15 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16,560 kc/s</td>
<td>18.12 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22,080 kc/s</td>
<td>13.59 m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note.** The Administrations agree to indicate, in notifying the frequency of a coast station, on which of the waves specified in sub-paragraph (1) (c) watch will be kept.

(2) (a) Ship stations participating in a commercial service shall not use the shared bands above 4,000 kc/s (wave-lengths below 75 m.), unless their emissions comply with the frequency tolerances specified for land stations in § 2 (2) of Article 6. In such cases, the frequencies used must be chosen from those at the higher frequency (shorter wave) end of the shared band, and more especially from within the limits of the harmonic bands enumerated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency Range</th>
<th>Frequency Range (m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4,400 to 4,450 kc/s</td>
<td>68.18 to 67.42 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8,800 to 8,900 kc/s</td>
<td>34.09 to 33.71 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13,200 to 13,350 kc/s</td>
<td>22.73 to 22.47 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17,600 to 17,750 kc/s</td>
<td>17.05 to 16.90 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22,900 to 23,000 kc/s</td>
<td>13.10 to 13.04 m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Frequencies may also be used from that part of the band reserved for mobile services from 6,600 to 6,675 kc/s (45.45 to 44.94 m.) which is in harmonic relation with the above-mentioned bands.

(c) The provisions of sub-paragraph (2) (a) do not apply to the part of the common band between 4,115 and 4,165 kc/s (72.90 and 72.03 m.), which may be used by all ship stations participating in the commercial service.

(3) In selecting the frequencies of new fixed stations and coast stations, the Administrations will avoid using the frequencies in the bands specified in sub-paragraphs (1) (a), (2) (a), (2) (b), and (2) (c).

§ 19. (1) It is recognised that the frequencies between 6,000 and 30,000 kc/s (50 and 10 m.) are very effective for long-distance communications.

(2) The Administrations will endeavour, so far as possible, to reserve the frequencies in this band for that purpose, except when their use for short or medium-distance communications is not liable to interfere with long-distance communications.

§ 20. In Europe, Africa and Asia, directional radio-beacons of low power, of which the range does not exceed about 50 kilometres, may use any frequency in the band from 1,500 to 3,500 kc/s.
(wave-lengths from 200 to 85.71 m.), with the exception of the protective band from 1,630 to 1,670 kc/s (wave-lengths from 18 to 180 m.), subject to the agreement of the countries whose services are liable to interference therefrom.

Article 8.

Amateur Stations and Private Experimental Stations.

§ 1. The exchange of communications between amateur stations and between private experimental stations in different countries is forbidden if the Administration of one of the countries concerned has notified objection to such exchange.

§ 2. (1) When such exchange is permitted, the communications must be conducted in plain language and must be limited to messages relating to the experiments and to remarks of a personal character for which, by reason of their unimportance, recourse to the public telegraph service would be out of the question. The licensees of amateur stations are absolutely forbidden to transmit international communications on behalf of third parties.

(2) The above provisions may be modified by special arrangements between the countries concerned.

§ 3. In amateur stations and in private experimental stations, authorised to make emissions, any person operating the apparatus, either on his own account or for another, must have proved his ability to transmit passages in the Morse Code and to read, in radiotelegraph reception by ear, passages thus transmitted. He may be replaced only by authorised persons possessing the same qualifications.

§ 4. The Administrations take such measures as they think necessary to verify the qualifications, from the technical point of view, of all persons operating the apparatus.

§ 5. (1) The maximum power which amateur stations and private experimental stations may use is fixed by the Administrations concerned, having regard to the technical qualifications of the operators and the conditions under which the stations are to work.

(2) All the general rules of the Convention and the present Regulations apply to amateur stations and private experimental stations. In particular, the frequency of the waves emitted must be as constant and as free from harmonics as the state of technical development permits.

(3) During the course of their emissions, such stations must transmit, at short intervals, their call sign or, in the case of experimental stations not yet provided with a call sign, their name.

Article 9.

Conditions to be Observed by Mobile Stations.

A. General.

§ 1. (1) Mobile stations must be established in such a way as to conform, in regard to frequencies and types of waves, to the general provisions contained in Article 7.

(2) Further, no new transmitter of type B waves shall be installed in a mobile station except when such transmitter, working on full power, has an audio frequency input to the supply transformer of less than 300 watts.

(3) Finally, the use of type B waves of all frequencies shall be forbidden as from the 1st of January 1940, except for transmitters fulfilling the conditions regarding power stated above.

§ 2. The frequency of emission of mobile stations shall be verified as often as possible by the inspection service to which they are subject.
§ 3. Receiving apparatus must be such that the current which it produces in the aerial is as small as possible and does not inconvenience neighbouring stations.

§ 4. Changes of frequency in the sending and receiving apparatus of all mobile stations must be capable of being made as rapidly as possible. All installations must be such that, when communication is established, the time necessary to change from transmission to reception and vice versa shall be as short as possible.

B. Ship Stations.

§ 5. (1) Sending apparatus used in ship stations working on waves of type A2 or B in the authorised bands between 365 and 513 kc/s (822 and 583 m.) must be provided with devices readily permitting a material reduction of power.

(2) This provision does not apply to transmitters of which the power, measured on full load, does not exceed 300 watts at the anode of the transmitting valves (type A2 emission) or at the input to the supply transformers at audio-frequency (type B emission).

(3) All ship stations emitting on frequencies in the bands from 100 to 160 kc/s (3,000 to 1,875 m.) and on frequencies above 4,000 kc/s (wave-lengths below 75 m.) must be provided with a wave-meter having an accuracy at least equal to 5/1000 or with an equivalent device.

§ 6. Every station installed on board a ship, compulsorily equipped with radioelectric apparatus in accordance with an international agreement, must be able to send and receive on the wave of 500 kc/s (600 m.), type A2 or B and, in addition, on at least one other wave, type A2 or B, in the authorised bands between 365 and 485 kc/s (822 and 619 m.).

§ 7. (1) In addition to the waves referred to above, ship stations equipped to emit waves of types A1, A2 or A3 may use the waves authorised in Article 7.

(2) The use of waves of type B is forbidden for all frequencies, except the following:

\[
\begin{align*}
375 \text{ kc/s} & \quad (800 \text{ m.}) \\
410 \text{ kc/s} & \quad (730 \text{ m.}) \\
425 \text{ kc/s} & \quad (705 \text{ m.}) \\
454 \text{ kc/s} & \quad (660 \text{ m.}) \\
500 \text{ kc/s} & \quad (600 \text{ m.}) \\
1,364 \text{ kc/s} & \quad (220 \text{ m.}) (*).
\end{align*}
\]

§ 8. In ship stations, all apparatus installed for the transmission of waves of type A1 in the authorised bands between 100 and 160 kc/s (3,000 and 1,875 m.) must allow for the use, in addition to the frequency of 143 kc/s (2,100 m.), of at least two frequencies within these bands.

§ 9. (1) All stations on board ships compulsorily equipped with radiotelegraph apparatus must be able to receive the wave of 500 kc/s (600 m.) and, in addition, all the waves necessary to carry out the service which they perform.

(2) Such stations must be able to receive easily and efficiently, on the same frequencies, waves of types A1 and A2.

C. Aircraft Stations.

§ 10. (1) (a) Every station installed in an aircraft making a passage over the sea, and compulsorily equipped with radioelectric apparatus as the result of an international agreement, must be able to send and receive on the waves of 500 kc/s (600 m.), type A2 or B.

(*) See note (19) to the table of distribution of frequencies.
(b) As regards the restriction on the use of waves of type B, see under B, § 7 (2) above.

(2) (a) Every aircraft station must be able to send and receive on the wave of 333 kc/s (900 m.), type A2 or A3.

(b) This rule does not apply to aircraft stations flying over regions where local agreements, which provide otherwise, are in force.

Article 10.

Operators’ Certificates.

A. General Provisions.

§ 1. (1) The service of every mobile radiotelegraph or radiotelephone station must be carried out by a radiotelegraph operator holding a certificate issued by the Government to which the station is subject. Nevertheless, in mobile stations equipped with a low-power radioelectric installation [power of the carrier wave in the aerial not exceeding 100 watts, except in the case of the regional agreements provided for in § 7 (4)], when this installation is used solely for telephony, the service may be carried out by an operator holding a radiotelephony certificate.

(2) If the operator is totally incapacitated in the course of a sea passage, a flight or a journey, the master or person responsible for the mobile station may authorise, solely as a temporary measure, an operator holding a certificate issued by another contracting Government to carry out the radioelectric service. When it becomes necessary to have recourse, as temporary operator, to a person not holding an adequate certificate, his service must be limited to cases of urgency. In any case, the above-mentioned operator or person must be replaced as soon as possible by an operator holding the certificate prescribed in § 1 (1) above.

§ 2. Each Administration takes the necessary measures for placing operators under the obligation to preserve the secrecy of correspondence and for preventing, to the utmost of its ability, the fraudulent use of certificates.

§ 3. (1) There are two classes of certificates and a special certificate for radiotelegraph operators, and two certificates (general and restricted) for radiotelephone operators.

(2) The conditions to be imposed for obtaining these certificates are contained in the following paragraphs; these conditions are the minimum requirements.

(3) Each Government is free to fix the number of examinations necessary to obtain the certificates.

(4) The holder of a first-class radiotelegraph operator’s certificate, and the holder of a second-class radiotelegraph operator’s certificate who possesses a radiotelephone operator’s certificate, may carry out the radiotelephone service in any mobile station. In the latter case, the second-class radiotelegraph operator’s certificate and the radiotelephone operator’s certificate may be combined.

B. First-class Radiotelegraph Operator’s Certificate.

§ 4. The first-class certificate is issued to operators who have given proof of the technical and professional knowledge and qualifications enumerated below:

(a) Knowledge of the general principles of electricity, of the theory of radiotelegraphy and radiotelephony, and of the regulation and the practical working of the types of apparatus used in the mobile service.

(b) Theoretical and practical knowledge of the working of the accessory apparatus, such as motor-generators, accumulators, etc., used in the operation and adjustment of the apparatus specified in sub-paragraph (a).
(c) Practical knowledge necessary to effect, with the means available on board, the repair of damage which may occur to the apparatus during a voyage.

(d) Ability to send correctly and to receive correctly by ear code groups (mixed letters, figures and signs of punctuation), at a speed of 20 (twenty) groups a minute, and a plain language passage at a speed of 25 (twenty-five) words a minute. Each code group must comprise five characters, each figure or punctuation mark counting as two characters. The passage in plain language must average five characters to the word.

(e) Ability to send correctly and to receive correctly by telephone.

(f) Detailed knowledge of the Regulations applying to the exchange of radiocommunications, knowledge of the documents relative to the assessment of the charges for radiocommunications, knowledge of that part of the Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea which relates to radiotelegraphy and, in the case of air navigation, knowledge of the special provisions governing the radioelectric service in air navigation. In the latter case, the certificate states that the holder has successfully passed the tests relating to these provisions.

(g) Knowledge of the general geography of the world, especially the principal navigation routes (maritime or air, according to the type of certificate) and the most important telecommunication routes.

C. Second-class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate.

§ 5. The second-class certificate is issued to operators who have given proof of the technical and professional knowledge and qualifications enumerated below:

(a) Elementary theoretical and practical knowledge of electricity and radiotelegraphy, and knowledge of the adjustment and practical working of the types of apparatus used in the mobile radiotelegraph service.

(b) Elementary theoretical and practical knowledge of the working of the accessory apparatus, such as motor-generator sets, accumulators, etc., used in the operation and adjustment of the apparatus mentioned in sub-paragraph (a).

(c) Practical knowledge sufficient for effecting minor repairs in case of damage occurring to the apparatus.

(d) Ability to send correctly and to receive correctly by ear code groups (mixed letters, figures and signs of punctuation) at a speed of 16 (sixteen) groups a minute. Each code group must comprise five characters, each figure or punctuation mark counting as two characters.

(e) Knowledge of the Regulations applying to the exchange of radiocommunications, knowledge of the documents relative to the assessment of the charges for radiocommunications, knowledge of that part of the Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea which relates to radiotelegraphy and, in the case of air navigation, knowledge of the special provisions governing the radioelectric service in air navigation. In the latter case, the certificate states that the holder has successfully passed the tests relating to these provisions.

(f) Knowledge of the general geography of the world, especially the principal navigation routes (maritime or air, according to the type of certificate) and the most important telecommunication routes.

D. Radiotelegraph Operator's Special Certificate.

§ 6. (1) (a) The radiotelegraph service of ships, aircraft and all other vehicles for which a radiotelegraph installation is not prescribed by international agreements may be carried out by
operators holding a radiotelegraph operator's special certificate. This certificate is issued to operators capable of carrying out radiocommunication at the speed of transmission and reception required for obtaining a second-class radiotelegraph operator's certificate.

(b) It rests with each Government concerned to fix the other conditions for obtaining this certificate.

(2) As an exception, the Government of New Zealand is provisionally permitted to issue a special certificate for which it fixes the requirements to operators of small ships of its nationality which do not go far from the coast of that country and which participate only to a limited extent in the international service of public correspondence and in the general work of mobile stations.

E. Radiotelephone Operators' Certificates.

§ 7. (1) The general radiotelephone operator's certificate is issued to operators who have given proof of the professional knowledge and qualifications enumerated below [see also § 3 (4)]:

(a) Practical knowledge of radiotelephony, especially as regards the avoidance of interference.

(b) Knowledge of the regulation and working of radiotelephone apparatus.

(c) Ability to send correctly and to receive correctly by telephone.

(d) Knowledge of the Regulations applying to the exchange of radiotelephone communications and of the part of the Radiocommunication Regulations relating to the safety of life.

(2) For radiotelephone stations of which the power of the carrier wave in the aerial does not exceed 50 watts, each Government concerned may itself fix the conditions for obtaining a radiotelephone operator's certificate (radiotelephone operator's restricted certificate).

(3) A radiotelephone operator's certificate must show whether it is a general certificate or a restricted certificate.

(4) In order to meet special needs, the conditions to be fulfilled for obtaining a radiotelephone operator's certificate, intended to be used in radiotelephone stations fulfilling certain technical conditions and certain working conditions, may be fixed by regional agreements. These conditions and agreements are mentioned in the documents issued to such operators. Such agreements are permitted subject to the proviso that there must not be interference with international services.

(5) Radiotelephone operators' certificates already issued to operators in conformity with the conditions fixed by the General Regulations of Washington (1927) remain in force and are regarded as radiotelephone operators' general certificates.

F. Service Qualifications.

§ 8. (1) Before becoming chief operator of a ship station of the first category (Article 23, § 3), a first-class operator must have had at least one year's experience as operator on board ship or in a coast station.

(2) To become chief operator of a ship station of the second category (Article 23, § 3), a first-class operator must have had at least six months' experience as operator on board ship or in a coast station.

(3) (a) Operators holding a second-class certificate are authorised to embark as chief operators in ships of the third category (Article 23, § 3).

(b) After proving six months' service on board ship, they may embark as chief operators in ships of the second category.

(4) The Government which issues a certificate may, before authorising an operator to carry out the service on board an aircraft, require the operator to fulfil other conditions (for example, to complete a certain number of flying hours in the air mobile service, etc.).
Article II.

Authority of the Master.

§ 1. The radioelectric service of a mobile station is placed under the supreme authority of the master or of the person responsible for the ship, aircraft, or other vehicle carrying the mobile station.

§ 2. The master or the person responsible, and all persons who are in a position to have knowledge of the text or merely of the existence of the radiotelegrams, or of any information whatever obtained by means of the radioelectric service, are placed under the obligation of observing and ensuring the secrecy of correspondence.

Article II.

Inspection of Stations.

§ 1. (1) The Governments or competent Administrations of the countries where a mobile station calls may require the production of the licence. The operator of the mobile station, or the person responsible for the station, must facilitate this examination. The licence must be kept in such a way that it can be produced without delay. The production of the licence, however, may be substituted by the permanent exhibition in the station of a copy of the licence, duly certified by the authority which has issued it.

(2) In default of such production, or when manifest irregularities are proved, the Governments or Administrations may proceed to inspect the radioelectric installations in order to satisfy themselves that these conform to the conditions imposed by the present Regulations.

(3) In addition, the inspectors have the right to require the production of the operators’ certificates, but proof of professional knowledge may not be demanded.

§ 2. (1) When a Government or an Administration has found it necessary to adopt the course indicated in § 1 above, or when the operators’ certificates cannot be produced, it immediately informs the Government or Administration to which the mobile station in question is subject. In addition, the procedure specified in Article 13 is followed when necessary.

(2) The Government or Administration official who has inspected the station must, before leaving it, communicate the result of his inspection to the master or to the person responsible (Article 11) or to their substitute.

§ 3. With regard to the technical and operating conditions to which mobile stations holding licences must conform for international radiocommunication service, the Contracting Governments undertake not to impose upon foreign mobile stations which are temporarily within their territorial waters, or make a temporary stay on their territories, conditions more severe than those contemplated in the present Regulations. These provisions do not affect in any way the provisions which, as they are within the province of international agreements relating to maritime or air navigation, are not covered by the present Regulations.

Article II.

Reports of Infringements.

§ 1. Infringements of the Convention or the Radiocommunication Regulations are reported to their Administration by the stations which detect them, by means of forms similar to the specimen given in Appendix 3.

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§ 2. In the case of important breaches by the same station, representations must be made to the Administration of the country to which the station is subject.

§ 3. If an Administration has information of a breach of the Convention or Regulations, committed in a station which it has authorised, it ascertains the facts, fixes the responsibility, and takes the necessary steps.

*Article 14.*

**CALL SIGNS.**

§ 1. (1) All stations open to the service of international public correspondence, and also private experimental stations, amateur stations and private radiocommunication stations, must have call signs taken from the international series assigned to each country in the following table of distribution. In this table, the first letter or the first two letters provided for the call signs show the nationality of the stations.

(2) When a fixed station uses more than one frequency in the international service, each frequency is identified by a separate call sign, used solely for such frequency.

**TABLE OF DISTRIBUTION OF CALL SIGNS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Call signs</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Call signs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>CAA-CEZ</td>
<td>Vatican City</td>
<td>HVA-HVZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>CFA-CZ</td>
<td>Hedjaz</td>
<td>HZA-HZZ</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>CLA-CMZ</td>
<td>Italy and Colonies</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>CNA-CNZ</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
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<td>OUA-OZZ</td>
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<td>Republic of Haiti</td>
<td>HHA-HHZ</td>
<td>(Abbreviations)</td>
<td>Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>HJA-HKZ</td>
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<td>R</td>
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### GENERAL RADIOCOMMUNICATION REGULATIONS, MADRID, 1932

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Call signs</th>
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<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
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<td>YAA–YAZ</td>
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<td>TGA–TGZ</td>
<td>Dutch East Indies</td>
<td>YBA–YHZ</td>
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<td>TKA–TIZ</td>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>YIA–YIZ</td>
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<td>TKA–TZZ</td>
<td>New Hebrides</td>
<td>YJA–YJZ</td>
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<td>YLA–YLZ</td>
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<tr>
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<td>VPA–VSZ</td>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
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<td>Republic of El Salvador</td>
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<td>ZSA–ZUZ</td>
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§ 2. Call signs consist of:

(a) Three letters, in the case of land stations;

(b) Three letters, or three letters followed by a single figure (other than 0 or 1), in the case of fixed stations;

(c) Four letters, in the case of ship stations;

(d) Five letters, in the case of aircraft stations;

(e) Five letters, preceded and followed by the “underline” signal in the Morse Code (. . . . .), in the case of stations on board aircraft performing a flight concerning the work of the League of Nations;

(f) Four letters, followed by a single figure (other than 0 or 1), in the case of other mobile stations;

(g) One or two letters and a single figure (other than 0 or 1), followed by a group of not more than three letters, in the case of private experimental stations, amateur stations and private radio-communication stations; the prohibition of the use of the figures 0 and 1, however, does not apply to amateur stations.

§ 3. (1) In the aircraft radio service, after communication has been established by means of the complete call sign [see § 2 (d) and (e)], the aircraft station may use an abbreviated sign consisting:

(a) In radiotelegraphy, of the first and last letters of the complete five-letter sign;

(b) In radiotelephony, of all or part of the name of the owner of the aircraft (company or individual person), followed by the last two letters of the registration mark.

(2) For an aircraft performing a service concerning the work of the League of Nations, the words “League of Nations” take the place of the name of the owner of the aircraft.

§ 4. (1) The twenty-six letters of the alphabet, and figures in the cases indicated in § 2, may be used to form call signs; accented letters are excluded.

(2) The following combinations of letters may not, however, be used as call signs:

(a) Combinations beginning with A or B, these two letters being reserved for the geographical part of the International Code of Signals;
(b) Combinations used in the International Code of Signals, part two;

(c) Combinations which might be confused with distress signals or with other signals of the same nature;

(d) Combinations reserved for the abbreviations to be used in the radiocommunication services.

§ 5. (1) Each country selects the call signs of its stations from the international series assigned to it and notifies to the Bureau of the Union the call signs which it has allotted to its stations.

(2) The Bureau of the Union takes care that the same call sign is not allotted more than once and that call signs which might be mistaken for distress signals, or for other signals of the same nature, are not allotted.

Article 15.

Service Documents.

§ 1. The Bureau of the Union prepares and issues the following service documents:

(a) Lists of all land, mobile and fixed stations having a call sign from the international series, whether or not open to public correspondence; lists of stations performing special services, broadcasting services and radiocommunication services between fixed points;

(b) The list of frequencies. This list shows all the frequencies allotted to stations intended to carry out a regular service which are capable of causing international interference;

(c) A list of telegraph offices and land stations open to international service;

(d) A map of coast stations open to public correspondence;

(e) A table and a map, as annexes to the list of coast stations and ship stations, indicating the zones and the hours of service on board ships of the second category (see Appendices 4 and 5);

(f) An alphabetical list of call signs of the stations mentioned under (a) to which a call sign from the international series has been allotted. This list is prepared without regard to nationality. It is preceded by the table of distribution of call signs given in Article 14;

(g) General radiocommunication statistics.

§ 2. (1) The lists of stations [§ 1 (a)] are published in separate parts as follows:

I. List of coast stations and ship stations.
II. List of aeronautical stations and aircraft stations.
III. List of stations performing special services.
IV. List of fixed stations (Index to the list of frequencies for fixed stations actually in service).
V. List of broadcasting stations.

(2) In the lists I, II, and III, each class of station is placed in a separate section.

§ 3. The form to be used for the various Lists of Stations and the List of Frequencies is shown in Appendix 6. Detailed information regarding the compilation of these documents is given in the prefaces, in the column headings and in the notes to the documents.
§ 4. Administrations notify to the Bureau of the Union monthly, by means of schedules identical with those given in Appendix 6, the additions, modifications and deletions to be made in the documents mentioned above.

§ 5. (1) The List of Coast Stations and Ship Stations and the List of Aeronautical Stations and Aircraft Stations are published afresh every six months without supplements between two editions. As regards the List of Stations performing Special Services and the List of Broadcasting Stations, the Bureau of the Union decides at what intervals these lists shall be republished.

