

Telegraph Regulations (1958 : Geneva, Switzerland)

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Notes :

1. This PDF contains the following sections of the publication
Telegraph Regulations (Geneva revision, 1958) annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention (Buenos Aires, 1952):
 - Corrigenda
 - Table of Contents
 - Telegraph Regulations
 - Appendices
 - Analytical Table.
2. The extracts have been prepared by the ITU Library and Archives Service from the original printed text.

CORRIGENDUM N° 1

au Règlement télégraphique
(Revision de Genève, 1958)



CORRIGENDA No. 1 and No. 2

to the Telegraph Regulations
(Geneva Revision, 1958)



CORRIGENDA N.º 1 y N.º 2

al Reglamento Telegráfico
(Revisión de Ginebra, 1958)



Pour les exemplaires en français

CORRIGENDUM No 1

Page 192. Protocole final (Pour les Etats-Unis d'Amérique) :
Deuxième ligne remplacer Article 94 par Article 95.

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For the English version

CORRIGENDUM No. 1

Page 26. Article 21. § 7 (1) (Number 172) :
First line replace 30^{me} by 30^{ne}.
Page 192. Final Protocol (For the United States of America) :
Fourth line replace Article 94 by Article 95.

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CORRIGENDUM No. 2

Page 36. Article 28. §1 a) (Number 246) :
Last line replace 178 by 180.

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Para los ejemplares en español

CORRIGENDUM N.º 1

Página 191. Protocolo final. (Por los Estados de América) :
Penúltima línea reemplácese Artículo 94 por Artículo 95.

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CORRIGENDUM N.º 2

Página 36. Artículo 28 § 1 a) (Número 246) :
Sustitúyase en la última línea 178 por 180.

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Telegraph Regulations

(Geneva Revision, 1958)

annexed to the

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION

(Buenos Aires, 1952)

CHAPTER I

Purpose of the Telegraph Regulations — Definitions

Article 1

Purpose of the Telegraph Regulations

1 § 1. The Telegraph Regulations set forth the procedure to be followed in the international telegraph service.

2 § 2. The provisions of these Regulations shall apply to both wire and wireless telegraph communications so far as the Radio Regulations and the Additional Radio Regulations do not provide otherwise.

3 § 3. The provisions of the present Regulations shall apply to the switched telegraph service, taking into account, where applicable, the Recommendations of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.T.) in the matter.

4 § 4. Derogations from the provisions of these Regulations shall be permitted in relations governed by special arrangements or regional agreements made in accordance with Articles 41 and 42 of the Convention.

Article 2

Definition of Terms used in the Telegraph Regulations

5 *Telecommunication* : Any transmission, emission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, visual or other electromagnetic systems.

6 *Telegraphy* : A system of telecommunication for the transmission of written matter by the use of a signal code.

7 *Telephony* : A system of telecommunication set up for the transmission of speech or, in some cases, other sounds.

8 *Telegram* : Written matter intended to be transmitted by telegraphy. This term also includes radiotelegram unless otherwise specified.

9 *Government telegrams* : Telegrams defined as such in the Convention.

10 *Service Telegrams* : Telegrams exchanged between :

- a) Administrations;
- b) recognized private operating agencies;
- c) Administrations and recognized private operating agencies;
- d) Administrations and recognized private operating agencies on the one hand and the Secretary-General on the other

and relating to international public telecommunication.

11 *Private Telegrams* : Telegrams other than service or Government telegrams.

12 For the other terms used in these Regulations but not defined in the Convention, the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies may consult the "List of Definitions of Essential Telecommunication Terms (Part 1, Telegraphy)".

CHAPTER II

International System

Article 3

Telegraph Communication Channels for the International Service

13 § 1. The circuits provided for the international service shall be sufficiently numerous to meet all requirements of the service.

14 § 2. Such circuits shall, so far as practicable, be set up, operated and maintained, taking into account the Recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

15 § 3. When circuits of a national network are connected with international circuits for semi-automatic or fully automatic operation, such national circuits must also satisfy the conditions laid down in **14**.

CHAPTER III

Nature and Hours of Service of Offices

Article 4

Opening, Duration and Closing of Service—Legal Time

16 § 1. Each Administration or recognized private operating agency shall fix the hours during which its offices shall be open to the public.

17 § 2. International communications established between important offices shall, so far as practicable, work without interruption.

18 § 3. In communications permanently open, the closing of daily sessions shall take place at a time agreed upon between the offices concerned.

