

Telegraph Regulations (1932 : Madrid, Spain)

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Notes :

This PDF contains the following sections of the publication *Telegraph Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention (Madrid, 1932)*:

- Table of Contents
 - Telegraph Regulations
 - Annexes No. 1 and No. 2
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2. The extracts have been prepared by the ITU Library and Archives Service from the original printed text.

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TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS ANNEXED TO THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION

CHAPTER I.

Relation to the working of Radiocommunication.

Article 1.

Application of the Telegraph Regulations to Radiocommunication.

[¹] 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.

[²] § 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.O.I.T.).

[³] § 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.O.I.T.) and of the International Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.F.) are, so far as practicable, taken as a guide.

Article 3.

Use of Communication Channels.

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

[⁵] § 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.

[⁶] § 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.

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

[⁸] § 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.

[⁹] (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.

[¹⁰] § 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.

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

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

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

[¹⁴] § 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.

[¹⁵] § 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.

[¹⁶] § 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.

[¹⁷] (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.

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

[¹⁹] (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.

[²⁰] 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.

[²¹] § 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.

[²²] § 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.

Article 9.

Plain Language.

[²³] § 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.

[²⁴] § 2. By telegrams in plain language those are meant 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.

[²⁵] § 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.

[²⁶] § 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.

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

[²⁸] (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 é.

[²⁹] § 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.

[³⁰] § 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.

[³¹] § 5. (1) Telegrams 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:

[³²] (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;

[³³] (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.

[³⁴] (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.

[³⁵] § 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 11.

Cypher Language.

[³⁶] § 1. Cypher language is formed:

[³⁷] 1st of Arabic figures, groups or series of Arabic figures with a secret meaning;

[³⁸] 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).

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

[⁴⁰] § 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.

[⁴¹] § 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.

[⁴²] § 2. These characters are as follows:

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, E.

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 (—).

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

[⁴⁴] § 4. (1) Roman figures are admitted as written, but are transmitted as Arabic figures.

[⁴⁵] (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.

[⁴⁶] § 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.

[⁴⁷] § 6. (1) Expressions such as 30^a, 30^{me}, 30^{ne}, 1^o, 2^o, , 1' (minute), 1" (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.

[⁴⁸] (2) If, however, the expressions 30^a, 30^b, etc., 30 bis, 30 ter, etc., 30 I, 30 II, etc., 30¹, 30², 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., 30/1, 30/2, etc., 30/1, 30/2, etc., 30/A, 30/B, etc.

Article 13.

Order of arrangement of the various parts of a Telegram.

[⁴⁹] 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.

[⁵⁰] § 1. *Paid service indications and forms for their transmission.*

Urgent	= D =
Partially urgent	= PU =
Reply paid x	= RP _x =
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	= TM _x =
Communicate all addresses	= CTA =
X days	= J _x =
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	= Réexpédié dc =
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 =

[⁵¹] § 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.

[⁵²] (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.

[⁵³] § 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.

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

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

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

[⁵⁷] (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.

[⁵⁸] (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.

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

[⁶⁰] § 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.

[⁶¹] § 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.

[⁶²] (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.

[⁵³] § 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".

[⁵⁴] § 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.

[⁵⁵] § 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.

[⁵⁶] § 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.

[⁵⁷] § 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.

[⁵⁸] § 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.

[⁵⁹] § 12. (1) When the name of the locality given as the destination, or that of the land station chosen for the transmission of a radio-telegram, 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.

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

[⁷¹] § 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.

[⁷²] § 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.

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

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

Article 17.

Wording of the Signature; Legal Verification.

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

[⁷⁶] § 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.

[⁷⁷] § 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.

[⁷⁸] § 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.

[⁷⁹] (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.

[⁸⁰] (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).

[⁸¹] § 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.

[⁸²] (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.

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

[⁸⁴] § 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.

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

[⁸⁶] (a) each paid service indication in the form in which it appears in Article 14, § 1, in the second column;

[⁸⁷] (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;

[⁸⁸] (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);

[⁸⁹] (d) an underline, irrespective of its length;

[⁹⁰] (e) brackets (the two signs forming).

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

[⁹²] § 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.

[⁹³] § 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.

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

[⁹⁵] (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

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

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.

[⁹⁶] (3) Numbers written in words in which the figures are represented separately or in groups, *for example*: thirtytwo instead of threethousandandthirty or sixfour six instead of sixhundredandfortysix, are counted in the same way.

[⁹⁷] § 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.

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

[⁹⁹] (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;

[¹⁰⁰] (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);

[¹⁰¹] (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.

[¹⁰²] § 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.

[¹⁰³] § 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.

[¹⁰⁴] § 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).]

[¹⁰⁵] § 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.

[¹⁰⁶] § 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.

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

[¹⁰⁸] (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 or five figures.

[¹⁰⁹] § 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.

[¹¹⁰] § 3. (1) In code language as defined in Article 10, the maximum length of a word is fixed at five letters.

[¹¹¹] (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.

[¹¹²] (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.

[¹¹³] (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.

[¹¹⁴] § 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.

[¹¹⁵] § 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.

[¹¹⁶] § 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.

[¹¹⁷] § 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.

[¹¹⁸] § 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.

[¹¹⁹] § 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.

[¹²⁰] § 2. Administrations which make use of the foregoing provision notify this to the other Administrations through the medium of the Bureau of the Union.

[¹²¹] § 3. In the case of refusal to pay, a service advice worded as follows is sent to the office of origin "A Wien Paris 18 1710 (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 18 1940 (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 advice, the delivery office delivers the telegram, if it has been withheld.

[¹²²] § 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.

[¹²³] § 5. When the Administration of origin ascertains that an under-charge 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.

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

[¹²⁵] § 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.

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

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

Article 24.

Examples of Counting of Words.

[¹²⁸] The following examples determine the interpretation of the rules to be observed for counting words:

							Number of words.	
							In the address.	In the text and signature.
New York ⁽¹⁾	1	2
Newyork	1	1
Frankfurt Main ⁽¹⁾	1	2
Frankfurtmain	1	1
Sanct Pölten ⁽¹⁾	1	2
Sanctpölten	1	1
Emmingen, Kr. Soltau ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	1	3
Emmingenksoltau (16 characters)	1	2
Emmingen, Württ ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	1	2
Emmingenwürtt	1	1
New South Wales ⁽¹⁾	1	3
Newsouthwales	1	1
=RP 2.50= (paid service indication)	1	—
=Réexpédié de Tokio= (paid service indication)	1	—

(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.

	Number of words.
Van de Brande	3
Van debrande	2
Vandebrande	1
Du Bois	2
Dubois (personal name)	1
Belgrave Square	2
Belgravesquare	1
Hyde Park	2
Hydepark	1
Hydepark square	2
Hydeparksquare	1
Saint James street	3
Saintjames street	2
Saintjamesstreet (16 characters)	2
Stjamesstreet	1
5th Avenue	2
332nd Street	2
East 36 street	3
East thirtysix street	3
East thirtysixstreet	2
Rue de la paix	4
Rue dela paix	3
Rue de lapaix	3
Rue delapaix	2
Ruedelapaix	1
Boulevarditaliens (17 characters)	2
Boulevarddesitaliens (20 characters)	2
Bditaliens	1
Corso Umberto	2
Corsoumberto	1
Corso Carlo Felice	3
Corso Carlofelice	2
Corsocarlofelice (16 characters)	2

House Numbers.