(2) A recapitulatory supplement is published every three months for the List of Stations performing Special Services and every six months for the List of Broadcasting Stations.

(3) The List of Frequencies and the List of Fixed Stations which forms an index to the List of Frequencies, as regards fixed stations actually in service, are republished separately each year. They are kept up to date by means of monthly supplements, also published separately.

§ 6. (1) The names of coast stations and aeronautical stations are followed by the words RADIO and AERADIO respectively.

(2) The names of direction-finding stations and radiobeacons are followed by the words GONIO and PHARE respectively.

§ 7. Appendix 7 contains the symbols used in the documents to indicate the nature and the extent of the service of stations.

§ 8. The service documents with which mobile stations must be provided are enumerated in Appendix 8.

Article 16.

GENERAL RADIOGRAPH PROCEDURE IN THE MOBILE SERVICE (1) (2).

§ 1. (1) In the mobile service, the procedure detailed below is obligatory, except in the case of distress calls or of distress traffic, to which the provisions of Article 22 are applicable.

(2) For the exchange of radiocommunications, stations of the mobile service use the abbreviations given in Appendix 9.

§ 2. (1) Before sending, every station must make sure that it will not cause troublesome interference with transmissions in progress within its range; if such interference is likely, the station awaits the first break in the transmission with which it might interfere.

(2) If, however, in spite of this precaution, the station’s emissions happen to interfere with a radioelectric transmission already in progress, the following rules are applied:

(a) Within the zone of communication of a land station open to the service of public correspondence or of any aeronautical station, the station whose emission causes the interference must cease sending at the first request of the said land station or aeronautical station.

(b) Where a radioelectric transmission already in progress between two ships happens to be interfered with by the emission of another ship, the latter must cease sending at the first request of either of the others.

(c) The station which requests this cessation must indicate the approximate duration of the wait imposed on the station whose emission it stops.

(1) This procedure is applicable to short waves so far as possible.

(2) The provisions of §§ 2 and 8 are applicable to radiotelephone transmission in the mobile service.

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§ 3. Radiotelegrams of all kinds transmitted by ship stations are numbered in series daily, the number 1 being given to the first telegram sent each day to each separate land station.

§ 4. CALLING A STATION AND SIGNALS PREPARATORY TO TRAFFIC.

(i) Forms of Call.

The call is made as follows:
Call sign of the station called, not more than three times;
The word DE;
Call sign of the station calling, not more than three times.

(2) Wave to be used for Calling and for Preparatory Signals.

For making the call and for transmitting preparatory signals, the station calling uses the wave on which the station called keeps watch.

(3) Indication of the Wave to be used for Traffic.

The call, as described in sub-paragraph (i) above, must be followed by the service abbreviation indicating the frequency and/or the type of wave which the station calling proposes to use for the transmission of its traffic.

When, as an exception to this rule, the call is not followed by an indication of the wave to be used for the traffic:

(a) If the station calling is a land station:
It means that this station proposes to use for traffic its normal working wave indicated in the List of Stations;
(b) If the station calling is a mobile station:
It means that the wave to be used for traffic is to be chosen by the station called.

(4) Indications of the Number of Telegrams or of Transmission in Series, if necessary.

When the station calling has more than one telegram to transmit to the station called, the above-mentioned preparatory signals are followed by the service abbreviation and figure giving the number of telegrams.

In addition, when the station calling wishes to send its telegrams in series, it indicates this by adding the service abbreviation for requesting the consent of the station called.

§ 5. REPLY TO CALLS AND SIGNALS PREPARATORY TO TRAFFIC.

(i) Form of Reply to Calls.

The reply to calls is made as follows:
Call sign of the station calling, not more than three times;
The word DE;
Call sign of the station called.
(2) Wave for Reply.

For transmitting the reply to calls and to preparatory signals, the station called uses the wave on which the station calling must keep watch.

As an exception to this rule, when a mobile station calls a coast station on the wave of 143 kc/s (2,100 m.), the coast station transmits its reply to the call on its normal working wave in the bands 100 to 160 kc/s (3,000 to 1,875 m.), as indicated in the List of Stations.

(3) Agreement on the Wave to be used for Traffic.

A. If the station called is in agreement with the station calling, it transmits:

(a) The reply to the call;
(b) The service abbreviation indicating that from that moment onwards it will listen on the frequency and/or the type of wave announced by the station calling;
(c) If necessary, the indications referred to in sub-paragraph (4);
(d) The letter K if the station called is ready to receive the traffic of the station calling;
(e) If useful, the service abbreviation and figure indicating the strength of the signals received (see Appendix 10).

B. If the station is not in agreement, or if it has to choose the wave to be used for traffic, it transmits:

(a) The reply to the call;
(b) The service abbreviation indicating the frequency and/or the type of wave proposed (*);
(c) If necessary, the indications referred to in sub-paragraph (4).

When agreement is reached regarding the wave which the station calling shall use for its traffic, the station called transmits the letter K after the indications contained in its reply.

(4) Reply to the Request for Transmission in Series.

The station called, in replying to a station calling which has proposed to transmit its radiotelegrams in series [§ 4 (4)], indicates by means of the service abbreviation its refusal or acceptance and, in the latter case, it specifies, if necessary, the number of radiotelegrams which it is ready to receive in a series.

(5) Difficulties in Reception.

(a) If the station called is not ready to receive, it replies to the call as indicated in sub-paragraph (3) above, but it replaces the letter K by the signal ⚪⚪⚪ (wait), followed by a number indicating in minutes the probable duration of the wait. If the probable duration exceeds 10 minutes (5 minutes in the aeronautical mobile service), the reason for the wait must be given.

(b) When a station receives a call without being certain that such call is intended for it, it must not reply until the call has been repeated and is understood. When, on the other hand, a station receives a call which is addressed to it, but is uncertain of the call sign of the station calling, it must reply immediately, using the service abbreviation in place of the call sign of this latter station.

(*) Where the choice of the wave to be used for traffic rests with the station called, and if, exceptionally, the latter station does not give the relative indication, the traffic is sent on the wave used for the call.

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(1) Traffic Wave.

(a) Every station of the mobile service uses, in principle, for the transmission of its traffic, one of its working waves indicated in the List of Stations, for the band in which the call has been made.

(b) In addition to its normal working wave, printed in heavy type in the List of Stations, every station may use supplementary waves in the same band, in conformity with the provisions of Article 10, § 1 (10).

(c) The use of calling waves for traffic is governed by Article 19.

(2) Long Radiotelegrams.

(a) In principle, any radiotelegram containing more than 100 words is regarded as forming a series, or terminates a series in progress.

(b) As a general rule, long radiotelegrams, whether in plain language or in code or cypher, are transmitted in sections, each section containing 50 words in the case of plain language and 20 words or groups where code or cypher is used.

(c) At the end of each section, the signal ······ (?) meaning "Have you received the radiotelegram correctly up to this point?" is transmitted. If the section has been correctly received, the receiving station replies by sending the letter K and the transmission of the radiotelegram is continued.

(3) Suspension of Traffic.

When a station of the mobile service transmits on a working wave of a land station and so causes interference with the land station, it must suspend working at the request of the latter.


(1) Signal for the End of Transmission.

(a) The transmission of a radiotelegram is terminated by the signal · · · · · · (end of transmission), followed by the call sign of the sending station and the letter K.

(b) In the case of transmission by series, the end of each radiotelegram is indicated by the signal · · · · · · and the end of the series by the call sign of the sending station and the letter K.

(2) Acknowledgment of Receipt.

(a) The acknowledgment of receipt of a radiotelegram is given by transmitting the letter R, followed by the number of the radiotelegram; the acknowledgment of receipt is preceded by this formula: call sign of the station which has been sending, word DE, call sign of the station which has been receiving.

(b) The acknowledgment of receipt of a series of radiotelegrams is given by transmitting the letter R followed by the number of the last radiotelegram received. This acknowledgment of receipt is preceded by the above formula.

(c) The acknowledgment of receipt is given by the receiving station on the same wave as the reply to the call [see § 5 (2) above].
(3) End of Work.

(a) The end of work between two stations is indicated by each of them by means of the signal ••• (end of work), followed by its own call sign.

(b) For these signals, the sending station continues to use the traffic wave and the receiving station the wave used for the reply to the call.

(c) The signal ••• (end of work) is also used when the transmission of radiotelegrams of general information, meteorological information and general safety notices is finished and when transmission is ended in the long distance radiocommunication service with deferred acknowledgment of receipt or without acknowledgment of receipt.

§ 8. Duration of Work.

(1) (a) In no case, in the maritime mobile service, must working on 500 kc/s (600 m.) exceed ten minutes.

(b) In no case, in the aircraft mobile service, must working on 333 kc/s (900 m.) exceed five minutes.

(2) On frequencies other than 500 kc/s (600 m.) and 333 kc/s (900 m.), the duration of periods of working is fixed:

(a) Between a land station and a mobile station, by the land station.

(b) Between mobile stations, by the receiving station.


When it is necessary to make test signals, either for the adjustment of a transmitter before making a call or for the adjustment of a receiver, these signals must not continue for more than 10 seconds and must be composed of a series of VVV followed by the call sign of the station emitting the test signals.

Article 17.

General Call "To All Stations".

§ 1. Two types of call signal "To all stations" are recognised:

1st. Call CQ followed by the letter K (see §§ 2 and 3);

2nd. Call CQ not followed by the letter K (see § 4).

§ 2. Stations desiring to enter into communication with stations of the mobile service, without, however, knowing the names of any such stations within their range of action, may use the enquiry signal CQ, in place of the call sign of the station called in the calling formula, the call being followed by the letter K (general call to all stations in the mobile service with request for reply).

§ 3. In regions where traffic is congested, the use of the call CQ followed by the letter K is forbidden, except in combination with signals denoting urgency.

§ 4. The call CQ not followed by the letter K (general call to all stations without request for reply) is used before the transmission of information of all kinds intended to be read or used by anyone who can intercept them.
Article 18.

Calling.

§ 1. (1) As a general rule, it rests with the mobile station to establish communication with the land station. The mobile station may call the land station, for this purpose, only after coming within the radius of action of the land station.

(2) Nevertheless, a land station having traffic for a mobile station which has not made its presence known may call this station if it has reason to believe that the mobile station is within range and is keeping watch.

§ 2. (1) In addition, land stations may transmit their calls in the form of "traffic lists" consisting of the call sign of all mobile stations for which they have traffic on hand, at pre-arranged times, separated by intervals of at least two hours, as fixed by agreement between the Governments concerned. Land stations which transmit their calls on the wave of 500 kc/s (600 m.) transmit them in the form of "traffic lists" in alphabetical order and include only the call signs of those mobile stations for which they have traffic on hand and which are within their range of action. They send, after their own call sign, service abbreviations indicating the working wave which they wish to use for transmission. Land stations which use continuous waves outside the band 365 to 515 kc/s (822 to 583 m.) transmit such call signs in the order most convenient to them.

(2) The times at which land stations transmit their traffic lists and the frequencies and types of waves which they use for this purpose must be stated in the List of Stations.

(3) Mobile stations which hear their call sign during this transmission must reply as soon as they can do so, following so far as possible the order in which they were called.

(4) When the traffic cannot be sent immediately, the land station informs each mobile station concerned of the approximate time at which working may begin and, if necessary, the frequency and type of wave which will be used for working with it.

§ 3. When a land station receives calls from several mobile stations at practically the same time, it decides the order in which these stations may transmit their traffic to it, being guided in this decision solely by the necessity for allowing each of the stations calling to exchange with it the greatest possible number of radiotelegrams.

§ 4. (1) On first establishing communication with a land station, any mobile station may, if it thinks this desirable because confusion is feared, send its name in full as it appears in the List of Stations.

(2) The land station may, by means of the abbreviation PTR, ask the mobile station to furnish it with the following particulars:

(a) Approximate distance in nautical miles and bearing in relation to the land station or its position given in latitude and longitude;

(b) Next port of call.

(3) The particulars referred to in sub-paragraph (2) are furnished on the authority of the master or the person responsible for the vehicle carrying the mobile station and only in cases where they are asked for by the land station.

§ 5. In communications between land stations and mobile stations, the mobile station complies with the instructions given by the land station, in all questions relating to the order and time of transmission, to the choice of frequency (wave-length) and/or the type of wave, and to the suspension of work. This provision does not apply to cases of distress.

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§ 6. In communications between mobile stations, except in cases of distress, the station
called controls the working as indicated in § 5 above.

§ 7. (1) When a station called does not reply to a call sent three times at intervals of two
minutes, the calling must cease and must not be resumed until after an interval of fifteen minutes
(five minutes for the aeronautical mobile service). The station calling, before resuming the call,
must make certain that the station called is not at that moment in communication with another
station.

(2) The call may be repeated at shorter intervals if there is no reason to think that it will
interfere with communications in progress.

§ 8. When the name and address of the organisation controlling a mobile station are not
given in the List of Stations or are no longer in accordance with the particulars given therein, it
is the duty of the mobile station to furnish, of its own accord, to the land station to which it transmits
traffic, all the necessary information in this respect, using for this purpose the appropriate abbrevia-
tions.

Article 19.

USE OF WAVES IN THE MOBILE SERVICE.

§ 1. (1) In the bands between 365 and 515 kc/s (822 and 583 m.), type B waves are permitted
only on the following frequencies:

375, 410, 425, 454 and 500 kc/s (800, 730, 705, 660 and 600 m.).

(2) The general calling wave, which must be used by all ship stations and all coast stations
engaged in radiotelegraphy on the authorised bands between 365 and 515 kc/s (822 and 583 m.),
and by aircraft desiring to enter into communication with coast stations or ship stations, is the
wave of 500 kc/s (600 m.) (A1, A2 or B).

(3) The wave of 333 kc/s (900 m.) is the international calling wave for aircraft services, except
as indicated in Article 9, § 10 (2).

(4) The wave of 143 kc/s (2,100 m.) (type A1 only) is the international calling wave used in
long-distance communications in the mobile service on the bands 100 to 160 kc/s (3,000 to 1,875).

(5) The waves of 500 kc/s (600 m.) is the international distress wave; it is used for this purpose
by ship stations and aircraft stations which require the assistance of maritime services. It may
be used in a general way only for calls and answers, for distress traffic and for urgency and safety
signals and messages.

(6) Nevertheless, on condition that signals of distress, urgency and safety, and calls and
answers are not interfered with, the wave of 500 kc/s (600 m.) may be used:

(a) In regions where traffic is congested for the transmission of a single short
radiotelegram; (1)

(b) In other regions for other purposes, but with discretion.

(7) Except for the wave 500 kc/s (600 m.), the use of waves of all types between 485 and
515 kc/s (620 and 583 m.) is forbidden.

(8) Except for the wave of 143 kc/s (2,100 m.), the use of all waves between 140 and 146 kc/s
(2,143 and 2,055 m.) is forbidden.

(9) Coast stations and ship stations working in the authorised bands between 365 and 515 kc/s
(822 and 583 m.) must be able to use at least one wave besides that of 500 kc/s (600 m.); when an

(1) The regions where traffic is congested are indicated in the List of Coast Stations; these regions
comprise the working areas of coast stations indicated as not accepting traffic on 500 kc/s (600 m.)
(see Appendix 7).
additional wave is printed in heavy type in the List of Stations, it is the normal working wave of the station. The additional waves thus chosen for coast stations may be the same as those of ship stations or they may be different. In any case, the working waves of coast stations must be chosen so as to avoid interference with neighbouring stations.

(10) Besides their normal working wave printed in heavy type in the List, land stations and ship stations may use, in the authorised bands, additional waves which are shown in ordinary type in the List. The band of frequencies 365 to 385 kc/s (822 to 779 m.), however, is reserved for the direction-finding service; it may not be used by the mobile service for radiotelegraph correspondence except on the conditions indicated in Article 7.

(11) (a) The wave for replying to a call made on the general calling wave [see § 1 (a)] is the wave of 500 kc/s (600 m.), the same as that of the call.

(b) The wave for replying to a call for aircraft stations and aeronautical stations working in the band 315 to 365 kc/s (952 to 822 m.) is the wave of 333 kc/s (900 m.), the same as that of the call.

(c) The wave for replying to a call sent on the international calling wave of 143 kc/s (2,100 m.) [see § 1 (4)] is:

For a mobile station, the wave of 143 kc/s (2,100 m.); 
For a coast station, its normal working wave.

§ 2. (1) In order to increase the safety of life at sea (ships) and over the sea (aircraft), all stations in the mobile maritime service normally keeping watch on waves in the authorised bands between 365 and 515 kc/s (822 and 583 m.) must, during their hours of service, take the necessary measures to ensure watch on the distress wave [500 kc/s (600 m.)] for three minutes twice an hour beginning at x h. 15 and x h. 45, Greenwich mean time.

(2) During the periods mentioned above, except for the emissions provided for in Article 22 (§§ 22 to 28):

A. Transmission must cease within the bands 460 to 550 kc/s (652 to 545 m.);
B. Outside these bands:

(a) The emission of waves of type B is prohibited;
(b) Other emissions of stations of the mobile service may continue; stations of the maritime mobile service may listen to these emissions subject to the express proviso that they first ensure watch on the distress wave as provided by sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph.

§ 3. As calls within the authorised bands between 365 and 515 kc/s (822 and 583 m.) and 315 to 365 kc/s (952 to 822 m.) are made normally on the international calling waves [§ 1 (a) and (3) above], mobile service stations open to public correspondence and using for their work waves in these bands must, during their hours of service, remain on watch on the calling wave of their service. These stations, while observing the provisions of Article 19, § 2 (1) and (2), and § 4, D, are authorised to relinquish this watch only when they are engaged in communication on other waves.

§ 4. The following rules must be observed in the working of stations of the mobile service using waves of type A1 in the bands 100 to 160 kc/s (3,000 to 1,875 m.):

A. (a) Every coast station conducting communications on one of these waves must keep watch on the wave of 143 kc/s (2,100 m.), unless the List of Stations indicates otherwise.

(b) The coast station transmits all its traffic on the wave or waves specially assigned to it.
(c) A coast station to which one or more waves within the band 125 to 150 kc/s (2,400 to 2,000 m.) are assigned possesses a right of preference over this wave or these waves.

(d) Any other station of the mobile service transmitting public traffic on this wave or these waves, and thus causing interference with such coast station, must suspend its work at the request of the latter.

B. (a) When a mobile station desires to establish communication on one of these waves with another station of the mobile service, it must use the wave of 143 kc/s (2,100 m.), unless the List of Stations indicates otherwise.

(b) This wave, designated as the general calling wave, must be used exclusively in the North Atlantic:

1st. For making individual calls and for replying to such calls;

2nd. For the transmission of signals preparatory to the transmission of traffic.

C. A station of the mobile service after establishing communication with another station of the mobile service on the general calling wave of 143 kc/s (2,100 m.) must, so far as possible, transmit its traffic on some other wave in the authorised bands, provided that it does not disturb the working in progress of another station.

D. As a general rule, all mobile stations equipped for service on waves of type A1 in the bands from 100 to 160 kc/s (3,000 to 1,875 m.) and not engaged in communication on another wave must, in order to permit of exchange of traffic with other stations of the mobile service, revert every hour to the wave of 143 kc/s (2,100 m.) for 5 minutes beginning at h. 35, Greenwich mean time, during their specified hours of watch, according to the category to which the station in question belongs.

E. (a) Land stations must, so far as possible, transmit their calls in the form of traffic lists; in that case, the stations transmit their traffic lists at specified times, published in the List of Stations, on the wave or waves assigned to them in the bands from 100 to 160 kc/s (3,000 to 1,875 m.), but not on the wave of 143 kc/s (2,100 m.).

(b) Land stations may, however, call mobile stations individually at any time, outside the times fixed for the transmission of their traffic lists, according to circumstances or to the work which they have to perform.

(c) The wave of 143 kc/s (2,100 m.) may be used for individual calls and shall be preferred for this purpose during the period indicated in § 4, D.

§ 5. Radiocommunications of aeronautical stations and aircraft stations are, in principle, exchanged as follows:

1. For aircraft stations:

(a) By radiotelephony (calling and working) for aircraft of which the crew does not include a radiotelegraph operator.

(b) By radiotelegraphy on continuous waves for aircraft of which the crew includes a radiotelegraph operator.

Calling: waves of type A2.

Working: waves of type A1 (type A2 is permitted in the case of short wave working).

2. For aeronautical stations:

(a) By radiotelephony (calling and working), when the station has to communicate with an aircraft of which the crew does not include a radiotelegraph operator.

(b) By radiotelegraphy, when the station has to communicate with an aircraft of which the crew includes a radiotelegraph operator.

Waves of type A1 (calling and working).

Waves of type A2 are permitted (calling and working) in the case of short waves.
Article 20.
INTERFERENCE.

§ 1. (1) The exchange of unnecessary signals or correspondence is forbidden in all stations.
(2) Tests and experiments are allowed in mobile stations only in so far as they do not disturb the service of other stations. As regards stations other than mobile stations, each Administration considers, before authorising them, whether the proposed tests or experiments are liable or not to interfere with the service of other stations.

§ 2. It is recommended that public correspondence traffic should be transmitted on waves of type A1 rather than on waves of type A2, and on waves of type A2 rather than on waves of type B.

§ 3. All stations in the mobile service are bound to exchange traffic with the minimum of radiated energy necessary to ensure good communication.

§ 4. Except in the case of distress, communications between ship stations must not interfere with the working of land stations. When such interference does occur, the ship stations which are the cause of the interference must stop transmitting or must change their wave at the first request of the land station concerned.

§ 5. Signals for testing and regulation must be chosen in such a manner that no confusion will arise with a signal, abbreviation, etc., having a special meaning defined by the present Regulations or by the International Code of Signals.

§ 6. (1) When it is necessary to send signals for testing or regulating apparatus, and there is risk of interference with the working of a neighbouring land station, the consent of that land station must be obtained before such signals are sent.
(2) Every station carrying out emissions for tests, adjustments or experiments must transmit its call sign or, if necessary, its name at frequent intervals during the course of these emissions.

§ 7. The Administration or enterprise making a complaint regarding interference must, in order to support and justify the complaint:
(a) Give details of the kind of interference observed (frequency, variations in adjustment, call of interfering station, etc.)
(b) Declare that the station interfered with is actually using the frequency assigned to it;
(c) State that it habitually uses receiving apparatus of a type equivalent to the best employed in the current practice of the service concerned.

§ 8. The Administrations take such measures as they think necessary and as are in conformity with their national laws to require that electrical apparatus capable of causing serious interference with an authorised radiocommunication service shall be used in such a way as to avoid such interference.

Article 21.
EMERGENCY INSTALLATION.

§ 1. The Convention¹ for the Safety of Life at Sea determines which ships must be provided with emergency installations and defines the conditions to be fulfilled by installations of this class.

§ 2. In the use of emergency installations, all the provisions of the present Regulations must be observed.

¹ Vol. CXXXVI, page 81; Vol. CXLII, page 393; and Vol. CXLVII, page 354, of this Series.
Article 22.

DISTRESS SIGNAL AND TRAFFIC. ALARM, URGENCY AND SAFETY SIGNALS.