19 § 4. In relations between offices which are not permanently open, a terminal office may not close before having exchanged all outstanding international telegrams with an office which is open later and before having obtained confirmation that all telegrams have been received.

20 § 5. Between two directly communicating offices in different countries, close of work may take place only by agreement between these offices. If these offices have different hours of closing, the office that closes earlier shall request the close of work. If they have the same closing time, the close of work shall be requested by the office of the country, the capital of which has a longitude to the east of the other capital.

21 § 6. Offices shall use the legal time of their country or of their zone. Each Administration shall notify this time or these times to the General Secretariat, which will advise the other Administrations.

Article 5

Symbols describing the Kind and Duration of the Service of Offices

22 § 1. In the Official List of Telegraph Offices, the following symbols shall be used to describe the kind of service and the working hours of offices:

- N office permanently open (day and night);
- N/2 office with extended service;
- A office in an airport;
- R radiocommunication land station;
- K office at which telegrams may be handed in, but which delivers only to callers, "telegraph restant", and to persons within the limits of a railway station;
- VK office at which all telegrams or only those of railway passengers or station officials may be handed in, but at which 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 or summer season;
- H office open only during the winter season;
- * office temporarily closed.

23 § 2. The foregoing symbols may be used in combination with one another.

24 § 3. The symbols B, H and * shall be completed, so far as practicable, by the dates of opening and closing of the office in question.

CHAPTER IV

Tariff and Charging

Article 6

European and extra-European Systems

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

26 § 2. (1) The European system shall comprise all the countries of Europe and those territories outside Europe which are declared by the respective Administrations to belong to the European system.

27 (2) Communication channels from countries of the European system to countries outside Europe shall also belong to the European system when the Administrations operating them so wish it and have entered them as such in the Tables of rates.

28 § 3. The extra-European system shall include all countries other than those mentioned in **26** and all the channels of communication other than those mentioned in **27**.

29 § 4. A telegram shall be subject to the rules of the European system when it passes exclusively over communication channels of countries belonging to that system.

Article 7

Composition of the Tariff — Monetary Equivalents

30 § 1. The tariff shall be established by word. It may, however, be established according to the number of characters or the duration of the transmission.

31 § 2. The through rate per word shall be made up of:

32 a) the terminal rates of the countries of origin and destination;

33 b) the transit rates of intermediate Administrations and recognized private operating agencies, when their territory, installations or channels of communication are used for the transmission of correspondence;

34 c) where the case arises, the transit rate of each of the two stations performing a radio transmission.

35 § 3. For each telegram, a minimum charge shall be made which corresponds to the charge for seven words; however, for press telegrams, this minimum charge shall be fixed at fourteen words (673) and for letter telegrams, at twenty-two words (682).

36 § 4. In conformity with Article 40 of the Convention, the rate shall be expressed in gold francs; it shall be the same between the offices of any two countries of the Union by the same route and in the two directions.

37 § 5. The rate per word defined in 36, shall serve for the establishment of international accounts based on the gold franc.

38 § 6.¹⁾ For the collection of charges from the public, each country should in principle apply to the rate expressed in gold francs an equivalent in its national currency approaching as nearly as possible the value of the gold franc. However, when the equivalent is not applied, or when the equivalent applied is less than the true equivalent, the accounts shall nevertheless be prepared in conformity with 37.

39 § 7.¹⁾ (1) Each country should, so far as practicable, notify to the General Secretariat the equivalent it has chosen, as well as the date from which it will collect charges according to such equivalent.

40 (2) The General Secretariat shall draw up a table of the information it receives and forward it to all Members and Associate Members. It shall also inform them of the date on which new charges based on any new equivalent come into force, and shall bring any subsequent information to their notice.

¹⁾ Provisions common to the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations.

41 § 8. The tariff shall exclude any fiscal tax or duty. Any country which for its own benefit levies a fiscal tax on international telegrams shall collect this tax in addition to the charges and only from senders of telegrams deposited in its territory.

Article 8

Fixing of Terminal and Transit Rates for Telegrams in the European System

42 § 1. Administrations in the European system shall fix their terminal rates taking into account the Recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T. and the real cost.

43 § 2. (1) The maximum terminal rate per word shall not, so far as possible, exceed fifteen centimes (0 fr. 15), except for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Turkey for which the maximum terminal rates shall be thirty-two centimes (0 fr. 32) and eighteen centimes (0 fr. 18), respectively.