5 bis (transmitted in the address 5/bis)	1
15 A or 15 ^a (transmitted in the address 15/a)	1
15-3 ou 15 ³ (transmitted in the address 15/3)	1
15 bpr (transmitted in the address 15/bpr) (5 characters)	1
15/3 h 1 (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 ôg (transmitted in the address 19/b/4/og) (6 characters)	2

Two hundred and thirty four	5
Twohundredandthirtyfour (23 characters)	2

	Number of words-
Trois deuxtiers	2
Troisdeuxtiers	1
Troisneufdixièmes (17 characters)	2
Sixfoursix (instead of 646)	1
Quatorzevingt (instead of 1420)	1
Eentweezes (instead of 126)	1
Einzweivier (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 gehts ⁽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
portemonnaie	1
Prince of Wales	3
Princeofwales (ship)	1
3/4 8 (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 0/0 (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.

	Number of words.
2 p $\frac{0}{0}$	3
2 $\frac{0}{00}$ (5 characters)	1
2 p $\frac{0}{00}$	3
54-58 (5 characters)	1
10 francs 50 centimes (or) 10 fr. 50 c.	4
10 fr. 50	3
fr. 10,50	2
dixcinquante	1
11 h. 30	3
11,30	1
huit/10	2
5/douzièmes	2
May/August	3

15 x 6 (transmitted 15 x 6)	3
E	1
Emvchf (commercial mark or group of letters)	2
GHF	1
G H F	3
G _ H _ F _ (three groups of 2 characters)	3
$\frac{AP}{M}$ (4 characters)	1
GHF45 (commercial mark) (5 characters)	1
G H F 45	4
G _ H _ F _ 45	4
$\frac{197a}{199a}$ (commercial mark) (9 characters)	2
$\frac{3}{M}$ (commercial mark)	1
21070A(1) (commercial mark) (one group of six characters, brackets and a number)	4
D 1003 (aircraft designation)	1
Detausenddrei (aircraft designation)	1
L'affaire est <u>urgente</u> , partir <u>sans retard</u> (7 words, 2 underlines)	9
L'affaire est <u>urgente</u> , partir <u>sans retard</u> (7 words, 2 underlines, 1 sign of punctuation)	10
Reçu indirectement de vos nouvelles (assez mauvaises) télégraphiez directement (9 words, 1 parenthesis)	10

CHAPTER VII.

Tariffs and Charging.

Article 25.

European and extra-European Systems.

[¹²⁹] § 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.

[¹³⁰] § 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.

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

[¹³²] § 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.

[¹³³] § 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.

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

[¹³⁵] (a) of the terminal rates of the Administrations of origin and destination;

[¹³⁶] (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;

[¹³⁷] (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.

[¹³⁸] § 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.

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

[¹⁴⁰] (a) for telegrams in code language a minimum charge as for five words is compulsorily collected;

[¹⁴¹] (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.

[¹⁴²] § 4. Any Administration which provides a direct transit channel for international communication, may require the terminal Administrations to guarantee a minimum revenue from transit charges.

Article 27.

Fixing of Elementary Rates in the European System.

[¹⁴³] § 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:

[¹⁴⁴] (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;

[¹⁴⁵] (b) thirty-five centimes (0 fr. 35), terminal rate, and thirty centimes (0 fr. 30), transit rate, for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

[¹⁴⁶] (c) twenty centimes (0 fr. 20), terminal rate, and fifteen centimes (0 fr. 15), transit rate, for Turkey;

[¹⁴⁷] (d) nine centimes (0 fr. 09), terminal rate, and seven centimes (0 fr. 07), transit rate, for the other countries of Europe.

[¹⁴⁸] (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).

[¹⁴⁹] § 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.

[¹⁵⁰] (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.

[¹⁵¹] § 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.

[¹⁵²] § 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.

[¹⁵³] (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.

[¹⁵⁴] (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.

[¹⁵⁵] § 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.

[¹⁵⁶] § 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.

[¹⁵⁷] § 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:

[¹⁵⁸] (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⁾.

[¹⁵⁹] (b) fifteen centimes (0 fr. 15), terminal rate, and twelve centimes (0 fr. 12), transit rate, for all the other countries.

[¹⁶⁰] § 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.

[¹⁶¹] § 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.

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

(1) It is agreed that, Germany, France and Italy may provisionally and temporarily, increase their terminal rate to twentytwo 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.

Article 29.

Interval before application of new Rates.

[¹⁶³] § 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.

[¹⁶⁴] § 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.

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

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

Article 30.

Right to round off Rates.

[¹⁶⁷] § 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.

[¹⁶⁸] § 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.

[¹⁶⁹] § 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.

[¹⁷⁰] § 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.

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

[¹⁷¹] § 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.

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

[¹⁷³] § 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).

[¹⁷⁴] § 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).

[¹⁷⁵] § 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.

[¹⁷⁶] § 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.

[¹⁷⁷] 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.

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

[179] § 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.

[180] § 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.

[181] § 2. *Signals of multiplex instruments according to the international alphabet No. 1.*

[182]

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

[183]

Figures.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

[184]

Punctuation and other signs.

Full stop
Comma	,
Colon	:
Note of interrogation	?
Apostrophe	'
Cross	+
Hyphen or dash	-

Fraction bar	/
Double hyphen	=
Per cent.	%
Left-hand bracket	(
Right-hand bracket)
Error	*

[185] 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.

[186] Words and passages underlined are preceded and followed by two dashes (*example:* — sans retard —); they are underlined by hand by the receiving operator.

[187] 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.

[188] To call the office, the word "ohé" 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").

[189] To indicate an error in transmission: the signal *

[190] To give "wait": the combination ATT

[191] To indicate the end of a telegram: the signal +

[192] To indicate the end of the transmission: the two signals + ?

[193] To indicate the end of work: the two signals + + given by the office which has transmitted the last telegram.

[194] 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.