A. General.

§ 1. No provisions of the present Regulations shall hinder the use by a mobile station in distress of any means at its disposal to attract attention, make known its situation, and obtain assistance.

§ 2. (1) The speed of telegraph transmission in cases of distress, urgency or safety must not normally exceed 16 words a minute.
(2) The speed of transmission for the alarm signal is indicated in § 21 (1).

B. Waves to be used in Case of Distress.

§ 3. (1) Ships. — In case of distress, the wave to be used is the international distress wave, that is to say, 500 kc/s (600 m.) (see Article 19) ; it must be used preferably in type A2 or B. Ships which cannot transmit on the international distress wave use their normal calling wave.

(2) Aircraft. — Every aircraft in distress must transmit the distress call on the wave on which the fixed or mobile stations capable of rendering it assistance keep watch: 500 kc/s (600 m.) for stations of the maritime service, 333 kc/s (900 m.) for stations of the aeronautical service [except as indicated in Article 9, § 10 (2)]. The waves to be used are types A2 or A3.

C. Distress Signal.

§ 4. (1) In radiotelegraphy, the distress signal consists of the group . . . . . . . ; in radiotelephony, the distress signal consists of the spoken expression MAYDAY (corresponding to the French pronunciation of the expression "m'aider").
(2) The signal of distress means that the ship, aircraft or other vehicle sending is threatened by grave and imminent danger and requests immediate assistance.

D. Distress Call.

§ 5. (1) The distress call, when it is sent by radiotelegraphy on 500 kc/s (600 m.), is, as a general rule, immediately preceded by the alarm signal as defined in § 21 (1).

(2) When circumstances permit, the transmission of the call is separated from the end of the alarm signal by an interval of two minutes' silence.
(3) The distress call comprises :
   The distress signal sent three times,
   The word DE, and
   The call sign of the mobile station in distress, sent three times.
(4) This call has absolute priority over other transmissions. All stations which hear it must immediately cease all transmissions capable of interfering with the distress traffic and must listen on the wave used for the emission of the distress call. This call must not be addressed to a particular station and requires no acknowledgment of receipt.
E. Distress Message.

§ 6. (1) The distress call must be followed as soon as possible by the distress message. This message comprises the distress call followed by the name of the ship, aircraft or vehicle in distress, particulars of its position, the nature of the distress and the kind of assistance desired, and by any other information which might facilitate the rescue.

(2) If, after transmitting its distress message, an aircraft is unable to give its position, it endeavours to send its call sign for a period long enough to permit direction-finding stations to determine its position.

§ 7. (1) As a general rule, a ship or an aircraft at sea signals its position in latitude and longitude (Greenwich), using figures for the degrees and minutes, together with one of the words NORTH or SOUTH, and one of the words EAST or WEST; the degrees are separated from the minutes by a full stop. When practicable, the true bearing and the distance in nautical miles from a known geographical point may be given.

(2) As a general rule, an aircraft in flight over the land signals its position by the name of the nearest place and its approximate distance in relation thereto, accompanied as necessary by one of the words NORTH, SOUTH, EAST or WEST or, when practicable, by words indicating intermediate directions.

§ 8. The distress call and message are sent only on the authority of the master or person responsible for the ship, aircraft or other vehicle carrying the mobile station.

§ 9. (1) The distress message must be repeated at intervals, until an answer is received, and especially during the periods of silence prescribed in Article 19, § 2.

(2) The alarm signal may also be repeated, if necessary.

(3) The intervals must, however, be long enough to allow stations preparing to reply time to start their sending apparatus.

(4) When the ship in distress receives no answer to a distress message sent on the wave of 500 kc/s (600 m.), the message may be repeated on any other available wave on which attention might be gained.

§ 10. A mobile station which learns that another mobile station is in distress may transmit the distress message in either of the following cases:

(a) The station in distress is not itself in a position to transmit it;

(b) The master (or his substitute) of the ship, aircraft, or other vehicle carrying the mobile station which intervenes believes that further help is necessary.

§ 11. (1) Stations which receive a distress message from a mobile station which is, beyond possible doubt, in their vicinity, must at once acknowledge receipt of the message (see §§ 18 and 19 below), taking care not to interfere with the transmission of similar acknowledgments of receipt sent by other stations.

(2) Stations which receive a distress message from a mobile station which is, beyond possible doubt, not in their vicinity, must let a short time pass before acknowledging receipt of the message, in order to permit stations nearer to the mobile station in distress to answer and acknowledge receipt without interference.

F. Distress Traffic.

§ 12. Distress traffic comprises all messages relative to the immediate assistance required by the mobile station in distress.

§ 13. In distress traffic, every radiotelegram must include the distress signal sent at the beginning of the preamble.

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§ 14. The control of the distress traffic rests with the mobile station in distress or with the mobile station which, by application of the provisions of § 10, sub-paragraph (a), has issued the distress call. These stations may delegate the control of the distress traffic to another station.

§ 15. (1) If it believes it to be essential, any station of the mobile service near the ship, aircraft or vehicle in distress may impose silence either on all stations of the mobile service in the vicinity or on any station which impedes the distress traffic. In either case, use is made of the service abbreviation (QRT) followed by the word DISTRESS; the instruction being addressed “to all stations” or to one station only, according to circumstances.

(2) When the station in distress wishes to impose silence, it uses the procedure just described, substituting the distress signal •••••••••••• for the word DISTRESS.

§ 16. (1) Every station which hears a distress call must comply with the provisions of § 5 (4).

(2) Every station of the mobile service which has knowledge of distress traffic must follow such traffic, even if it does not take part in it.

(3) Throughout the duration of distress traffic, all stations which have knowledge of this traffic but do not take part in it are forbidden:

(a) To use the distress wave [500 kc/s (600 m.)] or the wave on which the distress traffic is taking place;
(b) To use waves of type B.

(4) A station of the mobile service which, while following distress traffic of which it has knowledge, is able also to continue its normal service, may do so, when the distress traffic is well established, on the following conditions:

(a) The use of the waves indicated in (3) is forbidden;
(b) The use of waves of type A1, with the exception of those which might disturb the distress traffic, is permitted;
(c) The use of waves of type A2 or A3 is permitted only in the band or bands assigned to the mobile service which do not include a frequency used for distress traffic [the band around 500 kc/s (600 m.) extends from 385 to 550 kc/s (779 to 545 m.)].

§ 17. When silence is no longer necessary, or the distress traffic has ceased, the station which has controlled such traffic sends on the distress wave and, if necessary, on the wave used for the distress traffic, a message addressed “to all stations” indicating that the distress traffic has ceased. This message takes the following form:

Call to all stations CQ (three times),
Word DE,
Call sign of the station sending the message,
Distress signal,
Time of handing-in of the message,
Name and call sign of the station which was in distress,
The words “distress traffic ended”.

G. Acknowledgment of Receipt of a Distress Message.

§ 18. The acknowledgment of receipt of a distress message is given in the following form:

Call sign of the mobile station in distress (three times),
Word DE,
Call sign of the station acknowledging receipt (three times),
Group RRR,
Distress signal.
§ 19. (1) Every mobile station which acknowledges receipt of a distress message must, on the order of the master or his substitute, make known as soon as possible the following details in the order shown:

Its name,
Its position in the form described in § 7,
The maximum speed at which it is proceeding towards the ship (aircraft or other vehicle) in distress.

(2) Before sending this message, the station must make certain that it will not interfere with the emissions of other stations better situated to render immediate assistance to the station in distress.

H. Repetition of a Distress Call or a Distress Message.

§ 20. (1) Every station of the mobile service which is not in a position to render assistance and which has heard a distress message which has not been immediately acknowledged, must take all possible steps to attract the attention of stations of the mobile service which are in a position to render assistance.

(2) For this purpose, with the approval of the authority responsible for the station, the distress call or the distress message may be repeated; this repetition is made on full power either on the distress wave or on one of the waves which may be used in case of distress (§ 3 of the present Article); at the same time, all necessary steps will be taken to notify the authorities who may be able to intervene usefully.

(3) A station which repeats a distress call or a distress message adds to it the word DE and its own call sign, transmitted three times.

I. Automatic Alarm Signal.

§ 21. (1) The alarm signal is composed of a series of twelve dashes transmitted in one minute, the duration of each dash being four seconds and the duration of the interval between two dashes, one second. It may be sent by hand or by an automatic apparatus.

(2) This special signal has for its sole purpose the actuation of the automatic devices giving the alarm. It must be used solely either to announce that a distress call or message is about to follow or to announce the emission of an urgent cyclone warning; in the latter case, it may be used only by coast stations duly authorised by their Government.

(3) In cases of distress, the use of the alarm signal is governed by § 5 (1); in the case of urgent cyclone warnings, the emission of the warning must not begin until two minutes after the termination of the alarm signal.

(4) Automatic devices intended for the reception of the alarm signal must fulfil the following conditions:

1st. Respond to the alarm signal, even when many stations are working and when there is atmospheric interference;
2nd. Not be actuated by "atmospherics" or by strong signals other than the alarm signal;
3rd. Possess a sensitiveness equal to that of a receiver with crystal detector connected with the same aerial;
4th. Give warning when their operation ceases to be normal.

(5) Before an automatic alarm receiver is approved for use in ships, the Administration to which the ships are subject must satisfy itself by practical tests, made under suitable conditions of interference, that the apparatus fulfils the provisions of the present Regulations.

(6) The adoption of the type of alarm signal mentioned in (1) does not prevent an Administration from authorising the use of an automatic apparatus which would comply with the conditions fixed above and would be operated by the regulation distress signal • • • • • • • •
J. Urgency Signal.

§ 22. (1) In radiotelegraphy, the urgency signal consists of three repetitions of the group XXX, sent with the letters of each group and the successive groups clearly separated from each other; it is sent before the call.

(2) In radiotelephony, the urgency signal consists of three repetitions of the expression PAN (corresponding to the French pronunciation of the word "panne"); it is sent before the call (1).

(3) The urgency signal indicates that the station calling has a very urgent message to transmit concerning the safety of a ship, aircraft, or other vehicle or of some person on board or within sight.

(4) In particular, an aircraft sending a message to indicate that it is in difficulty and on the point of landing (or alighting in the sea) compulsorily, but that it has no need of immediate assistance, sends the urgency signal before its message.

(5) The urgency signal sent by an aircraft and not followed by a message means that the aircraft is obliged to land (or alight in the sea), is unable to send a message, but has no need of immediate assistance.

(6) The urgency signal has priority over all other communications, except distress, and all mobile or land stations which hear it must take care not to interfere with the transmission of the message which follows the urgency signal.

(7) Where the urgency signal is used by a mobile station, it must, as a general rule, be addressed to a specific station.

§ 23. When the urgency signal is used, the messages preceded by this signal must, as a general rule, be drawn up in plain language, except in the case of medical messages exchanged between ships or between a ship and a coast station.

§ 24. (1) Mobile stations which hear the urgency signal must continue to listen for at least three minutes. At the end of this period, if no urgency message has been heard, they may resume their normal service.

(2) Nevertheless, land, ship and aircraft stations which are in communication on waves other than that used for the transmission of the urgency signal and of the call which follows it may continue their normal work without interruption.

§ 25. (1) The urgency signal may be transmitted only on the authority of the master or the person responsible for the ship, aircraft, or other vehicle bearing the mobile station.

(2) In the case of a land station, the urgency signal shall be transmitted only with the approval of the responsible authority.

K. Safety Signal.

§ 26. (1) In radiotelegraphy, the safety signal consists of three repetitions of the group TTT, sent with the letters of each group and the successive groups clearly separated from each other. This signal is followed by the word DE and by the call sign of the station which emits it, sent three times. It indicates that the station is about to transmit a message concerning the safety of navigation or giving important meteorological warnings.

(2) In radiotelephony, the word SECURITE (corresponding to the French pronunciation of the word "sécurité") repeated three times is used as the safety signal.

(1) In the aeronautical service, the signal PAN is at present also used as the radiotelegraph urgency signal; in this case, the three letters must be well separated so that the letters AN may not be changed into the letter P.
§ 27. The safety signal and the message which follows it are sent on the distress wave or on one of the waves which may, if necessary, be used in case of distress (see § 3 of the present Article).

§ 28. (1) In the maritime mobile service, in addition to the messages of which the transmission is made at fixed times, the safety signal must be transmitted towards the end of the first silence period which occurs (Article 19, § 2) and the message is transmitted immediately after the silence period; in the case prescribed in Article 30, A, § 4 (3), § 5 (1), B, § 7, the safety signal and the message which follows it must be transmitted with the least delay possible, but must be repeated, as just indicated, at the first silence period following.

(2) All stations hearing the safety signal must continue to listen on the wave on which the safety signal has been emitted until the message announced by it is ended; they must also remain silent on all waves capable of interfering with the message.

(3) The preceding rules are applicable to the aircraft service, in so far as they are not contrary to regional arrangements ensuring for air navigation at least an equal measure of protection.

Article 23.

Working Hours of Stations in the Mobile Service.

§ 1. In order to permit the application of the following rules on the subject of hours of watch, every station of the mobile service must have an accurate clock and the necessary steps must be taken to keep it correctly regulated to Greenwich mean time.

A. Land Stations.

§ 2. (1) The service of land stations is, so far as possible, continuous (day and night). Certain land stations, however, may have a service of limited duration. Each Administration or private enterprise, duly authorised to that effect, fixes the hours of service for land stations under its jurisdiction.

(2) Land stations whose service is not continuous may not close before:

1st. Finishing all operations resulting from a distress call;
2nd. Exchanging all radiotelegrams originating in or destined for mobile stations which are situated within their range and have indicated their presence before the actual cessation of work.

(3) The service of aeronautical stations is continuous during the entire period of flight in the sector or sectors of the route or routes for which the station in question carries on the service of radiocommunication.

B. Ship Stations.

§ 3. (1) For the international service of public correspondence, ship stations are divided, in accordance with the internal regulations of the Administrations to which they are subject, into three categories:

Stations of the first category: these stations maintain a continuous service;
Stations of the second category: these stations have working hours of limited duration as indicated in sub-paragraph (2) below;
Stations of the third category: these stations have working hours of less duration than those of stations of the second category or working hours of which the duration is not fixed by the present Regulations.
(2) (a) Ship stations of the second category must provide a service at least during the hours assigned to them in Appendix 4. Mention of these hours is made in the licence.

(b) In the case of short voyages, they provide a service during the hours fixed by the Administration to which they are subject.

(3) When practicable, the hours of service of ship stations of the third class may be mentioned in the List of Stations.

(4) As a general rule, when a coast station has traffic on hand for a station of the third category not having fixed hours of service and assumed to be within range of the coast station, the latter calls the ship station in the course of the first half-hour of the first and third periods of watch for ships of the second category performing an eight-hour service in accordance with the provisions of Appendix 4.

§ 4. (1) The provisions of § 2, sub-paragraph (2), of the present Article apply to ship stations strictly as regards the distress service and, so far as possible, as regards the spirit of number 2 of the sub-paragraph.

(2) It rests with each of the Contracting Governments to ensure the efficiency of the service of ship stations of its own nationality, by requiring the presence in such stations of the necessary number of operators, with due regard to its national regulations on this subject.

C. Aircraft Stations.

§ 5. For the international service of public correspondence, aircraft stations are divided, in accordance with the national regulations of the Administrations to which they are subject, into two categories:

Stations of the first category: these stations provide a continuous service;

Stations of the second category: these stations have limited working hours of which the duration is not fixed by the present Regulations.

D. Common Provisions.

§ 6. (1) A mobile station which has no fixed working hours must inform the land station with which it has entered into communication of the time of closing and re-opening of its service.

(2) (a) Every mobile station which is about to close its service in consequence of its arrival must so notify the nearest land station and, if necessary, the other land stations with which it generally communicates. It must not close until after the disposal of traffic on hand.

(b) On its departure, it must notify its re-opening to the station or stations referred to above.

E. Class and Minimum Number of Operators.

§ 7. So far as concerns the international public correspondence service of mobile stations, the staff of these stations must include at least:

1st. For ship stations of the 1st category, one operator holding a 1st class certificate;

2nd. For ship stations of the 2nd category, one operator holding a 1st or 2nd class certificate;

3rd. (a) For ship stations of the 3rd category, except in the cases provided for in sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) below, one operator who has passed the examination for the 2nd class certificate;
(b) For ship stations for which the radiotelegraph installation is not compulsory as the result of international agreements, one operator holding a special certificate in conformity with the provisions of Article 10, D, § 6 (i); 

(c) For ship stations equipped with a low-power radiotelephone installation, one operator holding a radiotelephone operator's certificate in conformity with Article 10, E, § 7;

4th. (a) For aircraft stations, except in the cases provided for in sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) below, one operator holding a 1st or 2nd class certificate, according to the internal regulations of the Governments to which the stations are subject;

(b) For aircraft stations for which the radiotelegraph installation is not compulsory as the result of international agreements, one operator holding a special certificate in conformity with the provisions of Article 10, D, § 6 (i); 

(c) For aircraft stations equipped with a low-power radiotelephone installation, one operator holding a radiotelephone operator's certificate in conformity with the conditions of Article 10, E, § 7.

Article 24.

ORDER OF PRIORITY OF COMMUNICATIONS IN THE MOBILE SERVICE.

The order of priority of radiocommunications in the mobile service is as follows:

1st. Distress calls, distress messages and distress traffic;

2nd. Communications preceded by an urgency signal;

3rd. Communications preceded by the safety signal;

4th. Communications relative to direction-finding bearings;

5th. Government radiotelegrams for which the right of priority has not been renounced;

6th. All other communications.

Article 25.

INDICATION OF THE STATION OF ORIGIN OF RADIOTELEGRAMS.

§ 1. When, because of duplication of names, the name of a station is followed by the call sign of the station, the call sign is separated from the name of the station by a fraction bar. Example: Oregon/OZO C (not Oregonozoc); Rose/DDOR (not Rosedder).

§ 2. In retransmission, over the general communications system, of a radiotelegram received from a mobile station, the land station transmits, as office of origin, the name of the mobile station in which the radiotelegram originates as this name appears in the List of Stations, followed by the name of the land station.

§ 3. The land station may, if it thinks it desirable, complete the indication of the name of the mobile station of origin by the word "ship", or "aeroplane", or "dirigible" placed before the name of the station of origin, in order to avoid any confusion with a telegraph office or a fixed station of the same name.

Article 26.

ROUTING OF RADIOTELEGRAMS.

§ 1. As a general rule, a mobile station which uses waves of type A2, A3 or B within the band from 365 to 515 kc/s (822 to 580 m.) transmits its radiotelegrams to the nearest land station.
In order to expedite or facilitate the transmission of the radiotelegrams, however, it may transmit them to another mobile station. The latter treats the radiotelegrams so received like those which originate with itself (see also Article 7 of the Additional Regulations).

(2) If, however, the mobile station has the choice between several land stations at approximately the same distance, it must give the preference to that which is established on the territory of the country of destination or of normal transit of the radiotelegrams. When the station chosen is not the nearest, the mobile station must cease working or must change the type or frequency of emission upon the first request made by the land station which is actually the nearest of those engaged on the particular kind of service, this request being based upon the interference which the working in question causes to the land station.

§ 2. Mobile stations using either waves of type A1 or waves of type A2 or A3, outside the band from 365 to 515 kc/s (822 to 583 m.) must, as a general rule, give the preference to the land station established on the territory of the country of destination or of the country likely to be the most suitable transit route for the radiotelegrams.

§ 3. If the sender of a radiotelegram handed in at a mobile station has indicated the land station to which he desires his radiotelegram to be sent, the mobile station must, in order to effect this transmission to the land station indicated, wait, if necessary, until the conditions specified in the preceding paragraphs are fulfilled.

Article 27.

Accounting for Radiotelegrams.

A. Establishment of Accounts.

§ 1. In principle, land station and ship and aircraft charges do not enter into the international telegraph accounts.

§ 2. The Governments reserve to themselves the right to make between themselves and with the private enterprises concerned different arrangements with a view to the adoption of other provisions concerning accounting, more especially the adoption, so far as possible, of the system under which the land station and ship and aircraft charges follow the radiotelegrams from country to country through the medium of the telegraph accounts.

§ 3. In the absence of a different arrangement in accordance with the provisions of § 2 above, the accounts relating to these charges are prepared month by month by the Administrations to which the land stations are subject and are communicated by them to the Administrations concerned.

§ 4. Where the enterprise working the land stations is not the Administration of the country, this enterprise may be substituted, in respect of accounts, for the Administration of the country.

§ 5. In the case of radiotelegrams originating in ship and aircraft stations, the Administration to which the land station is subject debits the Administration to which the ship or aircraft station of origin is subject with the land station charges, with the charges relating to transmission over the general telecommunications system — which will hereafter be called telegraph charges — with the total charges collected for prepaid replies, with the land station and telegraph charges made for collation, with the charges collected for delivery by express, by post or by air mail and with the charges for copies of multiple telegrams. So far as concerns transmission over the telegraph communication routes, radiotelegrams are treated, from the point of view of accounting, in conformity with the Telegraph Regulations.
§ 6. In the case of radiotelegrams intended for a country lying beyond that to which the land station belongs, the telegraph charges to be liquidated conformably with the above provisions are those which arise either from the tables of rates relating to international telegraph correspondence or from special arrangements made between the Administrations of adjoining countries and published by those Administrations, and not the charges which might be made by applying minimum charges per telegram or by methods of rounding the charge per telegram in any manner.

§ 7. In the case of radiotelegrams addressed to ship and aircraft stations, the Administration to which the office of origin is subject is debited directly by the Administration to which the land station is subject, with the land station and ship or aircraft charges plus the land station and ship or aircraft charges applicable to collation, but only where the radiotelegram has been transmitted to the ship or aircraft station. In the case provided for in § 4 of Article 9 of the Additional Regulations, however, the Administration to which the office of origin is subject is debited with the land station charge by the Administration to which the land station is subject. The Administration to which the office of origin is subject is always debited, from country to country if necessary, through the medium of the telegraph accounts, by the Administration to which the land station is subject, with the total charges relating to prepaid replies and the telegraph charges relating to collation. As regards telegraph charges and charges for delivery by post or air mail, and for copies of multiple telegrams, the procedure, so far as the telegraph accounts are concerned, is in conformity with the normal telegraph procedure. The Administration to which the land station is subject credits, in so far as the radiotelegram has been transmitted, the Administration to which the ship or aircraft station of destination is subject: (a) with the ship or aircraft charge; (b) if occasion arises, with the charges due to intermediate ship or aircraft stations, with the total charge collected for prepaid replies, with the ship or aircraft charge relating to collation, with the charges collected for copies of multiple telegrams, and with the charges collected for delivery by post or by air mail.

§ 8. Paid service advices and replies to radiotelegrams with prepaid reply are treated in all respects like other radiotelegrams in the accounts of the mobile service.

§ 9. In the case of radiotelegrams exchanged between stations in ships or aircraft:

(a) Through the medium of a single land station:

The Administration to which the land station is subject debits the Administration to which the ship or aircraft station of origin is subject: with the land station charge, with the land telegraph charge, if any, and with the charge of the ship or aircraft station of destination. It credits the Administration to which the ship or aircraft station of destination is subject with the ship or aircraft charge due to that station.