44 (2) Subject to the provisions of **46** and **52**, the transit rate for each country shall be fixed uniformly at five centimes (0 fr. 05).

45 (3) However, for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the maximum transit rate shall be fixed at twenty-four centimes (0 fr. 24) and for Turkey at ten centimes (0 fr. 10).

46 (4) Subject to the provisions of **52**, when in relations between two terminal countries the traffic is transmitted over the entire international route by land circuits, either direct or established by automatic switching, the transit rate may be reduced, in agreement with the transit countries concerned, to three centimes (0 fr. 03) per country of transit for terminal traffic between these two countries only.

47 § 3. Administrations shall inform the General Secretariat of their terminal and transit rates for publication in Table A.

48 § 4. The terminal rates fixed by an Administration shall be the same for a particular relation between two countries regardless of which route is used.

49 § 5. (1) The normal rate to be applied between two countries in the European system shall be that which, by application of the terminal and transit rates shown in Table A, gives the lowest figure.

50 (2) The normal route (or routes) corresponds to the normal rate thus established.

51 § 6. If, however, the sender, taking advantage of the option allowed to him by **298**, has prescribed the route to be followed, he must pay the charge proper to that route.

52 § 7. If routes other than the normal routes are established between the two terminal countries, the total transit rate for these routes may be reduced to the amount of the total transit rate over the normal route(s). The whole of this transit rate shall be shared by agreement between the transit Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned and the rates thus fixed shall be notified to the General Secretariat for publication in Table A.

53 § 8. (1) For traffic exchanged by radio between countries of the European system, the radio rate contemplated in **34** may not be less than the total of the telegraph rates which would be due to the transit Administrations or recognized private operating agencies for the same traffic exchanged by the least expensive telegraph route.

54 (2) By agreement between the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned the whole of the transit rate shall be shared between the participating radio stations.

55 § 9. When Administrations, in accordance with **52** and **53**, modify their rates fixed in accordance with **43** and **44**, the aim and purpose of such modifications shall be to make as many routes as possible available to the public, at the same rates, and not to create competition between the rates for existing routes.

Article 9

Fixing of Terminal and Transit Rates for Telegrams in the extra-European System

56 § 1. In the extra-European system, the Administrations or, at the discretion of the Administrations, the recognized private operating agencies shall have the right to fix 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.

57 § 2. They shall notify these rates to the General Secretariat for publication in Table B.

58 § 3. (1) In the extra-European system, each Administration or recognized private operating agency shall notify to its own offices the routes available for telegrams handed in by the sender without a route indication. When the route notified is not the cheapest, the Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin shall transmit the route indication in the preamble of telegrams when necessary to ensure the correct forwarding of the telegrams.

59 (2) In the case of telegrams handed in with a route indication, the provisions of **51** shall be applied.

Article 10

Interval before application of new Rates

60 § 1. No new rate and no modification, either general or of detail, relative to the tariff shall be effective for countries other than those which establish the new rate or rate modification until fifteen days after its notification¹⁾ by the General Secretariat, excluding the day of despatch, and it shall not be applied until the first of the month following the expiration of this period.

61 § 2. (1) The interval of fifteen days shall be reduced to ten days for modifications intended to equalize rates with those already notified for competing routes.

62 (2) Nevertheless, for radiotelegrams originating in mobile stations, modifications of telegraph rates shall not be applicable until a month after the periods fixed in **60**.

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

Article 11

Right to round off Rates

64 § 1. The charges to be collected by virtue of **Articles 6 to 10** may be rounded up or down, either after application of the normal word

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

rates fixed according to the Tables published by the General Secretariat, or after increasing or decreasing these normal rates in accordance with the monetary or other convenience of the country of origin.

65 § 2. Modifications made by virtue of the preceding paragraph shall apply only to the charge collected by the office of origin and shall not involve any alteration in the share of rates proper to the other Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned. The rates must be rounded up or down to the monetary unit or fraction of the monetary unit in use in the country concerned.

CHAPTER V

Collection of Charges

Article 12

Collection on Handing in — Collection on Delivery

66 § 1. Charges shall be collected from the sender, except when otherwise provided for in the present Regulations.

67 § 2. The sender of an international telegram shall have the right to ask for a receipt showing the amount charged. The Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin shall be entitled to charge and retain a fee for this service.

68 § 3. When a charge is due on delivery, the telegram shall be delivered to the addressee only on payment of the amount due, except when the Regulations provide otherwise (Art. 32, 48, 56 and 59).