No. of Signal.	Letter Shift.	Figure Shift.	No. of impulses.					
			1	2	3	4	5	
1	A	1	—	+	+	+	+	
2	B	8	+	+	—	—	+	
3	C	9	—	+	—	—	+	— Negative current
4	D	0	—	—	—	—	+	+ Positive current
5	E	2	+	—	+	+	+	
6	F	(¹)	+	—	—	—	+	(1) At the disposal of each Administration for its internal service.
7	G	7	+	—	+	—	+	
8	H	+	—	—	+	—	+	
9	I	(¹)	+	—	—	+	+	
10	J	6	—	+	+	—	+	
11	K	(—	+	+	—	—	(2) For page printers.
12	L	=	—	—	+	—	—	
13	M)	+	—	+	—	—	
14	N	(¹)	+	—	—	—	—	
15	O	5	—	—	—	+	+	
16	P	%	—	—	—	—	—	
17	Q	/	—	+	—	—	—	
18	R	—	+	+	—	—	—	
19	S	.	+	+	—	+	—	
20	T	(¹)	—	+	—	+	—	
21	U	4	—	+	—	+	+	
22	V	'	—	—	—	+	—	
23	W	?	+	—	—	+	—	
24	X	,	+	—	+	+	—	
25	Y	3	+	+	—	+	+	
26	Z	:	—	—	+	+	—	
27	Carriage Return (2)		—	—	+	+	+	
28	Fresh line (2)		—	+	+	+	—	
29	Letter blank (space)		+	+	+	+	—	
30	Figure blank (space)		+	+	+	—	+	
31	* (Error)	* (Error)	+	+	+	—	—	
32	Instrument at rest.		+	+	+	+	+	

[¹⁹⁵] § 3. *Signals of the start-stop instrument according to international telegraph alphabet No. 2.*

[¹⁹⁶] *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

[¹⁹⁷] *Figures.*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

[¹⁹⁸] *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)

[¹⁹⁹] 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.

[²⁰⁰] To give a "blank" the signal "space" is transmitted.

[²⁰¹] To indicate a transmission error, the letter X is transmitted twice, without any sign of punctuation.

[²⁰²] In case of automatic transmission, the signal "Letters" is used as "erasure signal".

[²⁰³] 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).

[²⁰⁴] 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.

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

Sign	Working with closed circuit	Working with double current
	No current	Negative current
○	Positive current	Positive current

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

(²) For page printers.

(³) Also used as "erasure" in case of automatic working.

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

To indicate an error the letter "x" is transmitted twice in succession without any sign of punctuation.

[205] § 4. *Morse Code Signals.*

Spacing and length of the signals:

[206] (a) A dash is equal to three dots.

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

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

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

[210] (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.

[211] *Letters.*

a	— — —	h	— — — —	q	— — — — —
b	— — — —	i	— —	r	— — —
c	— — — —	j	— — — — —	s	— — —
oh	— — — — —	k	— — — —	t	— —
d	— — —	l	— — — —	u	— — —
e	—	m	— — —	v	— — — —
é	— — — — —	n	— —	w	— — — —
f	— — — —	o	— — — —	x	— — — — —
g	— — —	p	— — — —	y	— — — — —
				z	— — — — —

[212] *Figures.*

1	— — — — —	6	— — — — —
2	— — — — —	7	— — — — —
3	— — — — —	8	— — — — —
4	— — — — —	9	— — — — —
5	— — — — —	0	— — — — —

[213] 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:

1	— —	6	— — — — —
2	— — —	7	— — — —
3	— — — —	8	— — —
4	— — — — —	9	— —
5	— — — — —	0	—

[214] 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".

[²¹⁵]*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	[/]
Brackets (before and after the words)	[()]
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)

.. . . .

[²¹⁶] 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 11/16; 3/4 8 is to be transmitted as 3/4 - - - - 8, so that it shall not be read as 3/48; 2 1/2 2 is to be transmitted as 2 - - - - 1/2 - - - - 2, so that it shall not be read as 21/22.

[²¹⁷] The following optional letters may be used exceptionally in relations between countries which accept them:

ä	- - - -
á or ã	- - - - -
ñ	- - - - -
ö	- - - -
ti	- - - -

§ 5. *Signals of the Hughes Instrument.*

[²¹⁸]*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

[²¹⁹]*Figures.*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

[²²⁰]*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)

[²²¹] 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.

[²²²] To call or reply to the office in communication: the letter blank and the letter N are repeated a few times alternately.

[²²³] 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.

[²²⁴] 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.

[²²⁵] To indicate an error: the letter N transmitted twice without any sign of punctuation.

[²²⁶] 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).

[²²⁷] 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.

[²²⁸] § 6. *Signals of the Siemens Instrument.*

[²²⁹]*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

[²³⁰]*Figures.*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

[²³¹]*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	✕

[²³²] 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.

[²³³] 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).

[²³⁴] If the signs: semi-colon (;), exclamation mark (!), inverted commas (" "), §, &, still exist on the instrument, they are no longer to be transmitted.

[²³⁵] § 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.

[²³⁶] This method of transmission is only used after previous agreement between the Administrations concerned.

CHAPTER X.

Transmission of Telegrams.

Article 38.

Order of Transmission.

[²³⁷] § 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⁽¹⁾;
- (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.

[²³⁸] § 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, re forwards it as such.

(¹) Examples of telegrams relative to the safety of life in air navigation, for which absolute priority of transmission is warranted:

(a) *SVH B le 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, masking 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 manoeuvre so as to avoid an accident.

[²³⁹] § 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.

[²⁴⁰] § 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.

Article 37.

General Transmission Rules.

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

[²⁴²] § 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.

[²⁴³] (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.

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

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

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

[²⁴⁷] (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.

[²⁴⁸] § 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.

[²⁴⁹] § 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.

[²⁵⁰] § 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.

[²⁵¹] § 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.

[²⁵²] § 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.

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

[²⁵⁴] (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."

[²⁵⁵] (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.

[²⁵⁶] § 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.

[²⁵⁷] (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.

[²⁵⁸] (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.

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

[²⁶⁰] § 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.

[²⁶¹] § 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.

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

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

[²⁶⁴] (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.

[²⁶⁵] (b) *Printing instruments*. Double brackets before and after the communication or the note.

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

[²⁶⁶] (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:

[²⁶⁷] (a) *Morse simplex*. Transmit a series of full stops until stoppage is effected.

[²⁶⁸] (b) *Morse duplex and Wheatstone duplex*. Transmit the letters "S T P" until stoppage is effected.

[²⁶⁹] (c) *Hughes simplex*. Transmit any two or three letters, suitably spaced.

[²⁷⁰] (d) *Hughes duplex*. Transmit the signals "figure blank", "note of interrogation" alternately until stoppage is effected.

[²⁷¹] (e) *Multiplex, simplex and duplex instruments*. Transmit a succession of letters "P" or signs "%" until stoppage is effected.

[²⁷²] (f) *Start-stop instruments*. Transmit "audible signal" until stoppage is effected.

[²⁷³] (g) *Siemens*. Transmit the special "stop" signal until stoppage is effected.

Article 38.

Alternate Transmission by Telegrams.

[²⁷⁴] § 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.

[²⁷⁵] § 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.

[²⁷⁶] § 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.

[²⁷⁷] § 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.

[²⁷⁸] § 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.

[²⁷⁹] § 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.

[²⁸⁰] § 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.

[²⁸¹] § 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.

[²⁸²] (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.

[²⁸³] § 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.

[²⁸⁴] (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.

[²⁸⁵] § 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.

[²⁸⁶] § 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.

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

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

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

[²⁹⁰] (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.

[²⁹¹] § 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.

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

[²⁹³] § 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.

[²⁹⁴] § 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.)

[²⁹⁵] § 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.

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

“LR 683 mdt 681 682 683”.

[²⁹⁷] § 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.

[²⁹⁸] 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:

[²⁹⁹] (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;

[³⁰⁰] (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;

[³⁰¹] (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.