(b) Through the medium of two land stations:

The Administration to which the first land station is subject debits the Administration to which the ship or aircraft station of origin is subject with all charges collected after deduction of the charge due to that ship or aircraft station. The Administration to which the second land station is subject debits directly the Administration to which the first land station is subject with the charges relative to the transmission to the mobile station of destination, but only where this transmission has been effected.

§ 10. In the case of radiotelegrams which, at the request of the sender, are forwarded through one or two intermediate ship or aircraft stations, each of these latter stations debits the ship or aircraft station of destination if the radiotelegram is destined for a ship or aircraft station, or the ship or aircraft station of origin if the radiotelegram originates in a ship or aircraft station, with the ship or aircraft charge due to it for transit.
B. Exchange, Verification and Settlement of Accounts.

§ 11. In principle, the settlement of accounts relating to traffic exchanged between stations in ships or aircraft is made direct between the organisations operating the stations, that to which the station of origin is subject being debited by that to which the station of destination is subject.

§ 12. In principle, the monthly accounts mentioned in this Article, which serve as a basis for the radiotelegram accounting, are prepared to show the monthly number of words in radiotelegrams from the same origin to the same destination, exchanged by each ship or aircraft station with the same land station, the model statement given in Appendix 10 being used so far as possible. The accounts are rendered within a period of three months, counting from the month to which they relate.

§ 13. The acceptance of an account is notified or the observations thereon are made within a period of six months from the date of its despatch.

§ 14. The periods mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs may be exceeded when exceptional difficulties occur in the transmission of the documents by post between the land stations and the Administrations to which they are subject. The settlement and examination of accounts presented more than eighteen months after the date of handing-in of the radiotelegrams to which the accounts relate may, however, be refused by the debtor Administration.

§ 15. In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the following provisions are applicable to the radiotelegraph accounts referred to in the present Article.

§ 16. (1) The monthly accounts are admitted without revision when the difference between the accounts prepared by the two Administrations concerned does not exceed one per cent. (1 %) of the account of the creditor Administration, provided that the amount of this account is not more than one hundred thousand francs (100,000 fr.); when the amount of the account prepared by the creditor Administration is more than one hundred thousand francs (100,000 fr.), the difference must not exceed a total amount comprising:

1st. 1 % of the first hundred thousand francs (100,000 fr.);
2nd. 0.5 % of the remainder.

If, however, the difference does not exceed twenty-five francs (25 fr.), the account must be accepted.

(2) A revision already begun is stopped when, following the exchange of observations between the two Administrations concerned, the difference has been reduced to an amount not exceeding the maximum fixed by the first sub-paragraph of this paragraph.

§ 17. (1) Immediately after the acceptance of the accounts relating to the last month of a quarter, a quarterly account showing the balance for the whole of the three months of the quarter is, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary between the two Administrations concerned, prepared by the creditor Administration and transmitted in duplicate to the debtor Administration which, after verification, returns one of the copies endorsed with its acceptance.

(2) In default of acceptance of one or other of the monthly accounts of a given quarter before the expiration of the 6th month following the quarter to which the accounts relate, the quarterly account may, nevertheless, be prepared by the creditor Administration with a view to a provisional settlement, which becomes obligatory for the debtor Administration under the conditions fixed by § 18 below. Adjustments subsequently agreed upon are included in a subsequent quarterly settlement.

§ 18. The quarterly account must be verified and paid within a period of six weeks dating from the day on which the debtor Administration receives it. If this period is exceeded, the amounts due to one Administration by another bear interest at the rate of 6 % per annum, from the day following the expiration of the said period.

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§ 19. (1) In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the balance of the quarterly account is paid by the debtor Administration to the creditor Administration in gold or by means of cheques or drafts payable at sight drawn for a sum equivalent to the value of the balance expressed in gold francs.

(2) In the case of payment by means of cheques or drafts, these instruments are drawn in the money of a country where the central bank of issue or other official institution of issue buys and sells gold or gold currency against the national money at fixed rates determined by law or by virtue of an agreement with the Government. If the currencies of several countries fulfil these conditions, the creditor Administration indicates the currency which is convenient to it. The conversion is effected at the gold par rate.

(3) Where the currency of a creditor country does not fulfil the conditions specified under (2) above, the cheques or drafts may also be expressed in the currency of the creditor country if the two countries are agreed upon this procedure. In this case, the balance is converted at the gold par rate into the currency of a country fulfilling the conditions mentioned above. The result obtained is then converted into the currency of the debtor country, and from this into the currency of the creditor country at the rate of exchange current in the capital or at a commercial centre of the debtor country on the day of delivery of the order for buying the cheque or the draft.

§ 20. The cost of payment is borne by the debtor Administration.

§ 21. The originals of radiotelegrams and the corresponding accounting documents are kept until the settlement of the relative accounts and, in any case, for at least ten months counting from the month following the handing-in of the radiotelegram, with all necessary precautions from the point of view of secrecy.

Article 28.

AIRCRAFT RADIO SERVICE OF PUBLIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Except in the case of special arrangements (Article 13 of the Convention), the provisions of the present Regulations relating to the procedure for exchanging and accounting for radiocommunications apply generally to the aircraft radio service of public correspondence.

Article 29.

SERVICE OF LOW-POWER MOBILE RADIOTELEPHONE STATIONS. (*)

§ 1. The following provisions concern only the service of mobile radiotelephone stations of which the power of the carrier-wave in the aerial does not exceed 100 watts (except in the case of regional agreements as provided for in Article 10, § 7 (4), of the present Regulations) within the band from 1,530 to 2,000 kc/s (196.1 to 150 m.).

§ 2. The service of such a station must be carried out by an operator holding a radiotelephone operator's certificate (Article 10, § 7, of the present Regulations).

§ 3. (1) For calling coast stations, the call sign or the geographical name of the place as it appears in the List of Coast Stations and Ship Stations or in the List of Stations performing Special Services may be used as the radiotelephone call sign.

(2) For calling ship stations, either the name of the ship or a call sign in conformity with Article 14 of the present Regulations may be used as the radiotelephone call sign.

(*) If occasion arises, these provisions may be applied to aircraft stations.

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(3) In cases where the name and nationality of the ship cannot be ascertained with certainty, the call sign or the name shall be preceded by the name of the owner.

§ 4. (1) The wave of 1,650 kc/s (182 m.) is a calling wave for the mobile radiotelephone service. It may be used subject to the conditions specified in Article 7, § 7 [table, notes (11)] and this provision does not exclude the use of other frequencies which may be fixed by Administrations for the radiotelephone service with coast stations or ship stations designated by them.

(2) The coast stations and ship stations which use the calling wave of 1,650 kc/s (182 m.) must be able to use at least one other wave in the band from 1,530 to 2,000 kc/s (196.1 to 150 m.). This second wave will be printed in heavy type in the List of Stations to indicate that it is the normal working wave of the station. The working waves of these stations must be chosen so as to avoid interference with other radiocommunication stations.

(3) In addition to their normal working wave, coast stations and ship stations may use supplementary waves in the band mentioned. These waves are indicated in the List of Stations in ordinary type.

§ 5. (1) In case of distress, if it is not possible to use for radiotelephony the general distress wave of 500 kc/s (600 m.), the wave of 1,650 kc/s (182 m.) may be used for the distress call and traffic. A station may also use any other wave to attract attention, indicate its situation and obtain assistance.

(2) The radiotelephony distress signal consists of the expression MAYDAY (corresponding to the French pronunciation of the expression “m’aider”).

§ 6. So far as reasonable and practicable, the provisions concerning the radiotelegraph service and, in particular, the provisions relating to interference, to distress, urgency and safety services, to the closing of the service and to calling (Articles 16, 20, 22, 23 and 78 of the present Regulations) are applicable to the radiotelephone service.

§ 7. In the service of low-power mobile radiotelephone stations, the procedure indicated in Appendix 12 to the present Regulations may be applied.

Article 30.

SPECIAL SERVICES.

A. Meteorology.

§ 1. Meteorological messages comprise:

(a) Messages addressed to meteorological services officially entrusted with the forecasting of weather and the protection of maritime and air navigation;

(b) Messages from these services intended specially for:

1st. Mobile stations of the maritime service;

2nd. The protection of the aircraft service;

3rd. The public.

The information contained in these messages may be:

1st. Observations taken at fixed times;

2nd. Warnings of dangerous phenomena;

3rd. Forecasts and warnings;

4th. Statements of the general meteorological situation.
§ 2. (a) The different national meteorological services agree together concerning the establishment of common programmes of emission so as to use the transmitters best situated for the benefit of the largest areas they can serve.

(2) The meteorological observations contained in classes (a) and (b), 1st and 2nd, above (§ 1) are, in principle, drawn up in an international meteorological code whether they are transmitted by or intended for mobile stations.

§ 3. Observation messages intended for an official meteorological service make use of the facilities resulting from the allocation of exclusive waves to the synoptic meteorological service and the aeronautical meteorological service, in conformity with regional agreements for the use of these waves concluded by the services concerned.

§ 4. (1) Meteorological messages intended specially for the whole of the stations of the maritime mobile service are sent, in principle, in conformity with a fixed time-table, and, so far as possible, at times when they can be received by stations having only one operator, the speed of transmission being such that an operator possessing only a 2nd class certificate may be able to read the signals.

(2) During the transmission "to all stations" of meteorological messages intended for stations of the mobile service, all stations in that service whose transmissions might interfere with the reception of the messages in question must keep silence in order to permit all stations which desire to do so to receive these messages.

(3) Meteorological warning messages are transmitted immediately and must be repeated after the end of the first silence period which follows (see Article 19, § 2). These messages must be sent on the waves assigned to the maritime mobile service. Their transmission is preceded by the safety signal.

(4) In addition to the regular information services contemplated in the preceding sub-paragraphs, Administrations take the necessary measures to ensure that certain stations shall, upon request, communicate meteorological messages to stations in the mobile service.

(5) The preceding rules are applicable to the aircraft service, in so far as they are not contrary to more detailed regional arrangements ensuring at least an equal measure of protection to air navigation.

§ 5. (1) Messages originating in mobile stations and containing information concerning the presence of tropical cyclones must be transmitted, with the least delay possible, to other mobile stations in the vicinity and to the competent authorities at the first point of the coast with which contact can be established. Their transmission is preceded by the safety signal.

(2) Every mobile station may intercept, for its own use, meteorological observations sent out by other mobile stations even when they are addressed to a national meteorological service. Stations in the mobile service which transmit meteorological observations addressed to a national meteorological service are not required to repeat these observations; but the exchange between mobile stations, on request, of information relating to the state of the weather is authorised.


§ 6. The provisions of § 4 above are applicable to time signals and to notices to navigators, with the exception, so far as concerns time signals, of the provisions of § 4 (3) of section A.

§ 7. Messages containing information concerning the presence of dangerous ice, dangerous derelicts, or any other imminent danger to navigation must be transmitted, with the least delay possible, to other mobile stations in the vicinity and to the competent authorities at the first point of the coast with which contact can be established. These transmissions must be preceded by the safety signal.
§ 8. When they think it desirable, and on condition that the sender consents thereto, Administrations may authorise their land stations to communicate information concerning maritime damage and casualties or information presenting a general interest for navigation to the marine information agencies approved by them and subject to the conditions fixed by these Administrations.

C. Service of Direction-finding Stations.

§ 9. The Administrations to which direction-finding stations are subject accept no responsibility for the consequences of an inaccurate bearing.

§ 10. These Administrations notify, for insertion in the List of Stations performing Special Services, the characteristics of each direction-finding station, indicating, for each one, the sectors in which bearings are normally accurate. Any change in these details must be published without delay; if the change is of a permanent nature, it must be communicated to the Bureau of the Union.

§ 11. (1) The normal wave for direction-finding is the wave of 375 kc/s (800 m). All coast direction-finding stations must, in principle, be able to use this wave. (2) They must, in addition, be able to take bearings on emissions made on 500 kc/s (600 m), especially for locating signals of distress, alarm and urgency.

(2) An aircraft station desiring to have a bearing must, in order to ask for it, call on the wave of 333 kc/s (900 m) or on a wave allotted to the air route on which the aircraft is flying. In all cases where an aircraft, being in the vicinity of coast stations, applies to the latter for a bearing, it must use the frequency on which these coast stations keep watch.

§ 12. The procedure to be followed in the direction-finding service is given in Appendix 13.

D. Radiobeacon Service.

§ 13. (1) When an Administration thinks it desirable, in the interests of maritime and air navigation, to organise a radio beacon service, it may use for this purpose:

(a) Radiobeacons properly so called, established on land or on ships permanently moored; their emissions are either circular or directional;

(b) Fixed stations, coast stations, or aeronautical stations deputed to act also as radio beacons, at the request of mobile stations.

(2) Radio beacons properly so called use the following waves:

(a) In the European region, for maritime radio beacons, waves in the band from 290 to 320 kc/s (1,034 to 938 m.), and for aircraft radio beacons, waves in the band 350 to 365 kc/s (857 to 822 m.), as well as certain waves in the band from 255 to 290 kc/s (1,176 to 1,034 m.) chosen by international aeronautical organisations.

(b) In other regions, for maritime radio beacons, waves in the band from 285 to 315 kc/s (1,053 to 952 m.) and, for aircraft radio beacons, waves in the band from 194 to 365 kc/s (1,546 to 822 m.).

(c) In addition, in Europe, Asia and Africa, directional radio beacons (maritime and aircraft) may use the waves in the bands from 1,500 to 1,630 kc/s (200 to 184 m.) and from 1,670 to 3,500 kc/s (179.6 to 85.71 m.), subject to the conditions fixed by § 20 of Article 7.

(d) The use of waves of type B is forbidden in radio beacons properly so called.

(*) It is recognised that certain existing stations are not able to use this wave, but all new stations must be able to take bearings on 375 kc/s (800 m.) and 500 kc/s (600 m.).
(3) Other stations notified as radiobeacons use their normal transmitting frequency and their normal type of emission.

§ 14. The signals sent by radiobeacons must permit of accurate and precise bearings being taken; they must be selected in such a way as to avoid all uncertainty when there is need to distinguish between two or more radiobeacon stations.

§ 15. The Administrations which have organised a service of radiobeacons accept no responsibility for the consequences of inaccurate bearings obtained by means of radiobeacons in this service.

§ 16. (1) The Administrations notify, for insertion in the List of Stations performing Special Services, the characteristics of each radiobeacon properly so called and of each station deputed to act as a radiobeacon, including, if necessary, the indication of the sectors in which bearings are normally accurate.

(2) Any modification or irregularity in working which occurs in the radiobeacon service must be published without delay; if the modification or the irregularity in working is of a permanent nature, it must be notified to the Bureau of the Union.

Article 31.

INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE FOR RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS (C.C.I.R.).

§ 1. An international consultative committee for radiocommunications (C.C.I.R.) is charged with the task of studying technical radioelectric questions and questions of which the solution depends principally on considerations of a technical nature, which are submitted to it by the Administrations and by the companies operating radioelectric installations.

§ 2. (1) It is composed of experts from the Administrations and from the radioelectric operating companies or groups of companies recognised by their respective Governments, which declare their desire to participate in its work and undertake to contribute, in equal shares, to the general expenses of its meetings. The declaration is addressed to the Administration of the country in which the last Administrative Conference was held.

(2) International organisations interested in radioelectric studies, nominated by the last Plenipotentiary or Administrative Conference and undertaking to contribute to the general expenses of the meetings as described in the preceding sub-paragraph, are also admitted.

(3) Each Administration, company, group of companies or international organisation bears the personal expenses of its own experts.

§ 3. In principle, the meetings of the C.C.I.R. are held every five years. The date fixed for a meeting may, however, be advanced or postponed by the Administration which has convened it, at the request of ten participating Administrations, if the number and nature of the questions to be examined justifies this course.

§ 4. (1) The languages and the voting procedure used in the plenary sessions, committees and sub-committees are those adopted by the last Plenipotentiary or Administrative Conference.

(2) Nevertheless, when a country is not represented by an Administration, the experts of the operating companies recognised by that country, as a whole and irrespective of their numbers, exercise a single vote.

§ 5. The Director of the Bureau of the Union or his representative and the representatives of the other International Consultative Committees, C.C.I.F. and C.C.I.T., have the right to participate, in a consultative capacity, in the meetings of the C.C.I.R.

§ 6. The internal organisation of the C.C.I.R. is governed by the provisions of Appendix 14 to the present Regulations.

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Article 32.

Expenses of the Bureau of the Union.

§ 1. The common expenses of the Bureau of the Union for the radiocommunication service must not exceed 200,000 gold francs a year.

§ 2. If, however, exceptionally large expenses for printing or for documents occur in the course of a year, without the corresponding revenue being collected during the same year, the Bureau is authorised, in this case only, to exceed the maximum credit provided, subject to the condition that the maximum credit for the next succeeding year shall be reduced by an amount equal to the excess referred to above.

§ 3. The sum of 200,000 gold francs may be modified at a later date with the consent of all the Contracting Parties.

Article 33.

Entry into Force of the General Regulations.

The present General Regulations shall enter into force on the first of January nineteen hundred and thirty-four.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed these General Regulations in a single copy, which will remain deposited in the archives of the Government of Spain and of which a copy will be delivered to each Government.

Done at Madrid, the 9th of December 1932.

For the Union of South Africa:

H. J. LENTON.
A. R. MCLACHLAN.

For Germany:

Hermann GIESS.
Dr. Ing. Hans Carl STEIDLE.
Dr. Paul JÄGER.
Dr. Hans HARBICH.
Paul MÜNCH.
Martin FEUERHANN.
Siegfried MEY.
Dr. Friedrich HERATH.
Rudolf SALZMANN.
Erhard MAERTENS.
Curt WAGNER.
For the Argentine Republic:
  D. García-Mansilla.
  R. Correa Luna.
  Luís S. Castiñeiras.
  M. Sáenz Briones.

For the Commonwealth of Australia:
  J. M. Crawford.

For Austria:
  Dr. Rudolph Oestreicher.
  Ing. H. Pfeuffer.

For Belgium:
  B. Maus.
  R. Corteil.

For Bolivia:
  Georges Sáenz.

For Brazil:
  Luís Guimarães.

For Canada:
  Alfred Duranleau.
  W. Arthur Steel.
  Jean Désy.

For Chile:
  E. Bermudez.

For China:
  Lingoh Wang.

For the Vatican City State:
  Giuseppe Gianfranceschi.

For the Republic of Colombia:
  José Joaquín Casas.
  Alberto Sánchez de Iriarte.
  W. MacLellan.
For the French Colonies, Protectorates and Territories under French Mandate:
G. Carour.

For the Portuguese Colonies:
Ernesto Julio Navaro.
Armando de Paiva Carvalho.
José Méndes de Vasconcellos Guimarães.
Mario Correa Barata da Cruz.

For the Swiss Confederation:
G. Keller.
E. Metzler.

For Belgian Congo:
G. Tondeur.

For Costa Rica:
A. Martin Lanuza.

For Cuba:
Manuel S. Pichardo.

For Curaçao and Surinam:
G. Schotel.
Hoogewooning.

For Cyrenaica:
G. Gneme.

For Denmark:
Kay Christiansen.
C. Lerche.
Gredsted.

For Danzig Free City:
Ing. Henryk Kowalski.
Zander.

For the Dominican Republic:
E. Brache Hijo.
Juan de Olózaga.
For Egypt:
R. Murray.
Mohamed Said.

For the Republic of El Salvador:
Raúl Contreras.

For Ecuador:
Hipólito de Mozoncillo.
Abel Romeo Castillo.

For Erythrea:
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Gian Franco della Porta.

For Spain:
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Ramón Miguel Nieto.
Gabriel Hombre.
Francisco Vidal.
J. de Encio.
Tomás Fernandez Quintana.
Leopoldo Cal.
Trinidad Matres.

For the United States of America:
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C. B. Jolliffe.
Walter Lichtenstein.
Irvin Stewart.

For Finland:
Niilo Orasmaa.
Viljo Ylöstalo.

For France:
Jules Gautier.
For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:
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J. Louden.
F. W. Home.
C. H. Boyd.
J. P. G. Worrledge.

For Greece:
Th. Pentheroudakis.
Stam Nicolis.

For Guatemala:
Virgilio Rodríguez Beteta.
Enrique Traumann.
Ricardo Castañeda Paganini.

For the Republic of Honduras:
Antón Graño.

For Hungary:
Ing. Jules Erdöss.

For the Italian Islands of the Aegean:
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E. Mariani.

For British India:
M. L. Pasricha.
P. J. Edmunds.

For the Dutch East Indies:
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Van Dooren.
G. Schotel.
Hoogewooning.

For the Irish Free State:
P. S. Óh-Eigeartaigh.
E. Cuisin.
For Iceland:
G. Hliddal.

For Italy:
G. Gneme.
G. Montefinale.

For Japan,
For Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the Leased Territory of Kwantung and the South Seas Islands under Japanese Mandate:
Saichiro Koshida.
Zenshichi Ishii.
Satoshi Furihata.
Y. Yonezawa.
T. Nakagami.
Takeo Ino.

For Latvia:
B. Einberg.

For Liberia:
Luis Ma. Soler.

For Lithuania:
Ing. K. Gaigalis.

For Morocco:
Dubauclaird.

For Nicaragua:
José García-Plaza.

For Norway:
T. Engset.
Hermod Petersen.
Andr. Hadland.

For New Zealand:
M. B. Esson.
For the Republic of Panama:
   M. Lasso de la Vega.

For The Netherlands:
   H. J. Boetje.
   C. H. de Vos.
   W. Dogterom.

For Peru:
   Juan de Osma.

For Poland:
   Ing. Henryk Kowalski.
   Kazimierz Goebel.
   K. Krulisz.
   Kazimierz Szymanski.

For Portugal:
   Miguel Vaz Duarte Bacelar.
   José de Liz Ferreira, Junior.
   David de Sousa Pires.
   Joaquim Rodrigues Gonçalves.

For Roumania:
   Ing. T. Tanasescu.

For Italian Somaliland:
   G. Gneme.
   Gelmetti.

For Sweden:
   G. Wold.

For Syria and Lebanon:
   M. Morillon.

For Czechoslovakia:
   Ing. Strnad.
   Dr. Otto Kucera.
   Ing. Jaromir Svoboda.
For Tripolitania:
   G. Gnome.
   D. Crety.

For Tunis:
   Crouzet.

For Turkey:
   Fahri.
   I. Cemal.
   Mazhar.

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:
   Eugène Hirschfeld.
   Alexandre Kokadeev.

For Uruguay:
   (ad referendum du Gouvernement de l'Uruguay).
   Daniel Castellanos.

For Venezuela:
   César Mármol Cuervo.
   Antonio Reyes.

For Yugoslavia:
   D. A. Zlatanovitch.
APPENDIX I.

TABLE OF FREQUENCY AND INSTABILITY TOLERANCES.

(See Article 6.)

1st. The frequency *tolerance* is the maximum divergence admissible between the frequency assigned to a station and the actual frequency emitted.