(Art. 41) RÈGLEMENT TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE, MADRID, 1932

F Télégramme d'Etat pour lequel l'expéditeur a renoncé à la priorité de transmission.

FCDE Télégramme d'Etat en langage convenu pour lequel l'expéditeur a renoncé à la priorité de transmission.

A Télégramme ou avis de service ordinaire.

AD Télégramme ou avis de service urgent.

ADG Télégramme ou avis de service relatif à un dérangement des voies de communication.

ST Avis de service taxé.

RST Réponse à un avis de service taxé.

MDT Télégramme-mandat.

OBS Télégramme météorologique.

D Télégramme privé urgent.

PU Télégramme avec urgence partielle.

CR Accusé de réception.

CDE Télégramme en langage convenu.

[³⁰²] (2) La nature du télégramme n'est pas indiquée dans la transmission des autres télégrammes non mentionnés dans le précédent alinéa (c) (1).

[³⁰³] (3) Si un bureau de transit ou le bureau de destination constate qu'un télégramme en langage convenu ne porte pas la mention "CDE", il en provoque l'insertion, le cas échéant, d'entente avec le bureau d'origine.

[³⁰⁴] (d) le nom du bureau de destination, mais seulement s'il s'agit d'un télégramme relatif à la sécurité de la vie humaine, d'un avis de service, d'un avis de service taxé ou d'un accusé de réception ;

[³⁰⁵] (e) (1) le nom du bureau d'origine suivi, le cas échéant, des adjonctions destinées à le distinguer d'autres bureaux de la même localité (*par exemple*: Berlin Fd.). Le nom du bureau doit être transmis comme il figure dans la première colonne de la nomenclature officielle des bureaux ouverts au service international et ne peut être abrégé. Lorsqu'il est composé de plusieurs mots, ceux-ci ne peuvent être réunis que dans le cas où cette réunion ne produit pas la défiguration du nom.

Exemple: La Union et pas Launion. S. Albans d'Ay et pas Salbans-day.

[³⁰⁶] (2) Lorsque le bureau d'origine est indiqué, en sus du nom du lieu, par un nombre, par exemple: Berlin 19, le nom du bureau est, dans la transmission, séparé de ce nombre par une barre de fraction. (*Exemple*: Berlin/19). A l'appareil Morse ou aux appareils à réception auditive, ce nombre est transmis, sans être séparé par une barre de fraction et sans être abrégé, immédiatement à la suite du nom du bureau.

[³⁰⁷] (3) Lorsque l'ouverture du bureau d'origine n'a pas encore été publiée par le Bureau de l'Union, il y a lieu d'indiquer à la suite du nom du bureau d'origine celui de la subdivision territoriale et celui du pays dans lesquels il se trouve.

- 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.

[³⁰²] (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).

[³⁰³] (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.

[³⁰⁴] (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;

[³⁰⁵] (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.

[³⁰⁶] (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.

[³⁰⁷] (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 and the country in which it is situated.

- [³⁰⁸] (f) the number of the telegram (office number or serial number).
- [³⁰⁹] (g) the number of words (Art. 22).
- [³¹⁰] (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).
- [³¹¹] (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.
- [³¹²] (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;
- [³¹³] (j) other service instructions.

Article 42.

Transmission of other parts of the Telegram.

- [³¹⁴] § 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.
- [³¹⁵] § 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.
- [³¹⁶] (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.

- [³¹⁷] § 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.
- [³¹⁸] § 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*: 17 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*: 17

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.

[³¹⁹] (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.

[³²⁰] (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 announced 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.

[³²¹] § 3. Repetitions are requested and given briefly and clearly.

Article 44.

Routine Repetition. Collation.

[³²²] § 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).

[³²³] § 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, this 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.

[³²⁴] (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.

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

[³²⁶] § 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 11/16; 3/4 8 is to be transmitted 3/4 •—•••— 8 or 3/4=8, so that it is not read as 3/48; 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 21/22.

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

Article 45.

Acknowledgment of Receipt.

[³²⁸] § 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.

[³²⁹] § 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."

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

[³³¹] § 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."

[³³²] (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 200 mdt."

[³³³] § 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.

[³³⁴] § 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).

[³³⁵] § 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 4th word will be corrected. Immediately after the retransmission of the telegram, the rectification is requested by urgent service advice (AD).

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

[³³⁷] § 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.

[³³⁸] § 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.

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

[³⁴⁰] § 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)].

[³⁴¹] (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.

[³⁴²] § 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.

[³⁴³] § 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.

[³⁴⁴] § 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.

[³⁴⁵] § 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.

[³⁴⁶] § 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.

[³⁴⁷] § 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.

[³⁴⁸] § 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 (i)]. 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.

[³⁴⁹] (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.

[³⁵⁰] (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.

[³⁵¹] (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.

[³⁵²] (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.

[³⁵³] § 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."

[³⁵⁴] (2) In exceptional cases the transmission of telegrams by telephono is also admitted. It may only be adopted, however, by previous arrangement between the Administrations concerned.

[³⁵⁵] (3) Telegrams forwarded by telegraph under the conditions provided in the present paragraph are marked with the information "délié", 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.

[³⁵⁶] § 2. (1) Telegrams are not, however, retransmitted by a more costly route unless they have been banded in at or reach the office responsible for redirecting them within a maximum period of 24 hours following the notification of the interruption.

[³⁵⁷] (2) The transmission of the first telegram bearing the information "délié" (Art. 86, § 5) will be considered as taking the place of the official notification of the interruption.

[³⁵⁸] § 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).

[³⁵⁹] (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.

[³⁶⁰] § 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.

[³⁶¹] § 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."

[³⁶²] § 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.

[³⁶³] § 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.

[³⁶⁴] § 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.

[³⁶⁵] § 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."

[³⁶⁶] § 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.

[³⁶⁷] § 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.

[³⁶⁸] § 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.

[³⁶⁹] § 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.

[³⁷⁰] § 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.

[³⁷¹] § 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.

[³⁷²] § 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.

[³⁷³] § 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.

[³⁷⁴] § 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.

[³⁷⁵] § 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 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.

[³⁷⁶] § 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.

[³⁷⁷] (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.

[³⁷⁸] § 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 15, § 5, or by private telegraph wires under conditions fixed by Administrations which admit this method of transmission.

[³⁷⁹] § 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.

[³⁸⁰] § 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=.

[³⁸¹] (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.

[³⁸²] § 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.

[³⁸³] (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.

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

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

[³⁸⁶] § 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.

[³⁸⁷] § 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.

[³⁸⁸] § 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.

[³⁸⁹] § 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.

[³⁹⁰] § 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.

[³⁹¹] § 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).

[³⁹²] (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 sub-paragraph (1) above is sent, by ordinary prepaid letter, only in the case of telegrams on which a charge has to be collected.

[³⁹³] § 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)."

[³⁹⁴] (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.

[³⁹⁵] (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 sub-paragraph (1). In this case it informs the office of origin as soon as possible, communicating to it the terms of the correcting advice.

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

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

[³⁹⁸] § 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.

[³⁹⁹] (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.

[⁴⁰⁰] § 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.

[⁴⁰¹] § 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 eleventh (number, date in words), Mirane (name of the addressee) claimed or delivered."

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

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

[⁴⁰⁴] § 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.

[⁴⁰⁵] § 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.

[⁴⁰⁶] § 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.

[⁴⁰⁷] § 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.

[⁴⁰⁸] § 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.

[⁴⁰⁹] § 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.

[⁴¹⁰] § 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.

[⁴¹¹] (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.

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

[⁴¹³] § 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.

[⁴¹⁴] § 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 re-transmitting offices. A double transit rate accrues to them as in the case of the other parts of the route.

[⁴¹⁵] § 5. (1) 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.

[⁴¹⁶] 2. The charge for a partially urgent ODE 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.

[⁴¹⁷] § 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=).

[⁴¹⁸] § 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 destination 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.

[⁴¹⁹] § 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.).

[⁴²⁰] (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.

[⁴²¹] (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.

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

[⁴²³] § 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.

[⁴²⁴] § 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.

[⁴²⁵] § 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.

[⁴²⁶] § 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=.

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

[⁴²⁸] § 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).

[⁴²⁹] § 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).

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

Article 58.

Telegrams with Notification of Delivery.

I. Procedure at the office of origin.

[⁴³¹] § 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.

[⁴³²] (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.

[⁴³³] (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=.

[⁴³⁴] § 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.

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

[⁴³⁶] § 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).

[⁴³⁷] § 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., twentyfifth 1025."

[⁴³⁸] (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.

[⁴³⁹] (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) twentyfifth 1025."

[⁴⁴⁰] § 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."

[⁴⁴¹] § 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.

[⁴⁴²] (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.

[⁴⁴³] (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.

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

Article 59.

Telegrams to follow the Addressee by order of the Sender.

[⁴⁴⁵] § 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.

[⁴⁴⁶] § 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.

[⁴⁴⁷] (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.

[⁴⁴⁸] § 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.

[⁴⁴⁹] § 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.

[⁴⁵⁰] § 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.

[⁴⁵¹] (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:

=FS= Haggis chez Dekeysers London
=Hotel Tarbet Tarbet=

North British Hotel Edinburgh,
would be worded on leaving Tarbet, the place of the second redirection, in the form:

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

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

[⁴⁵³] § 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 twenty-ninth 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)."

[⁴⁵⁴] (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.

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

[⁴⁵⁶] § 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.

[⁴⁵⁷] (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.

[⁴⁵⁸] (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.

[⁴⁵⁹] § 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.

[⁶⁰] § 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.

[⁶¹] (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 Telegrams by order of the Addressee.

[⁶²] § 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 =FS=, the paid service indication =Redirected from . . . = (name of the office or offices redirecting) is written before the address.

[⁶³] § 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.

[⁶⁴] § 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.

[⁶⁵] (2) If the new address of a telegram not bearing the indication =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.

[⁶⁶] (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 . . . (new destination)" is in that case added to the telegraphic advice of non-delivery.

[⁶⁷] § 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 twentieth Paris Julien (number, date in words, name of the first office of origin, name of addressee) redirected to . . . (new address) unknown, refused, etc. (reason for non-delivery) collect . . . (amount of charges not collected)."

[⁴⁶⁶] (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.

[⁴⁶⁹] (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.

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

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

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

[⁴⁷³] (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).

[⁴⁷⁴] (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: "OR Madrid Paris = 524 eleventh Regal Paris redirected London twelfth 0840."

[⁴⁷⁵] § 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.

[⁴⁷⁶] § 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 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.

[⁴⁷⁷] (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.

[⁴⁷⁸] § 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.

[⁴⁷⁹] § 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.

[⁴⁸⁰] (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.

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

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

[⁴⁸³] (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.

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

[⁴⁸⁵] (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.

[⁴⁸⁶] § 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=.

[⁴⁸⁷] (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)."

[⁴⁸⁸] § 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.*

[⁴⁸⁹] § 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.

[⁴⁹⁰] § 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.

[⁴⁹¹] (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.

[⁴⁹²] § 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.

[⁴⁹³] § 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 against the names of the offices concerned in the International List of Telegraph Offices.

[⁴⁹⁴] § 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=.

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

[⁴⁹⁶] § 6. When a telegram bearing the paid service indication =Expès= 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.

[⁴⁹⁷] § 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.

[⁴⁹⁸] § 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.

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

[⁵⁰⁰] (a) Telegrams to be delivered within the limits of the country of destination;

[⁵⁰¹] 1st those bearing the paid service indication =Poste=: no surcharge;

[⁵⁰²] 2nd those bearing the paid service indication =PR=: forty centimes (0 fr. 40);

[⁵⁰³] 3rd those bearing the paid service indication =PAV=: surcharge proper to the air transport of an ordinary letter;

[⁵⁰⁴] 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;

[⁵⁰⁵] (b) Telegrams to be forwarded to a country other than the country of telegraphic destination (Art. 62):

[⁵⁰⁶] 1st those bearing the paid service indication =Poste=: forty centimes (0 fr. 40);

[⁵⁰⁷] 2nd those bearing the paid service indication =PR=: eighty centimes (0 fr. 80);

[⁵⁰⁸] 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.

[⁵⁰⁹] 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.

[⁵¹⁰] § 10 The telegraph office of delivery is entitled to use the post:

[⁵¹¹] (a) if the telegram contains no indication as to the means of delivery to be used;

[⁵¹²] (b) when the means indicated differ from the method adopted and notified by the Administration of delivery;

[⁵¹³] (c) when express delivery charges would have to be collected from an addressee who has previously refused to pay charges of the same kind.

[⁵¹⁴] § 11. The use of the post is compulsory for the office of destination:

[⁵¹⁵] (a) (1) when its use has been specially requested, either by the sender (§ 7), or by the addressee (Art. 60).

[⁵¹⁶] (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;

[⁵¹⁷] (b) when the office of destination has not a more rapid means at its disposal.

[⁵¹⁸] § 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:

[⁵¹⁹] (a) Telegrams to be delivered within the country of destination:

[⁵²⁰] 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);

[⁵²¹] 2nd those received with the paid service indication =PR= or =GPR= are posted as registered letters duly stamped if necessary;

[⁵²²] 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.

[⁵²³] (b) Telegrams to be sent on by post to a country other than the country of telegraphic destination:

[⁵²⁴] 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;

[⁵²⁵] 2nd When the postage has not been prepaid, the telegrams are posted as unpaid ordinary letters, the postage being payable by the addressee.

[⁵²⁶] § 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.

[⁵²⁷] § 1. (1) The service of de luxe telegrams is admitted optionally between the countries of the Union.

[⁵²⁸] (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.

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

CHAPTER XVII.

Phototelegrams.

Article 64.

Phototelegrams.

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

[⁵³¹] § 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.

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

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

[⁵³⁴] § 3. The address of semaphore telegrams destined for ships at sea must contain:

[⁵³⁵] (a) the name of the addressee with further particulars, if necessary;

[⁵³⁶] (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;

[⁵³⁷] (c) the name of the semaphore station, as it appears in the International List of Telegraph Offices.