2nd. This divergence results from a combination of three errors:

(a) The error of the frequency meter or the frequency indicator used;
(b) The error made during the regulation of the station;
(c) Slow variations of the frequency of the transmitter.

3rd. In the frequency tolerance, modulation is disregarded.

4th. The frequency *instability* is the maximum admissible divergence resulting solely from the error referred to in (c) above.

TABLE OF FREQUENCY AND INSTABILITY TOLERANCES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Tolerances admissible immediately</th>
<th>Tolerances admissible for new transmitters only after 1933</th>
<th>Instabilities admissible immediately</th>
<th>Instabilities admissible for new transmitters only after 1933</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A.</strong> From 10 to 550 kc/s (30,000 to 545 m.) :</td>
<td>±</td>
<td>±</td>
<td>±</td>
<td>±</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Fixed stations</td>
<td>±</td>
<td>±</td>
<td>±</td>
<td>±</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Land stations</td>
<td>±</td>
<td>±</td>
<td>±</td>
<td>±</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Mobile stations using indicated frequencies</td>
<td>0.5 % (1)</td>
<td>0.5 % (1)</td>
<td>±</td>
<td>±</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Mobile stations using any wave within the band</td>
<td>0.3 kc/s</td>
<td>0.05 kc/s</td>
<td>0.5 %</td>
<td>0.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Broadcasting</td>
<td>0.3 kc/s</td>
<td>0.05 kc/s</td>
<td>0.5 %</td>
<td>0.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B.</strong> From 550 to 1,500 kc/s (545 to 200 m.) :</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Broadcasting stations</td>
<td>0.3 kc/s</td>
<td>0.05 kc/s</td>
<td>0.5 %</td>
<td>0.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Land stations</td>
<td>0.3 kc/s</td>
<td>0.05 kc/s</td>
<td>0.5 %</td>
<td>0.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Mobile stations using any wave within the band</td>
<td>0.1 %</td>
<td>0.1 %</td>
<td>0.5 %</td>
<td>0.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C.</strong> From 1,500 to 6,000 kc/s (200 to 50 m.) :</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Fixed stations</td>
<td>0.05 %</td>
<td>0.03 %</td>
<td>0.5 %</td>
<td>0.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Land stations</td>
<td>0.1 %</td>
<td>0.04 %</td>
<td>0.5 %</td>
<td>0.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Mobile stations using indicated frequencies</td>
<td>0.1 %</td>
<td>0.1 %</td>
<td>0.5 %</td>
<td>0.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Mobile stations using any wave within the band</td>
<td>0.1 %</td>
<td>0.1 %</td>
<td>0.5 %</td>
<td>0.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Fixed and land stations of low power (up to 250 watts in the aerial) working in the bands shared by the fixed and mobile services</td>
<td>5 kc/s</td>
<td>3 kc/s</td>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>(8)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) It is recognised that in this service there are a great number of spark transmitters and simple auto-oscillator transmitters which are not able to comply with this requirement.

(8) The admissible tolerances not being given, the Administrations shall fix tolerances as small as may be practicable.

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### GENERAL RADIOCOMMUNICATION REGULATIONS, MADRID, 1932

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Tolerances admissible immediately</th>
<th>Tolerances admissible for new transmitters only after 1933</th>
<th>Instabilities admissible immediately</th>
<th>Instabilities admissible for new transmitters only after 1933</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>D. From 6,000 to 30,000 kc/s (50 to 10 m.)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Fixed stations</td>
<td>±</td>
<td>±</td>
<td>±</td>
<td>±</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Land stations</td>
<td>±</td>
<td>±</td>
<td>±</td>
<td>±</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Mobile stations using indicated frequencies</td>
<td>0.05%</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.04%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Mobile stations using any wave within the band</td>
<td>0.03%</td>
<td>0.01%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Broadcasting stations</td>
<td>±</td>
<td>±</td>
<td>±</td>
<td>±</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Fixed and land station of low power (up to 250 watts in the aerial) working in the bands shared by the fixed and mobile services</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.05%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) The admissible tolerances not being given, the Administrations shall fix tolerances as small as may be practicable.

*Note.* The Administrations will endeavour to profit by technical progress to reduce progressively the frequency tolerances and the limits of instability.
APPENDIX 2.

TABLE OF FREQUENCY BAND-WIDTHS OCCUPIED BY EMISSIONS.
(See Article 6.)

The frequency bands effectively occupied, in principle, by the different types of transmission in the present state of technical development are indicated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of transmission</th>
<th>Width of the band</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cycles per second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(including the two side bands)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telegraphy speed of 100 words a minute in Morse code (40 dots a second):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on non-modulated continuous wave</td>
<td>from 80 to 240 (corresponding to the fundamental keying frequency and its third harmonic), same value as above, plus twice the frequency of modulation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on modulated continuous wave</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission of fixed images ...</td>
<td>approximately the radio of the number of image elements (1) to be transmitted to the number of seconds necessary for the transmission. Example: 100,000 : 100 = 1,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Television ... ... ... ... ... ...</td>
<td>approximately the product of the number of image elements (1) multiplied by the number of images transmitted per second. Example: 10,000 x 20 = 200,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial radiotelephony ... ...</td>
<td>approximately 6,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High quality radiotelephony as, for example, in broadcasting ... ...</td>
<td>approximately 10,000 to 20,000.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) A cycle is composed of two elements, a black and a white; the frequency of modulation is thus half the number of elements transmitted per second.
APPENDIX 3.

REPORT OF AN INFRINGEMENT OF THE CONVENTION OR OF THE RADIOCOMMUNICATION REGULATIONS.

(See Article 13.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars of the station infringing the Regulations.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Name, if known (in block letters) [Note (a)]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Call sign (in block letters)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Nationality, if known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Waves used (kc/s or m.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. System [Note (b)]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars of the station reporting the irregularity.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. Name (in block letters)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Call sign (in block letters)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Nationality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Approximate position [Note (c)]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars of the irregularity.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10. Name [Note (d)] of station in communication with the station committing the irregularity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Call sign of station in communication with the station committing the irregularity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Time [Note (e)] and date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Nature of irregularity [Note (f)]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14. Extracts from log and other documents supporting the report (to be continued on the back of the form, if necessary). Time.

15. Certificate:

I certify that the above report gives, to the best of my knowledge, a complete and accurate account of what took place.

Date ........................................ 19... (*) ......................................

(*) This report must be signed by the operator who has reported the irregularity and countersigned by the master of the ship or aircraft, or by the officer in charge of the land station.

No. 3479
Instructions for filling up this Form.

Note (a) Only one ship or station to be dealt with in each report, see Note (d).

Note (b) Type A1, A2, A3, or B.

Note (c) Applicable to ships and aircraft only; must be expressed either in latitude and longitude (Greenwich) or by a true bearing and distance in nautical miles or in kilometres from some well-known place.

Note (d) If both communicating stations infringe the Regulations, a separate report is made for each of the stations.

Note (e) Must be expressed by a group of four figures (0001 to 2400), Greenwich mean time. If the irregularity covers a considerable period, the times must be shown under No. 14.

Note (f) A separate report is required for each irregularity, unless they are obviously all made by the same person and have occurred within a short time. All reports must be forwarded in duplicate and, when practicable, must be typewritten.

(Indelible pencil and carbon paper may be used.)

For Use of Administration only.

1. Company controlling the installation of the station against which complaint is made .................................................................

2. Name of operator of the station held responsible for the infringement of the Regulations ..........................................................

3. Action taken .................................. .................................... .................................................................

No. 3479
# APPENDIX 4.

**Hours of Service for Ships in the Second Category.**

(See diagram and map, Appendix 5, and also Articles 15 and 23.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zones</th>
<th>Western Limits</th>
<th>Eastern Limits</th>
<th>Hours of Service (Greenwich Mean Time)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8 hours (H 8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Meridian of 30° W. Coast of Greenland.</td>
<td>Meridian of 30° E. to the South of the Coast of Africa, Eastern limits of the Mediterranean, of the Black Sea, and of the Baltic, 30° E. to the North of Norway.</td>
<td>from 8 h. to 10 h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12 h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16 h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20 h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Eastern Limit of Zone A.</td>
<td>Meridian of 80° E., Western Coast of Ceylon to Adam's Bridge, thence Westward round the Coast of India.</td>
<td>from 4 h. to 6 h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8 h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12 h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16 h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20 h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Eastern Limit of Zone B.</td>
<td>Meridian of 160° E.</td>
<td>from 0 h. to 2 h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4 h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8 h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12 h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Eastern Limit of Zone C.</td>
<td>Meridian of 140° W.</td>
<td>from 0 h. to 2 h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4 h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8 h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20 h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Eastern Limit of Zone D.</td>
<td>Meridian of 70° W. South of the Coast of America, West Coast of America.</td>
<td>from 0 h. to 2 h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4 h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16 h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20 h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Meridian of 70° W. South of the Coast of America, East Coast of America.</td>
<td>Meridian of 30° W., Coast of Greenland.</td>
<td>from 0 h. to 2 h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12 h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16 h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20 h.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 5.

HOURS OF SERVICE FOR SHIPS IN THE SECOND CATEGORY.
(See table in Appendix 4, and also Articles 15 and 23.)

Time G.M.T.
APPENDIX 6.

SERVICE DOCUMENTS.
(See Article 15.)

VOLUME I. LIST OF COAST STATIONS AND SHIP STATIONS.

Part A. Alphabetical Index of Coast Stations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the station</th>
<th>Call sign</th>
<th>See Part B page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Part B. Particulars of Coast Stations.

(Names of the stations in alphabetical order.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the station</th>
<th>Call sign</th>
<th>Waves</th>
<th>Exact geographical position of the transmitting aerial ((^{(*)}))</th>
<th>Power in the aerial ((^{(*)}))</th>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Hours of service ((^{(*)}))</th>
<th>Charges ((^{(*)}))</th>
<th>Remarks ((^{(*)}))</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{(*)}\) The normal working wave is printed in heavy type.
\(^{(*)}\) Meridian of Greenwich.
\(^{(*)}\) In the case of beam aerials, the arc and the azimuth should be given.
\(^{(*)}\) Greenwich mean time.

\(^{(*)}\) The internal telegraph charge of the country to which the coast station is subject and the charge applied by this country to telegrams destined for adjoining countries are given in an Annex to the present List.

\(^{(*)}\) If the accounts for charges are settled by a company, the name and address of this company should be stated, if necessary.

\(^{(*)}\) Special information concerning the times for calling, for the transmission of traffic lists, etc.
Part C. Particulars of Ship Stations.

The information concerning these stations is published in two or three lines in the following order:

1st line.

Call sign, below which will be shown the ship charge, followed by a note to indicate the Administration or company to which the accounts for charges must be addressed. In the case of a change in the address of the operating authority, a second note after the charge will give the new address and the date from which the change will take effect;

Name of the ship in alphabetical order without regard to nationality, followed by the call sign in the case of duplication of names; in that case, the name and the call sign are separated by a fraction bar; then the symbols ✶, Δ, etc. When two or more ships of the same nationality bear the same name, and also in cases where the accounts for charges must be sent direct to the owner of the ship, the name of the shipping line or of the firm to whom the ship belongs is given by means of a note;

Power in the aerial in kilowatts;

Metre-ampères, between brackets;

To obtain the product "metre-ampères", the actual height of the aerial in metres from the water-line is multiplied by the effective current in ampères at the base of the aerial;

Nature of service;

Hours of service in the form of a symbol or a reference. Times indicated otherwise than by a symbol must be given in Greenwich mean time.

2nd line.

(For the charge, see under 1st line.)

Country to which the station is subject (abbreviated indication);

Types and

Frequencies (wave-lengths) of emission for which adjustments are made, the normal working wave being printed in heavy type.

3rd line.

Brief notes and observations.

Volume II. List of Aeronautical Stations and Aircraft Stations.

Part A. Alphabetical Index of Aeronautical Stations.
### Part B. Particulars of Aeronautical Stations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the station</th>
<th>Call sign</th>
<th>Waves</th>
<th>Service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For transmission</td>
<td>For reception</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

(*) The normal working wave is printed in heavy type.

(**) Meridian of Greenwich.

(**) In the case of beam aerials, the arc and the azimuth should be given.

(**) Greenwich mean time.

(**) The internal telegraph charge of the country to which the aeronautical station is subject and the charge applied by that country to telegrams destined for adjacent countries are given in an Annex to the present List of Stations.

(**) If the accounts for charges are settled by a company, the name and address of the company should be given, if necessary.

### Part C. Particulars of Aircraft Stations.

The stations are arranged in the alphabetical order of the call signs without regard to nationality.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Call sign</th>
<th>Name of the station or mark of nationality and registration</th>
<th>Frequencies (kc/s or m)</th>
<th>Power in the aerial (kW)</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Nature of service</th>
<th>Charges</th>
<th>Name and address of the Administration or Company to which accounts must be sent</th>
<th>Customary route (Home airport)</th>
<th>Type and make of aircraft</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(*) The normal working wave is printed in heavy type.
Volume III. List of Stations performing Special Services.

Part A. Alphabetical Index of Stations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the station</th>
<th>Call sign</th>
<th>See part B page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Part B. Particulars of Stations.

1st. Direction-finding stations.

(Name of the country | Name of the station | in alphabetical order.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the station</th>
<th>Call sign</th>
<th>Waves types</th>
<th>Frequencies (lengths)</th>
<th>Power in the aerial of the transmitter</th>
<th>Charges</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For calling the DF station</td>
<td>For transmitting to the DF station with the signals necessary for taking bearings</td>
<td>For the transmission of the DF station</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kc/s (m)</td>
<td>kc/s (m)</td>
<td>kc/s (m)</td>
<td>kW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Meridian of Greenwich.
(2) Greenwich mean time.
### 2nd. Radiobeacon stations.

The radiobeacons are arranged in two sections: 

(a) Maritime service.  
(b) Aircraft service.  

(Name of the country)  
(Name of the station) in alphabetical order.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the station</th>
<th>Exact geographical position of the transmitting aerial of the radiobeacon (1)</th>
<th>Characteristic signal of the radiobeacon</th>
<th>Call sign of the radiobeacon, if necessary</th>
<th>Wave</th>
<th>Frequency (length)</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Frequency of modulation, if necessary</th>
<th>Normal range (2)</th>
<th>Calling wave frequency (length)</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kc/s (m)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Meridian of Greenwich.  
(2) Ranges are indicated in nautical miles for stations of the maritime service and in kilometres for stations of the aircraft service.  
(3) Greenwich mean time.

### 3rd. Stations sending out time signals.

(Name of the country)  
(Name of the station) in alphabetical order.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the station</th>
<th>Call sign</th>
<th>Waves</th>
<th>Times of emission (1)</th>
<th>Method (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Frequencies (lengths) kc/s (m)</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kc/s (m)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Greenwich mean time.  
(2) General instructions concerning time signals.

No. 3479
4th. Stations sending out regular meteorological bulletins.

(Name of the country
Name of the station) in alphabetical order.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the station</th>
<th>Call sign</th>
<th>Waves</th>
<th></th>
<th>Times of emission (t)</th>
<th>Observations (t)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Freq (lengths)</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kc/s (m)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(t) Greenwich mean time.
(t) General instructions concerning meteorological bulletins.

5th. Stations sending out notices to navigators.

(Names of the stations by countries with the necessary particulars.)

(a) Radiomaritime service.
(b) Aircraft radio service.

6th. Stations sending out press messages addressed to all stations (CQ).

(Name of the country .............................................)

(Names of the stations with the necessary particulars.)

7th. Stations sending out medical advice.
8th. Stations sending out calibrated waves.
9th. (If necessary, other classes of stations.)

VOLUME IV. LIST OF FIXED STATIONS.

(Index to the List of Frequencies of fixed stations actually in service).

Alphabetical index of stations arranged:

(a) By stations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station</th>
<th>Call sign (t)</th>
<th>Frequency kc/s</th>
<th>Wave (wave-length) (m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(t) The distinguishing call sign of each frequency must be indicated opposite this frequency.

No. 3479
(b) By countries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station</th>
<th>Call signal (1)</th>
<th>frequency kc/s</th>
<th>Wave (length) (m)</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) The distinguishing call sign of each frequency must be indicated opposite this frequency.

VOLUME V. LIST OF BROADCASTING STATIONS.

Part A. Alphabetical Index of Stations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the station</th>
<th>Call sign</th>
<th>See part B page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Part B. Particulars of Stations.

(Name of the country \[Name of the station\] in alphabetical order.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the station</th>
<th>Call signs</th>
<th>Frequencies (lengths) kc/s (m)</th>
<th>Exact geographical position of the transmitting aerial (1)</th>
<th>Power in the aerial kW</th>
<th>Name and address of the Administration or enterprise carrying out the emission</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Meridian of Greenwich.

LIST OF FREQUENCIES.

I. General.

(a) As regards land, fixed and broadcasting stations, the Administrations notify to the Bureau of the Union complete particulars for each frequency assigned to these stations (see Article 7, § 5).

(b) As regards mobile stations, complete particulars are not furnished. There is given in respect of each country, for each separate class of stations (ship, aircraft and others), only the frequencies assigned to these stations in the bands reserved for them.

Example:

5,525 kc/s (54.30 m.) ship stations of the United States of America.
5,690 kc/s (52.72 m.) aircraft stations of Brazil.
(c) The frequencies assigned to stations performing special services and also to amateur stations and private experimental stations are given in groups, country by country, for each class of station [example: 3,500 to 4,000 kc/s (85.71 to 75 m.) amateur stations in Canada].

(d) In order to facilitate the use of the List of Frequencies, the Bureau of the Union mentions on each page the band of frequencies in the distribution list corresponding to the frequencies appearing on that page [example: 7,300 to 8,800 kc/s (41.10 to 36.59 m.) fixed services].

(e) For the technical terms and indications used in the List, Administrations are recommended to refer to the Avis issued by the C.C.I.R.

II. Notification.

(a) The date of notification of a frequency to be inserted in column 3 of the communication in which the Bureau of the Union has been informed of the first allocation of this frequency to a station in the country indicated. The name of this station appears in column 5.

By country is meant, in this List, the country within the limits of which the station is established.

(b) At the time of the first notification of a frequency for a station of a country, the date to be inserted in column 3 of the List, opposite the name of the station, is the same as that entered in column 3 of the List. If the same frequency is subsequently assigned to another station of the same country, there is entered opposite the name of the new station, in column 3, the date of the first notification referred to above and, in column 3, the date of allocation of this frequency to the new station.

(c) If, two years after the notification (column 3 of the List), the frequency notified has not been brought into use by the station to which it has been assigned, the relative entries are cancelled, unless the Administration concerned, which must be consulted by the Bureau of the Union six months before the end of the period referred to above, has requested their retention. In the latter case, dates of notification in columns 3 and 3 of the List stand.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exact frequency</th>
<th>Approximate wave-length</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Call sign</th>
<th>Name and geographical position of the station and name of the country to which the station is subject</th>
<th>Power in the aerial</th>
<th>Directivity of the aerial</th>
<th>Maximum frequency of modulation or of A, A, A and Special (%)</th>
<th>Maximum normal speed of transmission in bands (%)</th>
<th>Nature of service and countries with which communication is contemplated or established</th>
<th>Date of bringing into use of the frequency by the station named in column 5 (date contemplated in brackets)</th>
<th>Operating Administration or company</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 in kc/s</td>
<td>in metres</td>
<td>2 a</td>
<td>3 b</td>
<td>4 5 6</td>
<td>7 a 8 b 9 10 11 12 13 14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Meridian of Greenwich.

(2) The figure to be inserted in column 9 must permit the width of the band of frequencies occupied by the transmission to be determined.

No sign precedes the figure when the transmission uses the two side bands. If the transmission uses only one side band, this is indicated by placing before the figure either the sign + (frequency side band above the carrier frequency) or — (frequency side band below the carrier frequency).

(3) The speed in bands for the International Morse Code is approximately equal to \(0.8 \times \text{words per minute}\).

(4) The Administrations notify to the Bureau of the Union without delay the bringing into use of frequencies for which complete particulars appear in the List of Frequencies.

No. 3479
APPENDIX 7.

SERVICE SYMBOLS.

[See Articles 15 and 19, § 1 (6) (a).]

station on board a warship or military or naval aircraft.

△ direction-finder on board a mobile station.

■ station classed as situated in a region where traffic is congested and for which traffic on 500 kc/s (600 m.) is restricted in conformity with Article 19, § 1 (6) (a).

D 30° directive aerial with maximum radiation in the direction 30° (expressed in degrees clock-wise from true North from zero to 360).

DR directive aerial provided with a reflector.

FA aeronautical station.

FC coast station.

FR station for reception only, connected with the general communications system.

FS land station established solely for life-saving purposes.

FX station performing a radiocommunication service between fixed points.

H 24 station open always, day and night.

H 16 ship station of the second category with 16 hours of service.

H 8 ship station of the second category with 8 hours of service.

HJ station open from sunrise to sunset (day service).

HX station not having fixed hours of service.

CO station open exclusively to official correspondence.

CP station open to public correspondence.

CR station open to restricted public correspondence.

CV station open exclusively to the correspondence of a private enterprise.

RC circular radiobeacon.

RD directional radiobeacon.

RG direction-finding station.

RT revolving radiobeacon.

RV radiobeacon with variable direction.

APPENDIX 8.

DOCUMENTS WITH WHICH MOBILE STATIONS MUST BE PROVIDED.

(See Articles 3, 10, 12 and 15 and Appendix 6.)

A. "Ship stations" on board ships compulsorily equipped with a radiotelegraph installation:

1. The radioelectric licence;
2. The certificate(s) of the operator(s);
3. The log (diary of the radioelectric service) in which are recorded, at the time when they occur, service incidents of all kinds and also communications exchanged with land stations or mobile stations relating to notices regarding casualties. If the ship's rules permit, the position of the vessel shall be indicated once daily in the log;
4. The Alphabetical List of Call Signs;
5. The List of Coast Stations and Ship Stations;
6. The List of Stations performing Special Services;
7. The Convention and the Regulations annexed thereto;
8. The telegraph tariffs of the countries for which the station most frequently accepts telegrams.
B. Other "ship stations":
The documents included under figures 1 to 5 of section A.

C. "Aircraft stations":
1. The documents included under figures 1, 2 and 3 of section A;
2. The List of Aeronautical and Aircraft Stations;
3. Such documents as the competent aeronautical organisations of the countries concerned may consider necessary to the station for the execution of its service.

APPENDIX 9.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS TO BE USED IN RADIOTELECOMMUNICATIONS.
(See Article 16.)