[⁵³⁸] § 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.

[⁵³⁹] § 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.

[⁵⁴⁰] § 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.

[⁵⁴¹] § 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 . . ."

[⁵⁴²] § 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.

[⁵⁴³] § 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.

[⁵⁴⁴] § 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.

[⁵⁴⁵] (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.

[⁵⁴⁶] § 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 29th day following the day of handing-in, the semaphore station notifies the office of origin, which communicates the advice to the sender.

[⁵⁴⁷] (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).

[⁵⁴⁸] (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.

[⁵⁴⁹] § 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.

[⁵⁵⁰] 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.

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

[⁵⁵²] § 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.

[⁵⁵³] § 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=.

[⁵⁵⁴] (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.

[⁵⁵⁵] § 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.

[⁵⁵⁶] § 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.

[⁵⁵⁷] § 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.

[⁵⁵⁸] § 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.

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

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

[⁵⁶¹] § 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.

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

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

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

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

[⁵⁶⁶] (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.

[⁵⁶⁷] § 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:

[⁵⁶⁸] (a) the French language;

[⁵⁶⁹] (b) the language in which the receiving newspaper is printed;

[⁵⁷⁰] (c) the national language or languages of the country of origin or the country of destination, designated by the Administrations concerned;

[⁵⁷¹] (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.

[⁵⁷²] (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.

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

[⁵⁷⁴] § 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.

[⁵⁷⁵] § 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.

[⁵⁷⁶] § 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.

[⁵⁷⁷] § 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:

[⁵⁷⁸] (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.;

[⁵⁷⁹] (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;

[⁵⁸⁰] (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.

[⁵⁸¹] § 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.

[⁵⁸²] 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.

[⁵⁸³] § 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.

[⁵⁸⁴] § 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.

CHAPTER XXII.

Meteorological Telegrams.

Article 73.

Meteorological Telegrams.

[⁵⁶⁵] § 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.

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

[⁵⁶⁷] § 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.

[⁵⁶⁸] § 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.

[⁵⁶⁹] § 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.

[⁵⁷⁰] (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.

[⁵⁷¹] (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.

[⁵⁷²] § 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 radiocommunications 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.

[⁵⁷³] (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.

[⁵⁹⁴] (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.

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

[⁵⁹⁶] (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.

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

[⁵⁹⁸] (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.

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

CHAPTER XXIV.

Reduced Rate Telegrams.

Article 75.

Deferred Telegrams.

[⁶⁰⁰] § 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.

[⁶⁰¹] § 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).

[⁶⁰²] (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.

[⁶⁰³] (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.

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

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

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

[⁶⁰⁷] § 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.

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

[⁶⁰⁹] (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.

[⁶¹⁰] (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.

[⁶¹¹] (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.

[⁶¹²] § 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.

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

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

[⁶¹⁵] (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.

[⁶¹⁶] § 8. Deferred telegrams may be delivered after ordinary telegrams.

[⁶¹⁷] § 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.

[⁶¹⁸] § 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.

[⁶¹⁹] § 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 =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.

[⁶²⁰] § 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:

=NLT=

=DLT=

[⁶²¹] (2) These messages obtain the benefit of a reduction by two-thirds (2/3) of the charge per word for ordinary full rate telegrams.

[⁶²²] (3) As regards acceptance, transmission and delivery they are subject to the limitations set out in § 3 and the following paragraphs of this Article.

[⁶²³] § 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.

[⁶²⁴] (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.

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

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

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

[⁶²⁸] § 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 =Réexpédié de)=) are charged at the reduced rate.

[⁶²⁹] (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.

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

[⁶³¹] § 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.

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

[⁶³³] § 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.

[⁶³⁴] § 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), (k) and (n).

[⁶³⁵] (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).

[⁶³⁶] § 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.

[⁶³⁷] § 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.

[⁶³⁸] § 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.

[⁶³⁹] § 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.

[⁶⁴⁰] § 2. The sender of a greetings telegram must write, before the address, the paid service indication =XL/T=.

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

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

[⁶⁴³] (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).

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

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

[⁶⁴⁶] (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.

[⁶⁴⁷] § 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.

[⁶⁴⁸] § 6. In greetings telegrams of the extra-European system with standard text, the signature must not comprise more than three words.

[⁶⁴⁹] § 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.

[⁶⁵⁰] (2) The reductions of rate for greetings telegrams of the extra-European system are made by agreement between the Administrations and private enterprises concerned.

[⁶⁵¹] § 8. The minimum number of chargeable words for greetings telegrams with free text is fixed at 10 in both systems.

[⁶⁵²] § 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.

[⁶⁵³] (2) The relative paid service indications =RPx=, =GP=, =TR=, and =LX= are charged at the reduced rate.

[⁶⁵⁴] § 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.

[⁵⁵⁵] § 11. Greetings telegrams are transmitted in the order indicated in Article 36, § 1.

[⁵⁵⁶] § 12. Letter telegrams are delivered in accordance with the arrangements made by the Administration of the country of destination.

[⁵⁵⁷] § 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.

[⁵⁵⁸] § 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.

[⁵⁵⁹] (2) Accounting for greetings telegrams with standard text of the extra-European system is subject to agreement between the Administrations and private enterprises concerned.

CHAPTER XXV.

Government Telegrams.

Article 78.

Provisions peculiar to Government Telegrams.

[⁶⁰⁰] § 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.

[⁶⁰¹] § 2. The right to send a reply as a Government telegram is established by the production of the original Government telegram.

[⁶⁰²] § 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.

[⁶⁰³] § 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.

[665] § 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.

[665] § 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.

[665] § 7. (1) Government telegrams bear the service instruction "Etat"; this instruction is officially inserted by the office of origin at the end of the preamble.

[665] (2) Government telegrams bearing the instruction "CDE" are admitted at the reduced rate and retain the benefit of priority in transmission.

[665] § 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.

[669] § 1. Service telegrams are divided into service telegrams properly so called and service advices.

[670] § 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.

[671] § 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.

[672] § 4. They are transmitted free in all relations except in the cases specified in § 7 and in Article 80.

[673] § 5. Their nature is indicated by one of the service instructions prescribed in Article 41 under (c) (1).

[⁶⁷⁴] § 6. In case of absolute necessity, service telegrams and advices may be transmitted by telephone.

[⁶⁷⁵] § 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.

[⁶⁷⁶] § 8. (1) Service telegrams properly so called are exchanged between Administrations and between officials who are authorised to send them.

[⁶⁷⁷] (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."

[⁶⁷⁸] § 9. Administrations must use an abbreviated address for service telegrams exchanged between them.

[⁶⁷⁹] § 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.

[⁶⁸⁰] § 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.

[⁶⁸¹] (2) Preferably, the abbreviations in Annexe No. 1 to these Regulations (Art. 37, § 11) are used for wording them.

[⁶⁸²] (3) The destination and the origin of these advices are given only in the preamble; this is drawn up as follows: "A Lyon Lilienfeld 15 1045 (date and time of despatch); then follows the message of the sending office."