1. Q. Code.

Abbreviations available for all Services (1) (2).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer or advice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QRA</td>
<td>What is the name of your station ?</td>
<td>The name of my station is ......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRB</td>
<td>How far approximately are you from my station ?</td>
<td>The approximate distance between our stations is ...... nautical miles (or ...... kilometres).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRC</td>
<td>What company (or Government Administration) settles the accounts for your station ?</td>
<td>The accounts for my station are settled by the ...... company (or by the Government Administration of ......).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRD</td>
<td>Where are you bound and where are you from ?</td>
<td>I am bound for ...... from ......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRG</td>
<td>Will you tell me my exact frequency (wave-length) in kc/s (or m.) ?</td>
<td>Your exact frequency (wave-length) is ...... kc/s (or ...... m.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRH</td>
<td>Does my frequency (wave-length) vary ?</td>
<td>Your frequency (wave-length) varies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRI</td>
<td>Is my note good ?</td>
<td>Your note varies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRJ</td>
<td>Do you receive me badly ? Are my signals weak ?</td>
<td>I cannot receive you. Your signals are too weak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRK</td>
<td>Do you receive me well ? Are my signals good ?</td>
<td>I receive you well. Your signals are good.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRL</td>
<td>Are you busy ?</td>
<td>I am busy (or I am busy with ......). Please do not interfere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRM</td>
<td>Are you being interfered with ?</td>
<td>I am being interfered with.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRN</td>
<td>Are you troubled by atmospherics ?</td>
<td>I am troubled by atmospherics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRO</td>
<td>Shall I increase power ?</td>
<td>Increase power.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRP</td>
<td>Shall I decrease power ?</td>
<td>Decrease power.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRQ</td>
<td>Shall I send faster ?</td>
<td>Send faster (...... words per minute).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRS</td>
<td>Shall I send more slowly ?</td>
<td>Send more slowly (...... words per minute).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRT</td>
<td>Shall I stop sending ?</td>
<td>Stop sending.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) The abbreviations take the form of questions when they are followed by a note of interrogation.
(2) The series QA, QB, QC, QD, QF, QG are reserved for the special aeronautical code.

No. 3479
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer or advice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QRU</td>
<td>Have you anything for me?</td>
<td>I have nothing for you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRV</td>
<td>Are you ready?</td>
<td>I am ready.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRW</td>
<td>Shall I tell ..... that you are calling him on ..... kc/s (or ..... m.)?</td>
<td>Please tell ..... that I am calling him on ..... kc/s (or ..... m.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRX</td>
<td>Shall I wait? When will you call me again?</td>
<td>Wait (or wait until I have finished communicating with .....). I will call you at ..... o'clock (or immediately).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRY</td>
<td>What is my turn?</td>
<td>Your turn is No. ..... (or according to any other method of arranging it).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QRZ</td>
<td>Who is calling me?</td>
<td>You are being called by .....</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QSA</td>
<td>What is the strength of my signals (1 to 5)?</td>
<td>The strength of your signals is ..... (1 to 5).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QSB</td>
<td>Does the strength of my signals vary?</td>
<td>The strength of your signals varies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QSD</td>
<td>Is my keying correct; are my signals distinct?</td>
<td>Your keying is incorrect; your signals are bad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QSG</td>
<td>Shall I send ..... telegrams (or one telegram) at a time?</td>
<td>Send ..... telegrams (or one telegram) at a time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QSJ</td>
<td>What is the charge per word for ..... including your internal telegraph charge?</td>
<td>The charge per word for ..... is ..... francs including my internal telegraph charge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QSK</td>
<td>Shall I continue with the transmission of all my traffic; I can hear you through my signals?</td>
<td>Continue with the transmission of all your traffic; I will interrupt you if necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QSL</td>
<td>Can you give me acknowledgment of receipt?</td>
<td>I give you acknowledgment of receipt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QSM</td>
<td>Shall I repeat the last telegram I sent you?</td>
<td>Repeat the last telegram you have sent me.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QSO</td>
<td>Can you communicate with ..... direct (or through the medium of .....)?</td>
<td>I can communicate with ..... direct (or through the medium of .....).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QSP</td>
<td>Will you retransmit to ..... free of charge?</td>
<td>I will retransmit to ..... free of charge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QSR</td>
<td>Has the distress call received from ..... been cleared?</td>
<td>The distress call received from ..... has been cleared by .....</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QSU</td>
<td>Shall I send (or reply) on ..... kc/s (or ..... m.) and/or on waves of Type A 1, A 2, A 3, or B?</td>
<td>Send (or reply) on ..... kc/s (or ..... m.) and/or on waves of Type A 1, A 2, A 3, or B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QSV</td>
<td>Shall I send a series of VVV .....?</td>
<td>Send a series of VVV .....</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QSW</td>
<td>Will you send on ..... kc/s (or ..... m.) and/or on waves of Type A 1, A 2, A 3 or B?</td>
<td>I am going to send (or I will send) on ..... kc/s (or ..... m.) and/or on waves of Type A 1, A 2, A 3 or B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QSX</td>
<td>Will you listen for ..... (call sign) on ..... kc/s (or ..... m.)?</td>
<td>I am listening for ..... (call sign) on ..... kc/s (or ..... m.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QSY</td>
<td>Shall I change to transmission on ..... kc/s (or ..... m.) without changing the type of wave?</td>
<td>Change to transmission on ..... kc/s (or ..... m.) without changing the type of wave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QSZ</td>
<td>Shall I change to transmission on another wave?</td>
<td>Change to transmission on another wave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QTA</td>
<td>Shall I send each word or group twice?</td>
<td>Send each word or group twice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QTB</td>
<td>Shall I cancel telegram No. ..... as if it had not been sent?</td>
<td>Cancel telegram No. ..... as if it had not been sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do you agree with my number of words?</td>
<td>I do not agree with your number of words; I will repeat the first letter of each word and the first figure of each number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Question</td>
<td>Answer or advice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QTC</td>
<td>How many telegrams have you to send ?</td>
<td>I have ...... telegrams for you (or for ......).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QTE</td>
<td>What is my true bearing in relation to you ?</td>
<td>Your true bearing in relation to me is ..... degrees or .....</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>What is my true bearing in relation to ...... (call sign) ?</td>
<td>Your true bearing in relation to ..... (call sign) is ..... degrees at ..... (time) or .....</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>What is the true bearing of ..... (call sign) in relation to ..... (call sign) ?</td>
<td>The true bearing of ..... (call sign) in relation to ..... (call sign) is ..... degrees at ..... (time).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QTF</td>
<td>Will you give me the position of my station according to the bearings taken by the direction-finding stations which you control ?</td>
<td>The position of your station according to the bearings taken by the direction-finding stations which I control is ..... latitude ..... longitude.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QTG</td>
<td>Will you send your call sign for fifty seconds followed by a dash of ten seconds on ..... kc/s (or ..... m.) in order that I may take your bearing ?</td>
<td>I will send my call-sign for fifty seconds followed by a dash of ten seconds on ..... kc/s (or ..... m.) in order that you may take my bearing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QTH</td>
<td>What is your position in latitude and longitude (or by any other way of showing it) ?</td>
<td>My position is ..... latitude ..... longitude (or by any other way of showing it).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QTI</td>
<td>What is your true course ?</td>
<td>My true course is ..... degrees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QTJ</td>
<td>What is your speed ?</td>
<td>My speed is ..... knots (or ..... kilometres) per hour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QTM</td>
<td>Send radioelectric signals and submarine sound signals to enable me to fix my bearing and my distance.</td>
<td>I will send radioelectric signals and submarine sound signals to enable you to fix your bearing and your distance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QTO</td>
<td>Have you left dock (or port) ?</td>
<td>I have just left dock (or port).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QTP</td>
<td>Are you going to enter dock (or port) ?</td>
<td>I am going to enter dock (or port).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QTR</td>
<td>What is the exact time ?</td>
<td>The exact time is .....</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QTU</td>
<td>What are the hours during which your station is open ?</td>
<td>My station is open from ..... to .....</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUA</td>
<td>Have you news of ..... (call sign of the mobile station) ?</td>
<td>Here is news of ..... (call sign of the mobile station).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUB</td>
<td>Can you give me in this order, information concerning : visibility, height of clouds, ground wind for ..... (place of observation) ?</td>
<td>Here is the information requested .....</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUC</td>
<td>What is the last message received by you from ..... (call sign of the mobile station) ?</td>
<td>The last message received by me from ..... (call sign of the mobile station) is .....</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUD</td>
<td>Have you received the urgency signal sent by ..... (call sign of the mobile station) ?</td>
<td>I have received the urgency signal sent by ..... (call sign of the mobile station) at ..... (time).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUF</td>
<td>Have you received the distress signal sent by ..... (call sign of the mobile station) ?</td>
<td>I have received the distress signal sent by ..... (call sign of the mobile station) at ..... (time).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUG</td>
<td>Are you being forced to alight in the sea (or to land) ?</td>
<td>I am forced to alight (or land) at ..... (place).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### GENERAL RADIOCOMMUNICATION REGULATIONS, MADRID, 1932

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer or advice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QUH</td>
<td>Will you indicate the present barometric pressure at sea level?</td>
<td>The present barometric pressure at sea level is ...... (units).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUJ</td>
<td>Will you indicate the true course for me to follow, with no wind, to make for you?</td>
<td>The true course for you to follow, with no wind, to make for me is ...... degrees at ...... (time).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2. MISCELLANEOUS ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Indicator of private telegram in the mobile service (to be used as a prefix).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>Word or words.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA</td>
<td>All after ...... (to be used after a note of interrogation to ask for a repetition).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB</td>
<td>All before ...... (to be used after a note of interrogation to ask for a repetition).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AL</td>
<td>All that has just been sent (to be used after a note of interrogation to ask for a repetition).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BN</td>
<td>All between ...... (to be used after a note of interrogation to ask for a repetition).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BQ</td>
<td>A reply to an RQ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CL</td>
<td>I am closing my station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CS</td>
<td>Call sign (to be used to ask for a call sign or to have one repeated).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB</td>
<td>I cannot give you a bearing, you are not in the calibrated sector of this station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC</td>
<td>The minimum of your signal is suitable for the bearing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DF</td>
<td>Your bearing at ...... (time) was ...... degrees, in the doubtful sector of this station, with a possible error of two degrees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DG</td>
<td>Please advise me if you note an error in the bearing given.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DI</td>
<td>Bearing doubtful in consequence of the bad quality of your signal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DJ</td>
<td>Bearing doubtful because of interference.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DL</td>
<td>Your bearing at ...... (time) was ...... degrees in the doubtful sector of this station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DO</td>
<td>Bearing doubtful. Ask for another bearing later, or at ...... (time).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DP</td>
<td>Beyond 50 miles, the possible error of bearing may amount to two degrees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DS</td>
<td>Adjust your transmitter, the minimum of your signal is too broad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DT</td>
<td>I cannot furnish you with a bearing; the minimum of your signal is too broad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DY</td>
<td>This station is two-way; what is your approximate direction in degrees in relation to this station?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DZ</td>
<td>Your bearing is reciprocal (to be used only by the control station of a group of direction-finding stations when it is addressing other stations of the same group).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ER</td>
<td>Here ...... (to be used before the name of the mobile station in the sending of route indications).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GA</td>
<td>Resume sending (to be used more especially in the fixed service).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JM</td>
<td>If I may transmit, send a series of dashes. To stop my transmission, send a series of dots [not to be used on 500 k/8 (600 m.)].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MN</td>
<td>Minute or minutes (to be used to indicate the duration of a wait).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NW</td>
<td>I resume transmission (to be used more especially in the fixed service).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OK</td>
<td>Agreed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RQ</td>
<td>Designation of a request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA</td>
<td>Indicator preceding the name of an aircraft station <em>(to be used in the sending of particulars of flight).</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SF</td>
<td>Indicator preceding the name of an aeronautical station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SN</td>
<td>Indicator preceding the name of a coast station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SS</td>
<td>Indicator preceding the name of a ship station <em>(to be used in sending particulars of voyage).</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TR</td>
<td>Indicator used in sending particulars concerning a mobile station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UA</td>
<td>Are we agreed?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA</td>
<td>Word after ...... <em>(to be used after a note of interrogation to request a repetition).</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WB</td>
<td>Word before ...... <em>(to be used after a note of interrogation to request a repetition).</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XS</td>
<td>Atmospherics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YS</td>
<td>Your service message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABV</td>
<td>Repeat <em>(or I repeat)</em> the figures in abbreviated form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADR</td>
<td>Address <em>(to be used after a note of interrogation to request a repetition).</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFM</td>
<td>Confirm <em>(or I confirm).</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COL</td>
<td>Collate <em>(or I collate).</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITP</td>
<td>Stops <em>(punctuation) count.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSG</td>
<td>Telegram concerning the service of the ship <em>(to be used as a prefix).</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIL</td>
<td>I have nothing for you <em>(to be used after an abbreviation of the Q code to mean that the answer to the question put is negative).</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBL</td>
<td>Preamble <em>(to be used after a note of interrogation to request a repetition).</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REF</td>
<td>Referring to ...... <em>(or Refer to ......)</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPT</td>
<td>Repeat <em>(or I repeat)</em> <em>(to be used to ask for or to give repetition of all or part of the traffic, the relative particulars being sent after the abbreviation).</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIG</td>
<td>Signature <em>(to be used after a note of interrogation to request a repetition).</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVC</td>
<td>Indicator of service telegram concerning private traffic <em>(to be used as a prefix).</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TFC</td>
<td>Traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TXT</td>
<td>Text <em>(to be used after a note of interrogation to request a repetition).</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**APPENDIX 10.**

**Scale used to express the Strength of Signals.**

*(See Article 16.)*

1 = Hardly perceptible; unreadable.
2 = Weak; readable now and then.
3 = Fairly good; readable, but with difficulty.
4 = Good; readable.
5 = Very good; perfectly readable.
APPENDIX II.
(See Article 27.)

Statement of radiotelegrams exchanged with mobile stations of ................. nationality.
Year............... Month............... Land station..............

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Number of radiotelegrams</th>
<th>Number of words</th>
<th>The Admn. (X):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Credits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Debits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gold francs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gold francs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/S Ile de France</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Zone</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/S Paris</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>65</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/S Paris</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/S France</td>
<td>S/S Espagne</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Observations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>I urgent 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 urgent 15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPENDIX II.

PROCEDURE IN THE SERVICE OF LOW-POWER MOBILE RADIOTELEPHONE STATIONS.
(See Article 29.)

§ 1. The following procedure is given as an exemple (1):

1st. A calls:
Hullo B, hullo B, A calling, A calling, radiotelegram for you, radiotelegram for you, over.

2nd. B replies:
Hullo A, hullo A, B answering, B answering, send your radiotelegram, send your radiotelegram, over.

3rd. A replies:
Hullo B, A answering, radiotelegram begins from ... number ... number of words ... date ... time ... address ... text ... signature ..., Transmission of radiotelegram ends, I repeat, radiotelegram begins from ... number ..., number of words ..., date ..., time ..., address ..., text ..., signature ..., radiotelegram ends, over.

4th. B replies:
Hullo A, B answering, your radiotelegram begins from ... number ..., number of words ..., date ..., time ..., address ..., text ..., signature ..., Your radiotelegram ends, over.

(1) In the European telephone service, the use of the word "Hullo" is forbidden.
5th. A replies:
   Hullo B, A answering, correct, correct, switching off.

6th. A then breaks off the communication and both stations resume their normal watch.

Note: At the beginning of a communication, the calling formula is spoken twice by both the station calling and the station called. When communication has been established, it is spoken once only.

§ 2. So far as spelling of call signs, service abbreviations and words is necessary, the procedure shall be in conformity with the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figures to be indicated (?)</th>
<th>Letters to be spelt</th>
<th>Words to be used for spelling</th>
<th>Letters to be spelt</th>
<th>Words to be used for spelling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Amsterdam</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Oslo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Casablanca</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>Paris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Danemark</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Québec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Edison</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Roma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Santiago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Gallipoli</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Tripoli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Havana</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>Upsala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Italia</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Valencia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>Jérusalem</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Washington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comma</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>Kilogramme</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Xanthippe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fraction bar</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Yokohama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>Z</td>
<td>Zürich</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

§ 3. When the station receiving is certain that it has correctly received the radiotelegram, the repetition contemplated under 4 of § 1 is unnecessary, unless a collated radiotelegram is concerned. If repetition is dispensed with, station B acknowledges the receipt of the radiotelegram sent, in the following form:

   Hullo A, B answering, your radiotelegram duly received, over.

APPENDIX 13.

PROCEDURE FOR OBTAINING DIRECTION-FINDING BEARINGS.

(See Article 30.)

I. General Instructions.

A. Before calling one or more direction-finding stations, for the purpose of asking for a bearing, the mobile station must ascertain from the List of Stations:

1st. The call signs of the stations to be called to obtain the bearings desired.

2nd. The wave on which the direction-finding stations keep watch, and the wave or waves on which they take bearings.

3rd. The direction-finding stations which, being linked with it by special wires, can be grouped with the direction-finding station to be called.

(1) Each transmission of figures is preceded and followed by the words “as a number” spoken twice.

No. 3479
B. The procedure to be followed by the mobile station depends on varying circumstances. Generally, the following must be taken into account:

1st. If the direction-finding stations do not keep watch on the same wave, whether it be the wave on which bearings are taken or another wave, a separate request for the bearings must be made to each station or group of stations using a given wave.

2nd. If all the direction-finding stations concerned keep watch on the same wave, and if they are to take bearings on a common wave — which may be a wave other than the listening wave — they should all be called together, in order that the bearings may be taken by all the stations at the same time, on one and the same transmission.

3rd. If several direction-finding stations are grouped by means of special wires, only one of them must be called, even if all are furnished with transmitting apparatus. In that case, however, the mobile station must, if necessary, specify in the call, by means of the call signs, the direction-finding stations from which it wishes to obtain bearings.

II. Rules of Procedure.

A. The mobile station calls the direction-finding station or stations on the wave given in the List of Stations as their listening wave. It transmits the abbreviation QTE, which means:

"I wish to know my bearing in relation to the direction-finding station which I am calling,"

or

"I wish to know my bearing in relation to the direction-finding station or stations whose call signs follow,"

or

"I wish to know my bearing in relation to the direction-finding stations grouped under your control,"

and the call sign or signs necessary, and concludes by indicating, if necessary, the wave which it is going to use to enable its bearings to be taken. It then awaits instructions.

B. The direction-finding stations called prepare to take the bearing; if necessary, they warn the direction-finding stations with which they are linked. As soon as the direction-finding stations are ready, such of them as are provided with transmitting apparatus reply to the mobile station in the alphabetical order of their call signs, by giving their call sign followed by the letter K.

In the case of direction-finding stations which are grouped, the station called warns the other stations in the group and informs the mobile station as soon as the stations of the group are ready to take the bearing.

C. After having, if necessary, changed to its new transmitting wave, the mobile station replies by sending its call sign, together with any other signal needed, for a period sufficiently prolonged to permit the bearing to be taken.

D. The direction-finding station or stations which are satisfied with the operation transmit the signal QTE ("Your bearing in relation to me was . . . degrees"), preceded by the time of the observation and followed by a group of three figures (000 to 359), indicating in degrees the true bearing of the mobile station in relation to the direction-finding station.

If a direction-finding station is not satisfied with the operation, it requests the mobile station to repeat the transmission described under C.

E. As soon as the mobile station has received the result of the observation, it repeats the message to the direction-finding station, which then states that the repetition is correct or, if necessary, corrects it by repeating the message. When the direction-finding station is sure that the mobile station has correctly received the message, it transmits the signal "end of work." This signal is then repeated by the mobile station, as an intimation that the operation is finished.

F. The particulars of (a) the signal to be used to obtain the bearing, (b) the duration of the transmission to be made by the mobile station, and (c) the time used by the direction-finding station in question are given in the List of Stations.

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APPENDIX 14.

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE FOR RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS (C.C.I.R.)

(See Article 31.)

Article 1.

By "Managing Administration" is meant the Administration which is charged with organising a meeting of the C.C.I.R. The Managing Administration begins to undertake the work of the C.C.I.R. five months after the closing of the meeting which it has organised.

Article 2.

The Managing Administration fixes the place and the definite date of the meeting which it is charged with organising. At least six months before that date, the Managing Administration addresses invitations for this meeting to all the Administrations of the International Telecommunication Union and through their intermediary to the companies, groups of companies and the international radioelectric organisations referred to in Article 31 of the General Radiocommunication Regulations.

Article 3.

§ 1. The first meeting of the plenary assembly is opened by the Managing Administration. This assembly sets up the necessary committees and divides among them, in classes, the questions to be dealt with. It chooses also the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the C.C.I.R.; and the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman or Vice-Chairmen of each committee.

§ 2. The Chairman of the C.C.I.R. has charge of the plenary sessions; he undertakes in addition the general control of the work of the meeting. The Vice-Chairmen assist the Chairmen and take their places in case of absence.

Article 4.

The secretariat of the meeting of the C.C.I.R. is provided by the Managing Administration, with the collaboration of the Bureau of the Union.

Article 5.

In principle, the minutes and reports record the views of the delegates only as regards their principal points. Each delegate has, however, the right to require the insertion in the minutes or the reports of any statement which he has made, either in the form of a summary or in full, on condition that he supplies the text by the morning after the end of the session at the latest.

Article 6.

§ 1. A delegation which is prevented by a serious reason from being present at sessions has the right to entrust its vote or votes to another delegation. The same delegation may not, however, combine and exercise, in such circumstances, the votes of more than two delegations, including its own vote or votes.

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§ 2. A proposal is not adopted unless it receives a clear majority of the votes cast; if the votes are equal, it is rejected. The number of delegations which have voted for and the number of those which have voted against the proposal is recorded in the minutes.

§ 3. Voting takes place either by raising the hand or, at the request of a delegation, by roll call, in the alphabetical order of the French names of the participating countries. In the latter case, the minutes shall indicate the delegations which have voted for and those which have voted against the proposal.

Article 7.

§ 1. The committees set up by the plenary session may divide themselves into sub-committees, and the sub-committees into sub-sub-committees.

§ 2. The Chairman of a committee proposes for the approval of the relative committee the name of the Chairman of each sub-committee and sub-sub-committee. The committees, sub-committees and sub-sub-committees themselves nominate their reporters.

§ 3. The various "avis" adopted by the committees must bear the word "unanimously" if the "avis" received the approval of all those voting, or the words "by a majority" if the "avis" was adopted by a majority.

Article 8.

The Bureau of the Union takes part in the various operations of the C.C.I.R. with a view to centralising and publishing a general documentation for the use of the Administrations.

Article 9.

§ 1. At the closing session of the plenary assembly, the Chairman announces the list of "avis" and a list of questions which remain for solution and of new questions submitted by the committees.

§ 2. The Chairman establishes, if necessary, the definite adoption of the various "avis" issued. If voting is necessary in the plenary assembly, the words "unanimously" or "by a majority" are used in connexion with such voting.

§ 3. The questions remaining unsolved and new questions are recorded by the Chairman, if the meeting agrees that the study of them should be pursued. The Chairman then asks which Administrations desire to undertake the preparation of proposals relating to these questions and which other Administrations or radioelectric operating enterprises are prepared to co-operate in the work. According to the replies, he draws up an official list of the questions to be included in the agenda for the following meeting, with particulars of the centralising Administrations and the collaborating Administrations and private enterprises operating radioelectric communications. This list is included in the minutes of the session.

§ 4. In the same session of the plenary assembly, the C.C.I.R., at the request or with the consent of the delegation concerned, designates the Administration which will summon the next meeting and the approximate date of this meeting.

Article 10.