[⁶⁸³] (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."

[⁶⁸⁴] § 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.

[⁶⁸⁵] (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.

[⁶⁸⁶] (3) If interruptions have intervened on the route followed by the original telegram, the retransmitting office marks the service advice "dévité". 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.

[⁶⁸⁷] (4) If intermediate offices cannot obtain without delay the material necessary for acting on service advices, they must send them on at once.

[⁶⁸⁸] (5) After immediate retransmission of these advices, however, intermediate offices must make any necessary enquiries and take any necessary action.

[⁶⁸⁹] § 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.

[⁶⁹⁰] § 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.

[⁶⁹¹] (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).

[⁶⁹²] (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.

[⁶⁹³] (4) These telegrams (request and reply) are termed "paid service advices."

[⁶⁹⁴] § 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.).

[⁶⁹⁵] (2) This charge covers the whole cost of the request and the reply. The minimum charge is one franc fifty centimes (1 fr. 50).

[⁶⁹⁶] (3) Administrations are free, however, not to collect a charge, or to collect a charge less than that prescribed.

[⁶⁹⁷] § 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.

[⁶⁹⁸] § 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.

[⁶⁹⁹] (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.

[⁷⁰⁰] § 5. (1) The following examples show the form in which service advices should be prepared:

[⁷⁰¹] (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) ;"

[⁷⁰²] (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 ;"

[⁷⁰³] (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 repeated) ;"

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 ;"

[704] (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 ;"

[705] (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 ;"

[706] (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 telegram in question) confirm delivery."

[707] (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."

[708] § 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.

[709] § 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."

[⁷¹⁰] § 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).

[⁷¹¹] (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.

[⁷¹²] § 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.

[⁷¹³] (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.

[⁷¹⁴] § 10. The charges for service advices 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.

[⁷¹⁵] § 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:

[⁷¹⁶] (a) the total charge for any telegram which, owing to the action of the telegraph service, has not reached its destination;

[⁷¹⁷] (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;

[⁷¹⁸] (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;

- [⁷¹⁹] (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:
- [⁷²⁰] 1st 8 hours, in the case of a telegram exchanged between two countries of Europe either adjacent or connected by direct wire communication;
- [⁷²¹] 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, ODE and press telegrams, are concerned;
- [⁷²²] 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;
- [⁷²³] 4th 36 hours in all other cases;
- [⁷²⁴] (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 radio-telegrams 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;
- [⁷²⁵] (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;
- [⁷²⁶] (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;
- [⁷²⁷] (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;

- [⁷²⁸] (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;
- [⁷²⁹] (h) the accessory charge for a special service which has not been performed, and also the charge for the relative paid service indication;
- [⁷³⁰] (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;
- [⁷³¹] (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;
- [⁷³²] (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;
- [⁷³³] (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;
- [⁷³⁴] (l) the charge proper to the section not affected 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;
- [⁷³⁵] (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;

- [⁷³⁶] (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);
- [⁷³⁷] (o) the total charge for any telegram stopped through the application of the provisions of Articles 23 and 27 of the Convention;
- [⁷³⁸] (p) the portion of the charge due for any cancelled telegram (Art. 50, §§ 2, 3, 4 and 5).
- [⁷³⁹] § 2. In the cases provided for by sections (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g) and (h) 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.
- [⁷⁴⁰] § 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;
- [⁷⁴¹] (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;
- [⁷⁴²] (3) When the acknowledgement 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.
- [⁷⁴³] § 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.
- [⁷⁴⁴] § 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.
- [⁷⁴⁵] § 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.
- [⁷⁴⁶] § 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.

[⁷⁴⁷] (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.

[⁷⁴⁸] § 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).

[⁷⁴⁹] § 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.

[⁷⁵⁰] (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.

[⁷⁵¹] § 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.

[⁷⁵²] § 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.

[⁷⁵³] § 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.

[⁷⁵⁴] § 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.

[⁷⁵⁵] § 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.

[⁷⁵⁶] § 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.

[757] § 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.

[758] (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.

[759] (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 (=RPx=, =XP=, etc.), being excluded.

[760] § 2. (1) The Administration of origin refunds the charge without preliminary enquiry if:

[761] (a) in case of non-delivery, the sender produces a statement by the office of destination that the telegram was not received;

[762] (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;

[763] (c) in case of the reply voucher not being used, the sender produces the said voucher.

[764] (2) The decision of the Administration which refunds is without appeal when the reimbursement has been made in conformity with the Regulations.

[765] § 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.

[766] § 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).

[767] § 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.).

[768] § 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.

[⁷⁶⁹] § 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.

[⁷⁷⁰] (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.

[⁷⁷¹] (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.

[⁷⁷²] § 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.

[⁷⁷³] § 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.

[⁷⁷⁴] (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.

[⁷⁷⁵] (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.

[⁷⁷⁶] § 3. Terminal charges may be settled directly between the extreme Administrations, after agreement between the latter and the intermediate Administrations.

[⁷⁷⁷] § 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.

[⁷⁷⁸] § 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:

[⁷⁷⁹] (a) when necessary, of certain accessory charges;

[⁷⁸⁰] (b) of the minimum charge applied to CDE telegrams of the extra-European system;

[⁷⁸¹] (c) of the minimum charge applied to letter telegrams and to greetings telegrams of both systems.

[⁷⁸²] (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.

[⁷⁸³] § 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.

[⁷⁸⁴] § 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.

[⁷⁸⁵] § 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:

[⁷⁸⁶] (a) the special charge appropriate to the collation of telegrams is entered in the accounts and divided between the Administrations concerned proportionately to their normal shares;

[⁷⁸⁷] (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;

[⁷⁸⁸] (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.

[⁷⁸⁹] § 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:

[⁷⁹⁰] (a) the terminal charges stand unchanged;

[⁷⁹¹] (b) the transit charges of Administrations and private enterprises not aware of the diversion also stand unchanged;

[⁷⁹²] (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.

[⁷⁹³] (2) Telegrams transmitted exceptionally by telephone are accounted for as telegrams.

[⁷⁹⁴] (3) The above provisions apply equally to telegrams transmitted by a more costly route under the conditions indicated in Article 48, § 2.

[⁷⁹⁵] (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.

[⁷⁹⁶] § 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.

[⁷⁹⁷] § 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.

[798] § 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.

[799] § 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.

[800] § 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.

[801] (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.

[802] § 5. The averages thus obtained are used for preparing the accounts pending revision, which must not be made earlier than two years at least.

[803] § 6. The offices in direct relation record each day the number of telegrams exchanged, dividing the traffic according to the different countries.

[804] § 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.

[805] § 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=.

[806] § 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.

[807] § 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.

[808] § 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.

[⁸⁰⁹] § 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.

[⁸¹⁰] (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.

[⁸¹¹] § 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.

[⁸¹²] (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.

[⁸¹³] (3) Adjustments subsequently agreed upon are included in a subsequent quarterly settlement.

[⁸¹⁴] § 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.

[⁸¹⁵] § 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.

[⁸¹⁶] (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.