§ 1. After the closing of the meeting, the preparation of the questions assigned for study is entrusted to the Administration chosen to organise the next meeting (new Managing Administration). Matters still in hand are, however, entrusted to the former Managing Administration, which is charged with concluding them in collaboration with the Bureau of the Union.

§ 2. The former Managing Administration transmits the documents to the new Managing Administration, at latest five months after the closing of its meeting.
Article 11.

After the end of a meeting, all the other questions which the Administrations and radioelectric operating companies desire to submit to the Committee are addressed to the new Managing Administration. This Administration includes these questions in the agenda for the next meeting. A question may not, however, be included therein if it has not been communicated to the Managing Administration at least six months before the date of the meeting.

Article 12.

§ 1. All the documents relating to a meeting, sent before this meeting to the Managing Administration or presented during the meeting, are printed and distributed by the Bureau of the Union in collaboration with the Managing Administration.

§ 2. When the study of a question has been entrusted to a centralising Administration, it rests with that Administration to take the necessary steps for proceeding with the study of the question. The collaborating Administrations and radioelectric operating companies must send their reports on the question direct to the centralising Administration, six months before the date of the meeting of the C.C.I.R., in order that the said Administration may take them into account in its general report and in its proposals.

§ 3. The Administrations and the radioelectric operating companies are, however, free to send a copy of their report to the Bureau of the Union also, if they desire that these reports should be communicated immediately and separately, through the medium of the Bureau, to all the Administrations and companies concerned.

Article 13.

The Managing Administration may correspond direct with the Administrations and the radioelectric operating companies considered capable of collaborating in the tasks of the Committee. It sends at least one copy of the documents to the Bureau of the Union.
FINAL PROTOCOL

TO THE GENERAL RADIOCOMMUNICATION REGULATIONS ANNEXED TO THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION. SIGNED AT MADRID, DECEMBER 9TH, 1932.

At the moment of proceeding to the signature of the General Radiocommunication Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries take note of the following declarations:

I.

The Plenipotentiaries of Germany formally declare that their Government reserves to itself the right to continue the use of the waves of 105 kc/s (2,857 m.) and 117.5 kc/s (2,553 m.) for certain special press services carried out by radiotelephony.

II.

The Plenipotentiaries of the Dutch East Indies formally declare that their Government reserves to itself the right not to permit mobile stations of its country to apply the provisions of the last two sentences of Article 26, § 1 (i), of the General Regulations concerning the retransmission of radiotelegrams through a mobile station, with the sole object of accelerating or facilitating transmission, instead of transmitting them to the nearest land station.

III.

The Plenipotentiaries of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics formally declare that their Government reserves to itself the right to use the following bands of frequencies for the services enumerated below:

- 150 to 285 kc/s (2,000 to 1,053 m.) broadcasting
- 285 to 315 kc/s (1,053 to 952 m.) radiobeacons
- 315 to 340 kc/s (952 to 882 m.) aeronautical services and direction-finding
- 340 to 420 kc/s (882 to 714 m.) broadcasting
- 515 to 550 kc/s (583 to 545 m.) aeronautical services
- 9,600 to 9,700 kc/s (31.25 to 30.93 m.) broadcasting
- 11,700 to 11,900 kc/s (25.64 to 25.21 m.) fixed services
- 12,100 to 12,300 kc/s (24.79 to 24.39 m.) broadcasting
- 15,350 to 15,450 kc/s (19.54 to 19.42 m.) broadcasting
- 17,800 to 17,850 kc/s (16.85 to 16.81 m.) broadcasting
- 21,550 to 21,750 kc/s (13.92 to 13.79 m.) broadcasting

IV.

With reference to the declaration made in the present Protocol by the Plenipotentiaries of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the use of certain bands of frequencies, the Plenipotentiaries of China formally declare that their Government reserves to itself the right to take all the measures which may be necessary to protect their radiocommunications from any
interference which may be caused by the putting into force of the aforesaid reservations of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

V.

The Plenipotentiaries of Hungary formally declare that in consequence of the reservation by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics relating to Article 7 of the General Radiocommunication Regulations (distribution and use of frequencies), their Government reserves to itself the right not to apply the provisions of § 5 (2) of the Article in question, if the emissions from stations established by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in pursuance of its reservation, interfere seriously with the emissions from Hungarian stations.

VI.

With reference to the declaration made in the present Protocol by the Plenipotentiaries of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the use of certain bands of frequencies, the Plenipotentiaries of Japan formally declare that their Government reserves to itself for Japan, Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the Leased Territory of Kwantung and the South Seas Islands under Japanese Mandate the right to take all the measures which may be necessary to protect their radiocommunications from any interference which may be caused by the putting into force of the aforesaid reservations of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

VII.

The Plenipotentiaries of Poland and Roumania, in view of the reservations already formulated on the subject of the use of certain bands of frequencies, formally declare that in the event of a satisfactory regional arrangement (European Conference) or a satisfactory special arrangement not being concluded, each of their Governments reserves to itself the right to make, if necessary, certain exceptions so far as concerns the use for aeronautical services of certain frequencies outside the bands assigned by Article 7 of the General Radiocommunication Regulations, in agreement with the neighbouring countries concerned, and, in particular, not to observe the delay prescribed in § 5 (2) of that Article, in order to safeguard the fundamental needs of these services against any interference which may be caused by the putting into force of the reservations mentioned above.

In witness whereof the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have drawn up the present Protocol and have signed it in a single copy, which shall remain in the archives of the Government of Spain and of which a copy shall be sent to each Government which has signed the Protocol in question.

Done at Madrid, the 9th of December 1932.

[The signatures follow.]

[The countries which have signed the Final Protocol are the same as those which have signed the General Radiocommunication Regulations (see pages 375 to 389). In the case of Poland, however, only Mr. Kowalski and Mr. Krulisz have signed.]
1 Traduction. — Translation.


Official text in French. These Regulations were communicated by the Spanish Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne; by the Netherlands Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne; and by the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Panama. The registration of these Regulations took place August 30th, 1934.

Article 1.

Application of the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations to Radio-Communications.

§ 1. The provisions of the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations are applicable to radio-communications in so far as the provisions of the Radio-communication Regulations do not dispose otherwise.

§ 2. (1) Radiotelegrams are drawn up and treated in conformity with the rules provided in the Telegraph Regulations for telegrams, with the exceptions mentioned in the following Articles.

(2) The use of groups of letters from the International Code of Signals is permitted in radiotelegrams exchanged with ships.

§ 3. Since the word RADIO or AERADIO, as the case may be, is always added in the List of Stations to the name of the land station mentioned in the address of radiotelegrams, this word must not be given, as a service indication at the beginning of the preamble, in the transmission of a radiotelegram.

Article 2.

Charges.

§ 1. The charge for a radiotelegram originating in or destined for a mobile station, or exchanged between mobile stations, comprises, according to circumstances:

(a) The ship or aircraft charge accruing to the mobile station of origin or destination, or to both of these stations;
(b) The land station charge or charges [see § 3 (2)] accruing to the land station or stations which participate in the transmission;
(c) The charge for transmission over the general telecommunication system, calculated in accordance with the ordinary rules;
(d) The charge in respect of accessory services requested by the sender.

§ 2. (1) The land station charge and the ship or aircraft charge are fixed on the basis of a word rate, pure and simple, with no minimum charge.

1 Traduction du Foreign Office de Sa Majesté britannique. 1 Translation of His Britannic Majesty’s Foreign Office.

2 Came into force January 1st, 1934 (see the list of ratifications and accessions, pages 481 to 485, of this Volume).
(2) The maximum land station charge is sixty centimes (0 fr. 60) per word; the maximum ship or aircraft charge is forty centimes (0 fr. 40) per word.

(3) The land station or ship or aircraft charges in respect of radiotelegrams concerning stations not yet included in the List of Stations may be fixed by the charging office of its own accord at the maxima mentioned above.

(4) Each Administration, however, reserves to itself the right to fix and authorise land station or aircraft station charges higher than the maxima indicated above, in the case of land or aircraft stations which are exceptionally costly on account of their installation or working.

(5) The radiotelegraph charge for CDE radiotelegrams is reduced in the same proportions as the telegraph charge for these same radiotelegrams.

(6) In traffic between ship stations direct or through the intermediary of a single coast station, the charge to be applied to CDE radiotelegrams is always equal to six-tenths (6/10ths) of the full charge.

(7) The reduction given is always applicable to the charges, if any, for radiotelegraph retransmission.

(8) The minimum charge equal to the charge for five words, mentioned in Article 26, § 3 (a), of the Telegraph Regulations, is not applicable to the radiotelegraph parcours of radiotelegrams.

§ 3. (1) When a single land station is used as an intermediary between mobile stations, only one land station charge is collected. If the land station charge applicable to traffic with the mobile station of origin is different from that applicable to traffic with the mobile station of destination, the higher of these two charges is collected. In addition, a territorial telegraph charge may be collected equal to that indicated in § 5 below, as applicable to transmission over the telecommunication system.

(2) When, at the request of the sender, two land stations are used as intermediaries between two mobile stations, the land station charge of each station is collected and also the telegraph charge in respect of the section between the two stations.

§ 4. The retransmission service and charges are regulated by Article 7 of the present Regulations.

§ 5. (1) Where radiotelegrams originating in or destined for a country are exchanged direct with land stations of that country, the telegraph charge applicable to the transmission over the internal telecommunication system of that country is, in principle, calculated on the basis of a word rate, pure and simple, without collection of a minimum charge. This rate is notified in gold francs to the Bureau of the Union by the Administration to which the land stations are subject.

(2) When a country finds itself obliged to apply a minimum charge by reason of the fact that its internal telecommunication system is not operated by the Government, it must so inform the Bureau of the Union, which mentions in the List of Stations the amount of this minimum charge following the indication of the rate per word. In the absence of such note, the charge to be applied is the word rate, pure and simple, without a minimum.

§ 6. The country on whose territory is established a land station serving as intermediary for the exchange of radiotelegrams between a mobile station and another country is considered, so far as concerns the application of telegraph charges, as the country of origin or destination of the radiotelegrams, and not as a transit country.

§ 7. The total charge for radiotelegrams is collected from the sender, with the exception of:

1st. Express charges to be collected on delivery [Article 62, § 5 (2), of the Telegraph Regulations];

2nd. The charges applicable to inadmissible combinations or alterations of words, observed by the office or mobile station of destination (Article 23, § 1, of the Telegraph Regulations); these charges are collected from the addressee.

§ 8. The counting of words by the office of origin is decisive in the case of radiotelegrams destined for mobile stations, and that of the mobile station of origin is decisive in the case of radiotelegrams originating in mobile stations, for the purpose both of transmission and of the
international accounts. Nevertheless, when a radiotelegram is expressed wholly or partly either in one of the languages of the country of destination, in the case of radiotelegrams originating in mobile stations, or in one of the languages of the country to which the mobile station is subject, in the case of radiotelegrams destined for mobile stations, and when the radiotelegram contains combinations or alterations of words contrary to the usage of that language, the office or the mobile station of destination, as the case may be, has the right to recover from the addressee the amount of the charge not collected. Where payment is refused, the radiotelegram may be withheld.

§ 9. No charge in respect of radioelectric transmission in the mobile service is made for radiotelegrams of immediate general interest, which fall within the following classes:

(a) Distress messages and replies thereto;
(b) Messages originating in mobile stations notifying the presence of iceberg, derelicts and mines, or announcing cyclones and storms;
(c) Messages announcing unexpected phenomena threatening air navigation or the sudden occurrence of obstacles in aerodromes;
(d) Messages originating in mobile stations notifying sudden changes in the position of buoys, working of lighthouses, devices connected with buoyage, etc.;
(e) Service messages relating to the mobile services.

§ 10. (1) The land station and ship or aircraft charges are reduced by 50 per cent. for press radiotelegrams originating in a ship or aircraft station and destined for places on land. These radiotelegrams are subjected to the conditions of admission laid down for press telegrams by the International Telegraph Regulations. For those addressed to a destination in the country of the land station, the telegraph charge to be collected is one half of the telegraph charge applicable to an ordinary radiotelegram.

(2) Press radiotelegrams destined for a country other than that of the land station are subject to the press rate in force between the country of the land station and the country of destination.

§ 11. (1) (a) Land station and ship or aircraft charges applicable to meteorological radiotelegrams are reduced by at least 50 per cent. in all relations.
(b) For land stations, the date on which this provision shall be put into force will be fixed by agreement between the Administrations and operating companies on the one hand and the official meteorological services concerned on the other hand.
(2) (a) The term "meteorological radiotelegram" means a radiotelegram, sent by an official meteorological service or by a station having official relations with such a service and addressed to such a service or station, containing exclusively meteorological observations or meteorological forecasts.
(b) These radiotelegrams must bear at the beginning of the address the paid service indication = OBS =.

(3) If requested, the sender must declare that the text of his radiotelegram complies with the above conditions.

§ 12. Mobile stations must be acquainted with the tariffs necessary for charging radiotelegrams. They are, however, authorised, where necessary, to obtain such information from land stations; rates furnished by land stations are expressed in gold francs.

§ 13. (1) New charges and modifications, either general or particular, concerning tariffs are not effective until 15 days after their notification by the Bureau of the Union (date of despatch not included) and are not applicable until the first or sixteenth day of the month, whichever date next follows the last day of this period.
(2) For radiotelegrams originating in mobile stations, however, alterations in charges are not effective until a month after the period provided in sub-paragraph (1).
(3) The provisions of the above sub-paragraph do not admit of any exceptions.
Article 3.

Order of Priority of Communications in the Mobile Service.

The order of priority of the radiocommunications referred to under number 6 of Article 24 of the General Regulations is, in principle, as follows:

1st. Government radiotelegrams;
2nd. Radiotelegrams relating to the navigation, movements and needs of ships, to the safety and regularity of aircraft services, and weather observation messages destined for an official meteorological service;
3rd. Service radiotelegrams relating to the working of the radiocommunication service or to radiotelegrams previously exchanged;
4th. Public correspondence.

Article 4.

Time of Handing-in of Radiotelegrams.

§ 1. In the transmission of radiotelegrams originating in a mobile station, the date and the time of handing-in at this station are given in the preamble.

§ 2. For the purpose of indicating the time of handing-in of radiotelegrams accepted in mobile stations, the accepting officer takes Greenwich mean time and uses the notation of the twenty-four hour system. The time is always expressed and transmitted by means of four figures (0000 to 2400).

§ 3. Nevertheless, the Administrations of countries situated outside zone "A" (Appendix 5) may authorise ship stations passing along the coasts of their countries to use zone time for giving, by a group of four figures, the time of handing-in, and in that case the group must be followed by the letter F.

Article 5.

Address of Radiotelegrams.

§ 1. (r) The address of radiotelegrams destined for mobile stations must be as complete as possible; it must be drawn up as follows:

(a) Name or rank of the addressee, with supplementary particulars, if necessary;
(b) Name of the ship station or, in the case of other mobile stations, call sign as it appears in the appropriate List of Stations;
(c) Name of the land station through which the message is to be forwarded as it appears in the List of Stations.

(2) The name and call sign required under § 1 (r) (b) may, however, be replaced, at the risk of the sender, by particulars of the passage made by such mobile station, indicated by the names of the ports of departure and of destination, or by any equivalent indication.

(3) In the address, the name of the mobile station and that of the land station, written as they appear in the relative Lists of Stations are, in all cases and independent of their length, each counted as one word.

§ 2. (r) Mobile stations not provided with the Official List of Telegraph Offices may add to the name of the telegraph office of destination the name of the territorial sub-division and, if necessary, the name of the country of destination, if it is doubtful whether without this addition the message could be correctly routed without hesitation.

(2) In that case, the name of the telegraph office and the supplementary particulars are counted and charged for as a single word. The land station operator receiving the radiotelegram retains or deletes these particulars, or amends the name of the office of destination in accordance with what is necessary or sufficient for routing the radiotelegram to its proper destination.
Article 6.

DOUBTFUL RECEIPT. TRANSMISSION BY "AMPLIATION".

LONG-DISTANCE RADIOLUMMUNICATIONS.

§ 1. (1) In the mobile service, when communication becomes difficult, the two stations in communication make every effort to complete the radiotelegram in course of transmission. The receiving station may request not more than two repetitions of a radiotelegram of which the reception is doubtful. If this triple transmission is ineffective, the radiotelegram is kept on hand in case a favourable opportunity for completing its transmission occurs.

(2) If the transmitting station considers that it will not be possible to re-establish communication with the receiving station within twenty-four hours, it proceeds as follows:

(a) If the transmitting station is a mobile station.

It immediately informs the sender of the reason for the non-transmission of his radiotelegram. The sender may then ask:

1st. That the radiotelegram be transmitted through another land station or through other mobile stations;

2nd. That the radiotelegram be held until it can be transmitted without additional charge;

3rd. That the radiotelegram be cancelled.

(b) If the transmitting station is a land station.

It applies the provisions of Article 9 of the present Regulations to the radiotelegram.

§ 2. When a mobile station subsequently transmits a radiotelegram thus held to the land station which incompletely received it, this new transmission must bear the service instruction "ampliation" in the preamble of the radiotelegram or, if the radiotelegram is transmitted to another land station subject to the same Administration or the same private enterprise, the new transmission must bear the service instruction "ampliation via . . ." (insert here the call sign of the land station to which the radiotelegram was transmitted in the first place), and the Administration or private enterprise in question may claim only the charges relating to a single transmission. The additional charges resulting from the transmission of the radiotelegram over the routes of the general communications system between this "other land station" through which the radiotelegram has been forwarded and the office of destination may be claimed by the other land station from the mobile station of origin.

§ 3. When the land station designated in the address as the station by which the radiotelegram is to be forwarded cannot reach the mobile station of destination, and has reason to suppose that such mobile station is within range of another land station of the Administration or private enterprise to which it is itself subject, it may, if no additional charge is incurred thereby, forward the radiotelegram to this other land station.

§ 4. (1) A station of the mobile service which has received a radiotelegram and has been unable to acknowledge its receipt in the usual way must take the first favourable opportunity to give the acknowledgment.

(2) When the acknowledgment of receipt of a radiotelegram exchanged between a mobile station and a land station cannot be given direct, it is forwarded through another mobile or land station, if the latter is able to communicate with the station which has transmitted the radiotelegram in question. In all cases, no additional charges must result.

§ 5. (1) The Administrations reserve the right to organize a long-distance radiocommunication service between land stations and mobile stations, with deferred acknowledgment of receipt or without any acknowledgment of receipt.

(2) When there is doubt about the accuracy of any part of a radiotelegram transmitted under either of these systems, the indication "doubtful reception" is entered on the copy delivered
to the addressee, and the doubtful words or groups of words are underlined. If words are missing, blanks are left in the places where these words should be.

3. In the long-distance radiocommunication service with deferred acknowledgment of receipt, when the transmitting land station has not, within a period of 5 days, received the acknowledgment of receipt of a radiotelegram sent by it, the station notifies the office of origin of the radiotelegram. The repayment of the land station and ship (or aircraft) charges must be postponed until the office of origin has ascertained from the land station in question that an acknowledgment of receipt has not been received later up to a period of one month.

**Article 7.**

**Retransmission by Mobile Stations.**

A. **Retransmission at the request of the sender.**

§ 1. Stations of the mobile service must, if the sender so requests, serve as intermediaries for the exchange of radiotelegrams originating in or destined for other stations of the mobile service; the number of intermediary stations of the mobile service is, however, limited to two.

§ 2. The transit charge, whether two intermediary stations are concerned or only one, is fixed uniformly at forty centimes (0 fr. 40) per word pure and simple, without the collection of a minimum charge. When two stations of the mobile service have participated, this charge is divided equally between them.

§ 3. Radiotelegrams forwarded as described above must bear, before the address, the paid service indication = RM = (retransmission).

B. **Routine retransmission.**

§ 4. (1) When a land station cannot reach the mobile station for which a radiotelegram is destined and no payment for retransmission of the radiotelegram has been deposited by the sender, the land station may, in order to forward the radiotelegram to its destination, have recourse to the help of another mobile station, provided that the latter consents. The radiotelegram is then transmitted to this other mobile station. The help of the latter is given free of charge.

(2) The same provision is also applicable in the direction mobile station to land station, in case of necessity.

(3) For a radiotelegram thus forwarded to be considered as received at its destination, the station which has made use of this indirect route must have obtained the regulation acknowledgment of receipt, either direct or by an indirect route, from the mobile station for which the radiotelegram was destined or from the land station to which it was to be forwarded, as the case may be.

**Article 8.**

**Advice of Non-Delivery.**

§ 1. When, for any cause, a radiotelegram originating in a mobile station and destined for a place on land cannot be delivered to the addressee, a notice of non-delivery is issued addressed to the land station which received the radiotelegram. The land station, after verifying the address, forwards the notice, if possible, to the mobile station by way, when necessary, of another land station of the same country or of a neighbouring country, in so far as existing conditions or special agreements, if any, permit.

§ 2. When a radiotelegram received at a mobile station cannot be delivered, that station so informs the office or mobile station of origin by a service advice. In the case of a radiotelegram coming from land, this service advice is sent, whenever possible, to the land station through which the radiotelegram passed or, if necessary, to another land station of the same country or of a neighbouring country, in so far as existing conditions or special agreements, if any, permit.
Article 9.

Period of Retention of Radiotelegrams at Land Stations.

§ 1. (1) The sender of a radiotelegram destined for a ship at sea may fix the number of days during which the radiotelegram is to be held at the disposal of the ship by the coast station.

(2) In that case, he writes before the address the paid service indication "x jours" or = Jx = specifying the number of days, including that on which the radiotelegram was despatched.

§ 2. (1) When the mobile station to which a radiotelegram is addressed has not notified its presence to the land station within the time specified by the sender, or, in the absence of such indication, by the morning of the third day following the date of handing-in, the land station informs the office of origin, which notifies the sender. The latter may ask, by paid service message, telegraphic or postal, addressed to the land station, that his radiotelegram be kept until the end of the fourteenth day, counting from the day of handing-in (not including day of handing-in); in the absence of such request, the radiotelegram is treated as undelivered at the end of the seventh day (not including the day of handing-in).

(2) The lapse of any of the periods mentioned above is ignored if the land station is sure that the mobile station will soon come within its range.

§ 3. (1) On the other hand, the lapse of those periods is not awaited when the land station is sure that the mobile station being in course of a voyage either has definitely left its radius of action or will not enter it. If it supposes that no other land station of the Administration or of the private enterprise to which it is subject is in touch with the mobile station or will come into touch with it, the land station cancels the radiotelegram in so far as concerns the section between itself and the mobile station, and informs the office of origin, which notifies the sender. In the contrary case, the land station forwards the radiotelegram to the land station believed to be in touch with the mobile station, provided, however, that no additional charge results therefrom.

(2) The land station which carries out the redirection by wire alters the address of the radiotelegram by placing after the name of the mobile station that of the new land station charged with the transmission and inserting at the end of the preamble the service instruction "redirected from X . . . . Radio", which must be transmitted throughout the course of the radiotelegram.