[⁸¹⁷] (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.

[⁸¹⁸] (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.

[⁸¹⁹] § 7. The costs of payment are borne by the debtor Administration.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Records.

Article 89.

Period of Preservation of Records.

[⁸²⁰] 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.

[⁸²¹] § 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.

[⁸²²] (2) A maximum charge of one franc (1 fr.) may be made for inspection.

[⁸²³] § 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.

[⁸²⁴] § 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.

[⁸²⁵] (2) The charge for photographs of originals or of copies is fixed by the Administration which furnishes the photographs.

[⁸²⁶] § 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.

[⁸²⁷] (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.

[⁸²⁸] (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.

[⁸²⁹] (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.

[⁸³⁰] § 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.

[⁸³¹] § 2. As a general rule, the Bureau of the Union serves as the medium for these communications.

[⁸³²] § 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.

[⁸³³] § 4. The said Administrations send to the Bureau, by telegraph, notice of every interruption or restoration of communication affecting international correspondence.

[⁸³⁴] § 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.

[⁸³⁵] § 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.

[⁸³⁶] § 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.

[⁸³⁷] § 2. The Bureau of the Union prepares general statistics.

[⁸³⁸] § 3. It prepares, issues and revises periodically official maps of international telecommunication channels.

[⁸³⁹] § 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.

[⁸⁴⁰] (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, county, 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.

[⁸⁴¹] § 5. The Bureau of the Union also publishes a List of point-to-point radiocommunication channels.

[⁸⁴²] § 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.

[⁸⁴³] § 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.)

[⁸⁴⁴] § 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.

[⁸⁴⁵] § 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.

[⁸⁴⁶] (2) Each Administration or private enterprise bears the personal expenses of its experts.

[⁸⁴⁷] § 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.

[⁸⁴⁸] § 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.

[⁸⁴⁹] (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.

[⁸⁵⁰] § 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.

[⁸⁵¹] § 6. The rules of procedure of the C.C.I.T. are governed by the provisions of Annexe No. 2 to these Regulations.

CHAPTER XXXI.

Accessions, Relations with Non-Acceding Administrations.

Article 95.

Refusal to apply Conventional Rates.

[⁸⁵²] 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.

[⁸⁵³] § 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.

[⁸⁵⁴] § 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.

[⁸⁵⁵] § 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.

[⁸⁵⁶] § 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.

[⁸⁵⁷] § 5. The reservation which forms the subject of Article 95, applies also to the above-mentioned enterprises.

Article 97.

Relations with Non-Acceding Countries.

[⁸⁵⁸] § 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.

[⁸⁵⁹] § 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.

[⁸⁶⁰] The present Regulations will come into force on the 1st of January one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four.

TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS, MADRID, 1932

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. GARCIA MANSILLA.

R. CORREA LUNA.

LUIS S. CASTIÑEIRAS.

M. SÁENZ BRIONES.

For the Commonwealth of Australia :

J. M. CRAWFORD.

For Austria :

RUDOLPH OESTREICHER.

ING. H. PFEÜFFER.

For Belgium :

B. MAUS.

JOS. LAMBERT.

For Bolivia :

GEORGES SÁENZ.

For Brazil :

LUIS GUIMARAES.

For Chile :

E. BERMUDEZ.

For China :

LINGOH WANG.

For the Vatican City State :

GUISEPPE GIANFRANCESCHI.

TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS, MADRID, 1932

For The Republic of Colombia:

JOSÉ JOAQUÍN CASAS.

ALBERTO SÁNCHEZ DE IRIARTE.

W. MACLELLAN.

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 MENDES 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.

HOOOEWOONING.

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 (Junior).

JUAN DE OLÓZAGA.

For Egypt:

R. MURRAY.

MOHAMED SAID.

For the Republic of El Salvador:

RAOUL 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 FERNÁNDEZ QUINTANA.

CARLOS DE BORDONS.

For the Empire of Ethiopia:

TAGAGNE.

For Finland:

NIIL O RASMAA.

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 BETATA.

ENRIQUE TRAUMANN.

RICARDO CASTAÑEDA PAGANINI.

For the Republic of Honduras:

ANT^N GRAIÑO.

For Hungary:

DR. FRANÇOIS HAVAS.

For the Italian Islands of the Aegean:

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.

HOOGWOONING.

For the Irish Free State:

P. S. OH-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 FURUHATA.

Y. YONEZAWA.

T. NAKAGAMI.

TAKEO IINO.

For Latvia:

B. EINBERG.

For Lithuania:

INO. K. GAIGALIS.

TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS, MADRID, 1932

For Luxemburg:

JAAQUES.

For Morocco:

DUBEAUCLARD.

For Mexico:

G. ESTRADA.

EMILIO TORRES.

AUGUSTIN 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. FELSER.

BOSSEN.

For Peru:

JUAN DE OSMA.

For Persia:

MOHSEN KHAN RAIS.

For Poland:

ING. HENRYK KOWALSKI.

ST. ZUCHMANTOWICZ.

KAZIMIERZ GOEBEL.

K. KRULIEZ.

For Portugal:

MIGUEL VAZ DUARTE BACELAR.

JOSÉ DE LIZ FERREIRA, JUNIOR.

DAVID DE SOUSA PIRES.

JOAQUIM RODRIGUES GONÇALVES.

TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS, MADRID, 1932

For Roumania :

ING. T. TANASESCO.

For Italian Somaliland :

G. GNEME.

GELMETTI.

For Sweden :

G. WOLD.

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 Jugoslavia :

D. A. ZLATANOVITCH.

ANNEXE No. 1

[see Art. 37, § 11 and 79, § 11 (2)].

LIST OF CODE EXPRESSIONS TO BE USED IN SERVICE ADVICES AND
ABBREVIATIONS TO BE USED IN WORKING.

No.	Abbreviation	Translation
<i>I. Advice of non-delivery.</i>		
1	RAFIS	Undelivered, not called for.
2	RAFUJ	Undelivered, addressee absent.
3	RAFYZ	Undelivered, addressee left.
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	RUCXO	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.
<i>II. Service advices relating to working.</i>		
31	DADRO	Reply by wire (or sector . . .) ; congestion here.
32	TIBOH	Can you assist to

No.	Abbreviation	Translation
<i>III. Various service advices.</i>		
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.
40	WEJYV	Reference incorrect; give number, date, time of handing in, and say by which wire sent.
41	WEFXU	Waiting reply to our service advice.
42	WEJOD	Place of destination not in list; please advise.
43	XESCU	When and by what wire was telegram in question received?
44	XESLA	When and by what wire did you transmit the telegram in question?
<i>IV. Abbreviations to be used in working.</i>		
45	RQ	Designation of a request.
46	BQ	Reply to RQ.
47	AL	Repeat everything you have transmitted.
48	LR	Up to what point (word or telegram) have you received? We have received up to
49	OK	Agreed; all in order.
50	SX	Simplex.
51	DX	Duplex.
52	DF	I am putting you through.
53	ANH	Congestion.

ANNEXE 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-chairmen.

§ 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 committees 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.O.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.O.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.

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