§ 4. When a radiotelegram cannot be transmitted to a mobile station owing to the arrival of the latter in a port near the land station, the latter station may, according to circumstances, forward the radiotelegram to the mobile station by other means of communication, at the same time informing the office of origin by service advice of the delivery. In this case, the land station charge is retained by the Administration to which the land station is subject and the ship (or aircraft) charge is refunded to the sender by the Administration to which the office of origin is subject.

Article 10.

Radiotelegrams to be Forwarded by Ordinary Post or by Air Mail.

§ 1. Each Administration may, as regards stations in the mobile service under its own jurisdiction, organise, subject to such Regulations and charges as it may think fit, a service of radiotelegrams forwarded by ordinary post or by air mail. The participation of other Administrations in such service is arranged, by special agreement, where necessary.

§ 2. Such radiotelegrams do not admit of any retransmission in the mobile service.
Article II.
SPECIAL RADIOTELEGRAMS.

§ 1. The following only are admitted, subject to the proviso that the Administrations concerned accept them:

1. Radiotelegrams with prepaid replies (*);
2. Radiotelegrams to be collated;
3. Radiotelegrams to be delivered by express;
4. Radiotelegrams to be delivered by post;
5. Radiotelegrams with multiple addresses;
6. Radiotelegrams with notification of delivery, but only so far as concerns the notification of the date and time at which the land station has transmitted the radiotelegram to the mobile station of destination;
7. Paid service advices, except those asking for repetition or information; the latter advices are, however, admitted if they are sent through the land station which has transmitted the original radiotelegram. All paid service advices are admitted over the general telecommunication system;
8. Urgent radiotelegrams, but only over the general telecommunication system;
9. Press radiotelegrams originating in mobile stations and destined for places on land;
10. Meteorological radiotelegrams (OBS).

§ 2. Radiotelegrams are not admitted as deferred radiotelegrams or as letter-telegrams.

Article 12.

RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS TO SEVERAL DESTINATIONS.

§ 1. (1) The Administrations reserve to themselves the right to organise services for the transmission of radiocommunications to several destinations by wireless telegraphy or wireless telephony.

2. Only those senders and addressers who satisfy the provisions and conditions laid down specially by the respective Administrations are allowed to participate in these services.

3. These radiocommunications must consist only of information and news relating to politics, commerce, etc., and must not contain any passage, advertisement, or communication having a private character.

§ 2. (1) (a) The sender is bound to communicate to the Administration of the country of emission the addresses of the intended recipients. This Administration communicates to the other Administrations the address of the persons residing in their territory for whom the radiocommunications are intended.

(b) It notifies, in addition, in respect of each addressee, the date fixed for the first reception, the name of the emitting station and the address of the sender. The Administrations notify to one another any changes which occur in the number and the addresses of the senders and recipients of the messages.

2. The Administration of the country of reception decides whether or not to authorise the addressees designated by the sender to receive the radiocommunications, and makes the necessary notification to the Administration of the country of emission.

(*) The reply voucher issued on board a ship gives the right to send, within the limit of its value, a radiotelegram to any destination, but only from the ship station which issued the voucher.
(3) Each Administration takes, so far as practicable, suitable measures to ensure that only the stations authorised for this special service of communication make use of the radiocommunications in question and then only of those intended for them. The provisions of Article 24 of the Convention relating to the secrecy of telecommunication apply to these radiocommunications.

§ 3. (1) These radiocommunications are transmitted at fixed times and bear, as the address, an arbitrary word placed immediately before the text.
(2) They may be expressed either in plain language or in secret language, in accordance with the decision of the Administrations of the countries of emission and of reception. In the absence of special arrangements between the Administrations concerned, the only languages authorised for plain language are French, one of the languages designated by the country of emission or one of the languages of one of the countries of reception. The Administrations of the countries of emission and of reception reserve to themselves the right to require the deposit of the codes used.

§ 4. (1) The charge to be collected from the sender is fixed by the Administration of the country of emission.
(2) The addressees of these radiocommunications may be subjected by the Administration of their country, apart from any charges levied for the establishment and working of private receiving stations, to the payment of a telegraph or telephone charge of which the amount and the method of assessment are fixed by that Administration.
(3) The charges for these radiocommunications do not enter into the international accounts.

Article 13.

ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS.

The present Additional Regulations shall enter into force on the first of January nineteen hundred and thirty-four.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed these Regulations in a single copy, which will remain deposited in the archives of the Government of Spain and of which a copy will be delivered to each Government.

Done at Madrid, the 9th of December 1932.

[The signatures follow.]

[The countries which have signed the Additional Radiocommunication Regulations are the same as those which have signed the General Radiocommunication Regulations (see pages 375 to 389), with the exception of Canada, the United States of America and Nicaragua.]
ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL, MADRID, 1932

1 Traduction. — Translation.


French official text communicated by the Spanish Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne. The registration of this Protocol took place August 30th, 1934.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of: Germany; Austria; Belgium; Vatican City State; Swiss Confederation; Denmark; Free City of Danzig; Egypt; Spain and the Spanish zone of Morocco; Finland; France and Algeria, Morocco, Tunis; the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Greece; Hungary; Irish Free State; Iceland; Italy; Cyrenaica and Tripolitania; Latvia; Lithuania; Norway; the Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Roumanía; Sweden; Czechoslovakia; Turkey; the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; and Yugoslavia,

In virtue of the provisions of Article 14 of the International Radiotelegraph Convention of Washington, have, by common accord, drawn up the following Additional Protocol:

CHAPTER I.

Composition and Functions of the European Conference.

§ 1.

A Conference of the Governments of the European region will be held before the entry into force of the General Radiocommunication Regulations of Madrid with the object of concluding an agreement concerning the allocation of frequencies to the various broadcasting stations of this region and the fixing of the methods of using the frequencies thus assigned. This Conference will be composed of representatives of all the countries comprised in the region in question, which have acceded to the Radiotelegraph Conventions of Berlin (1906), London (1912), or Washington (1927).

Any Government of an extra-European country shall have the right to be represented at the European Conference by observers who shall be permitted to assist at all meetings of this Conference and of its committees and sub-committees, and to take part in the discussions on all questions which they consider affect the rights of the radioelectric services of their countries.

The following international organisations may be admitted to the European Conference, if they so request:

U.I.R. (International Broadcasting Union);
C.I.N.A. (International Commission for Air Navigation);

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1 Traduction du Foreign Office de Sa Majesté britannique.
1 Translation of His Britannic Majesty’s Foreign Office.
C.I.R. (International Radio-Maritime Committee);  
U.R.S.I. (International Scientific Radioelectric Union);  
International Shipping Conference.

These organisations are consultative only.

§ 2.

The Conference, complying with the relative provisions of Article 7 of the General Radiocommunication Regulations of Madrid, will allocate the frequencies referred to in the preceding paragraph, either in the bands authorised for broadcasting services or, by exception, outside these bands. It will deal with any connected questions.

§ 3.

In taking its decisions, this Conference shall have regard to the needs of all the countries in the European region.

The Conference will do its utmost to assign to each country in the European region waves permitting it to ensure a national service of reasonably satisfactory quality, regard being had, so far as possible, to the existing situation.

Where it is not possible to assign a frequency below 550 kc/s (wave-length above 545 m.), either in the bands authorised for broadcasting services or, by exception, outside these bands, to certain countries of which the size and orographical structure may warrant such an allocation, these countries shall, so far as possible, receive a frequency from amongst the lowest in the band from 550 to 1,500 kc/s (a wave-length amongst the longest in the band from 545 to 200 m.).

The undersigned Governments recognise that, in order to attain this result, it may be necessary for them to consent to sacrifices in the common interest.

CHAPTER II.
PREPARATION FOR THE EUROPEAN CONFERENCE.

§ 4.

The Government of the Swiss Confederation is charged with convoking and preparing the European Conference.

A plan of allocation of frequencies to broadcasting stations will be presented by the International Broadcasting Union (U.I.R.) to the Managing Government (Government of the Swiss Confederation) by the 15th of March, 1933, at the latest, and will be communicated by the latter to all the Governments of the European region through the medium of the International Bureau of the Telegraph Union.

After the distribution of the report of the U.I.R., each Government concerned shall have the right to present its observations, amendments and counter-proposals to the Managing Government, with a view to their communication to the other Governments of the European region, and also to the U.I.R.

The Managing Government shall present to the Conference a report on the question as a whole.

§ 5.

The Conference shall meet as soon as possible and by the 1st of June, 1933, at the latest.

§ 6.

The undersigned Governments shall furnish to the Managing Government, either at the request of the latter or of their own initiative, during the whole period of the preparatory work, all information capable of assisting in the preparation of the European Conference.
CHAPTER III.
Special Provisions.

§ 7.
In its decisions relative to the allocation of frequencies to the various broadcasting stations, the European Conference shall apply the rules of the General Radio-communication Regulations of Madrid destined to regulate and to ensure the better working of broadcasting services. The Conference shall fix the upper limit of unmodulated power measured in the aerial, capable of being used by each station for the frequency in question, and the upper limit of the field-strength of the carrier wave during daylight at the most remote frontier and also at the nearest frontier. In its decisions on this point, it shall take as a guide the particulars contained in the document annexed to the present Protocol.

The arrangement adopted at the Conference shall include, amongst the general rules to be observed in future, provisions similar to those mentioned above and also a clause corresponding to sub-paragraph (5) of § 5 of Article 7 of the General Radio-communication Regulations of Madrid.

Subject to plans in course of execution, the undersigned Governments undertake not to make, between now and the end of the work of the European Conference, any change in their broadcasting service which might appreciably affect the general situation of the radioelectric services of the European region.

§ 8.
If the European Conference is led to contemplate the use by a broadcasting station of a frequency in one of the bands reserved for other European regional services, the arrangement adopted shall stipulate that, if this use causes interference which was not foreseen at the time of the admission of the broadcasting station, the Administrations concerned shall do their utmost to obtain agreements capable of eliminating this interference and, in this case, the authorised services shall have the preference in relation to the broadcasting services.

§ 9.
If the European Conference is led to contemplate the use by a broadcasting station of a frequency in one of the bands reserved internationally, in the general table of allocation of frequencies, for the mobile services, it shall, before issuing its recommendation, make an exhaustive study of the technical conditions under which this service could be carried out without prejudice to the authorised international mobile services and shall do its utmost to obtain the agreements necessary to such use. It is recognised that these exceptions do not prejudice in any way the provisions of § 1 of Article 7 of the General Radio-communication Regulations of Madrid, which remain entirely applicable.

CHAPTER IV.
Provisions relating to the Special Position of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.)

§ 10.
The undersigned Governments recognise the following reservations of the U.S.S.R. so far as concerns the special use, by its services, of the following frequencies:

- 150 to 285 kc/s (2,000 to 1,053 m.) broadcasting.
- 285 to 315 kc/s (1,053 to 952 m.) radiobeacons.

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315 to 340 kc/s (952 to 882 m.) aeronautical services and direction-finding.
340 to 420 kc/s (882 to 714 m.) broadcasting.
515 to 550 kc/s (583 to 545 m.) aeronautical services.

These same Governments declare that the above-mentioned recognition has its origin in considerations of a special character, and cannot serve as a precedent in any other case.

During the preparation for the European Conference and during the work of that Conference, the undersigned Governments, including the U.S.S.R., undertake to collaborate fully with the object of bringing about a unified organisation of the European radioelectric services having for its special aim the elimination of interference between stations.

CHAPTER V.

FINAL PROVISIONS.

§ II.

The European Conference shall fix the date of the entry into force of the agreement concluded.

§ II.

The expenses of the Conference are borne by the Governments and the international organisations which take part in it.

§ I3.

The present Protocol enters into force immediately; it shall cease to have effect at the date of the closing of the European Conference.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Additional Protocol in a single copy, which will remain deposited in the archives of the Government of Spain and of which a copy will be delivered to each Party.

Done at Madrid, the 9th of December 1932.

For Germany:
Hermann GIESS.
Dr. Ing. Hans Carl STEIDLE.
Dr. Paul JÄGER.
Dr. Hans HARBICH.
Paul MÜNCH.
Martin FEUERHAIN.
Siegfried MEY.
Erhard MAERTENS.

For Austria:
Dr. Rudolph OESTREICHER.
Ing. H. PFEUFFER.

For Belgium:
R. CORTEIL.
For the Vatican City State:
Giuseppe Gianfranceschi.

For the Swiss Confederation:
G. Keller.
E. Metzler.

For Denmark:
Kay Christiansen.
C. Lerche.
Gredsted.

For Danzig Free City:
Ing. Henryk Kowalski.
Zander.

For Egypt:
R. Murray.
Mohamed Said.

For Spain and the Spanish Zone of Marocco:
Miguel Sastre.
Ramón Miguel Nieto.
Gabriel Hombre.
Francisco Vidal.
J. de Encio.
Tomás Fernandez Quintana.
Leopoldo Cal.
Trinidad Matres.

For Finland:
Niilo Orasmaa.
Viljo Ylöstalo.

For France, Algeria, Marocco and Tunis:
Jules Gautier.

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:
F. W. Phillips.
J. Louden.
F. W. Home.
C. H. Boyd.
J. P. G. Worledge.

For Greece:
Th. Pentheroudakis.
Stam Nicolis.
For Hungary :
Ing. Jules Erdöss.

For the Irish Free State :
P. S. Óh-Áigeartaigh.
E. Cuisin.

For Iceland :
G. Hliddal.

For Italy, Cyrenaica and Tripolitania :
G. Gnome.
D. Crety.

For Latvia :
B. Einberg.

For Lithuania :
Ing. K. Gaigalis.

For Norway :
T. Engset.
Hermod Petersen.
Andr. Hadland.

For The Netherlands :
H. J. Boetje.

For Poland :
K. Krulisz.

For Portugal :
Miguel Vaz Duarte Bacelar.
José de Liz Ferreira, Junior.
David de Sousa Pires.
Joaquim Rodrigues Gonçalves.

For Roumania :
Ing. T. Tanasescu.

For Sweden* :
G. Wold.

For Czechoslovakia :
Ing. Jaromir Svooboda.

For Turkey :
Fahri.
I. Cemal.
Mazhar.
For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:
Eugène Hirschfeld,
Alexandre Kokadeev.

For Yugoslavia:
D. A. Zlatanovitch.

DOCUMENT

ANNEXED TO THE ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL.

DIRECTIVES FOR THE EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON THE QUESTION OF LIMITATION OF POWER.

(See § 7.)

(1) In principle, the power of broadcasting stations must not exceed the value permitting the economical provision of an efficient national service of good quality within the limits of the country in question.

(2) The unmodulated power, measured in the aerial, of broadcasting stations shall not exceed the following values:

(1) For frequencies below 300 kc/s (waves above 1,000 m.) ... ... 150 kW;

(2) For frequencies above 300 kc/s (waves below 1,000 m.) ... ... 100 kW(*).

Nevertheless, the power may, exceptionally, exceed the figures given above when: 1st, the geographical situation, the area of the territory to be served, the conditions of propagation of waves in the zone to be served or exceptional national requirements warrant it; 2nd, the technical devices used to permit it without causing an increase in interference with other services.

(3) The power of any broadcasting station must not exceed that necessary to provide an effective national service with a field strength not exceeding 2 m.V/m. (carrier wave) by day at the most remote frontier.

(4) As a general rule, the value of the effective field strength produced by day by broadcasting stations working on frequencies below 300 kc/s (wave-lengths above 1,000 m.) must not exceed 10 m.V/m. (carrier wave) beyond the frontiers of the countries to which these stations belong. Nevertheless, other provisions permitting this figure to be exceeded may be adopted exceptionally.

(*) For the following stations:
Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Paris, Toulouse, Rennes and Leipzig, at present in use or in course of construction, the power permitted is .......... 120 kW.

No. 3479
**INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION AND REGULATIONS ANNEXED THERETO, MADRID, 1932**

**List of Countries having Ratified the International Telecommunication Convention or having acceded* to it, and having given their Accession or their Approval to the Regulations annexed thereto.**

*(Communicated by the Spanish Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne and by the Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union.)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Convention Date of deposit of the ratification or accession</th>
<th>Telegraph Regulations Date of deposit of the approval or accession</th>
<th>Telephone Regulations Date of deposit of the approval or accession</th>
<th>Radiocommunications Regulations General Regulations Date of deposit of the approval or accession</th>
<th>Additional Regulations Date of deposit of the approval or accession</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>March 20th, 1934 (⁴).</td>
<td>Feb. 8th, 1934 (¹) (⁵).</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Feb. 8th, 1934 (¹) (⁵).</td>
<td>February 8th, 1935 (⁶).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>June 27th, 1934.</td>
<td>June 27th, 1934 (¹)</td>
<td>June 27th, 1934 (¹)</td>
<td>June 27th, 1934 (¹)</td>
<td>June 27th, 1934 (¹)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>June 13th, 1934 (⁷)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>November 14th, 1934.</td>
<td>Nov. 14th, 1934 (¹)</td>
<td>—</td>
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<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The letter "(a)" placed immediately after a date signifies an accession.

(¹) Including the Final Protocol.
(⁴) Including the Territory of Ruanda Urundi.
(⁵) Including Alaska, Hawaii and the other American possessions of Polynesia, the Philippine Islands, Puerto Rico and the other American possessions in the Antilles, as well as the Panama Canal Zone.

(⁶) In view of the special conditions prevailing for Greenland Radiotelegraphic Stations, the present situation does not allow of the application to Greenland of the provisions of Article 81, § 1 (d) (1), of the Telegraph Regulations, as regards the time-limits stipulated in the said paragraph.

(⁷) Including the Territories of Papua and Norfolk Island and the Territories of New Guinea and Nauru.

(⁸) As regards the Spanish Territories of the Gulf of Guinea, the accession includes also the General Radiocommunications Regulations, with Final Protocol and the Additional Regulations.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Convention Date of deposit of the ratification or accession</th>
<th>Telegraph Regulations Date of deposit of the approval or accession</th>
<th>Telephone Regulations Date of deposit of the approval or accession</th>
<th>Radiocommunications Regulations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Italian Islands of the Ægean Sea</td>
<td>December 26th, 1933</td>
<td>December 26th, 1933</td>
<td>December 26th, 1933</td>
<td>December 26th, 1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British India</td>
<td>April 30th, 1934</td>
<td>April 14th, 1934</td>
<td>April 14th, 1934</td>
<td>April 14th, 1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands Indies</td>
<td>December 23rd, 1933</td>
<td>December 26th, 1933</td>
<td>December 16th, 1933</td>
<td>December 16th, 1933</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>July 20th, 1934</td>
<td>July 20th, 1934</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>January 7th, 1935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish Free State</td>
<td>February 15th, 1935</td>
<td>April 18th, 1935</td>
<td>April 18th, 1935</td>
<td>April 18th, 1935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>March 9th, 1934</td>
<td>December 26th, 1933</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan, Chosen, Taiwan, Kao-fu, the Leased</td>
<td>February 15th, 1935</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Territory of Kwantung and the South Seas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Islands under Japanese Mandate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Luxemburg</td>
<td>August 9th, 1934</td>
<td>June 9th, 1934</td>
<td>June 9th, 1934</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco (French Zone)</td>
<td>February 23rd, 1934</td>
<td>March 16th, 1934</td>
<td>March 16th, 1934</td>
<td>March 16th, 1934</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>March 5th, 1934</td>
<td>August 9th, 1934</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>August 9th, 1934</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
<td>December 23rd, 1933</td>
<td>December 26th, 1933</td>
<td>December 16th, 1933</td>
<td>December 16th, 1933</td>
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<tr>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>March 28th, 1935</td>
<td>May 31st, 1934</td>
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<td>April 27th, 1935</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>May 31st, 1934</td>
<td>May 31st, 1934</td>
<td>May 31st, 1934</td>
<td>May 31st, 1934</td>
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<tr>
<td>Italian Somaliland</td>
<td>December 26th, 1933</td>
<td>December 26th, 1933</td>
<td>December 26th, 1933</td>
<td>December 26th, 1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>August 1st, 1934</td>
<td>July 23rd, 1934</td>
<td>July 23rd, 1934</td>
<td>July 23rd, 1934</td>
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<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>August 1st, 1934</td>
<td>January 22nd, 1934</td>
<td>January 22nd, 1934</td>
<td>January 22nd, 1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria and Lebanon</td>
<td>January 5th, 1934</td>
<td>December 18th, 1933</td>
<td>December 18th, 1933</td>
<td>December 18th, 1933</td>
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<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>January 5th, 1934</td>
<td>December 26th, 1933</td>
<td>December 26th, 1933</td>
<td>December 26th, 1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripolitania</td>
<td>December 26th, 1933</td>
<td>April 23rd, 1935</td>
<td>April 23rd, 1935</td>
<td>April 23rd, 1935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>April 28th, 1934</td>
<td>December 7th, 1934</td>
<td>December 7th, 1934</td>
<td>December 7th, 1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>August 28th, 1934</td>
<td>June 27th, 1934</td>
<td>June 27th, 1934</td>
<td>June 27th, 1934</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spanish Zone of the Protectorate of</td>
<td>June 27th, 1934 (a)</td>
<td>June 27th, 1934</td>
<td>June 27th, 1934</td>
<td>June 27th, 1934</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The letter "(a)" placed immediately after a date signifies an accession.

(1) Including the Final Protocol.
### List of Private Enterprises having officially acceded to the International Telecommunication Convention and to several of the Regulations annexed thereto.

(\textit{The dates are dates of deposit of accession.})

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Private Enterprises</th>
<th>Convention</th>
<th>Telegraph Regulations</th>
<th>Telephone Regulations</th>
<th>Radiocommunications Regulations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compagnie des câbles sud-américains</td>
<td>March 6th, 1934</td>
<td>March 6th, 1934</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compagnie française des câbles télégraphiques</td>
<td>March 6th, 1934</td>
<td>March 6th, 1934</td>
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<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compagnie générale de télégraphie sans fil</td>
<td>March 6th, 1934</td>
<td>March 6th, 1934</td>
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<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compagnie Radio-France</td>
<td>March 6th, 1934</td>
<td>March 6th, 1934</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Det Stora Nordiske Telegrafelskab</td>
<td>August 14th, 1934</td>
<td>August 14th, 1934</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>August 14th, 1934. August 14th, 1934.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deutsch-Atlantische Telegraphengesellschaft</td>
<td>September 3rd, 1934</td>
<td>September 3rd, 1934</td>
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<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Spanish Telegraph Company</td>
<td>April 30th, 1934</td>
<td>April 30th, 1934</td>
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<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indian Radio and Cable Communications Company Limited</td>
<td>April 26th, 1935</td>
<td>April 26th, 1935</td>
<td>April 26th, 1935</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Société Radio-Orient</td>
<td>March 6th, 1934</td>
<td>March 6th, 1934</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) This private Enterprise declared, in accordance with the decision taken by France and contained in No. 4 of the Final Protocol to the Telegraph Regulations, that it accepts no obligation regarding either Paragraph 2 of Article 26 or Article 31 of the said Regulations.

\(^2\) This private Enterprise declared, in accordance with the decision taken by Italy and contained in No. 4 of the Final Protocol to the Telegraph Regulations, that it accepts no obligation regarding either Paragraph 2 of Article 26 or Article 31 of the said Regulations.