69 § 4. If the charge due on delivery is not collected, the loss shall be borne by the Administration or recognized private operating agency of delivery, in the absence of special arrangements made in conformity with Article 41 of the Convention.

70 § 5. Administrations or recognized private operating agencies shall, so far as practicable, take measures by obtaining, when necessary, a deposit from the sender 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. 13 and 541 to 544).

Article 13

Telegrams payable by the Addressee or a Third Party

71 § 1. Administrations or recognized private operating agencies may, by special agreement and at the express request of the addressee or other party undertaking payment, admit telegrams of all classes without payment of charges in the country of origin. These charges shall be collected from the addressee or other party undertaking payment.

72 § 2. In the cases specified in **71**, the Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin and/or the Administration or recognized private operating agency responsible for the collection of charges may apply a surcharge.

73 § 3. If the amount due in respect of charges and surcharges is not collected, the loss shall be borne by the Administration or recognized private operating agency responsible for collection, in the absence of special arrangements made in conformity with Article 41 of the Convention.

Article 14

Prohibition of Rebates — Penalties

74 Members and Associate Members undertake to prohibit the granting, in any form whatsoever, of rebates on the rates appearing in the official tariff lists of Administrations or recognized private operating agencies, and reserve the right to take action against recognized private operating agencies, which, either directly or through the medium of their agents or sub-agents, grant to senders or addressees, in any way whatsoever (for example, per word, per telegram, by the addition of words through paid service advices, by means of discounts, etc.) rebates having the effect of reducing the above-mentioned rates. Such action may involve the suspension of service with these private operating agencies.

Article 15

Errors in Collection

75 § 1. If, owing to an error, a telegram is undercharged, the balance necessary to make up the full charge must be collected from the sender.

76 § 2. Amounts overcharged in error and the excess value of stamps affixed to telegrams shall be refunded to the sender, in accordance with the internal regulations of each country.

77 § 3. Administrations or recognized private operating agencies shall render mutual assistance in making the subsequent collection or reimbursement indicated in **75** and **76**, respectively, in cases where this subsequent collection or reimbursement by the Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin is no longer possible.

CHAPTER VI

Transmission Signals

Article 16

**Transmission Signals of International
Telegraph Alphabets Nos. 1 and 2, and
Morse Code Signals**

78 § 1. The following tables show the signals of the International Telegraph Alphabets Nos. 1 and 2 and the Morse Code signals.

79 § 2. With International Telegraph Alphabets Nos. 1 and 2, the following letters may be used in relations between countries which accept them and which fix the conditions for their transmission:

ä, æ, á, â, ñ, ö, ø, ü

80 § 3. In the interests of speed and efficiency in the movement of telegraph traffic and to further the development of a world-wide telecommunication network, the five-unit code, in accordance with the International Telegraph Alphabet No. 2, is recommended. However, this

provision need not apply to Administrations or recognized private operating agencies which by mutual agreement in respect of a particular circuit or network have made other arrangements. In such cases, the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned could provide suitable facilities for converting from their method of operation to the five-unit code of International Telegraph Alphabet No. 2 whenever it becomes desirable to interconnect with offices using the latter system.

81 § 4. *Written characters which have a corresponding signal in International Telegraph Alphabet No. 1.*

82 *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

83 *Figures*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

84 *Punctuation marks and miscellaneous signs :*

Full stop
Comma	,
Colon or division sign	:
Question mark	?
Apostrophe	'
Cross or addition sign	+
Hyphen or dash or subtraction sign	—
Fraction bar or division sign	/
Multiplication sign	×
Double hyphen	=
Per cent	%
Left-hand bracket	(
Right-hand bracket)
Error	✖
Space	

85 The following table shows the current impulses for the transmission of letters, figures and signs, and indicates the polarity of the various impulses:

International Telegraph Alphabet No. 1

No. of signal	Letter case	Figure case	No. of impulses				
			1	2	3	4	5
1	A	1	—	+	+	+	+
2	B	8	+	+	—	—	+
3	C	9	—	+	—	—	+
4	D	0	—	—	—	—	+
5	E	2	+	—	+	+	+
6	F	1)	+	—	—	—	+
7	G	7	+	—	+	—	+
8	H	+	—	—	+	—	+
9	I	1)	+	—	—	+	+
10	J	6	—	+	+	—	+
11	K	(—	+	+	—	—
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	Line feed 2)		—	+	+	+	—
29	Letter blank (space)		+	+	+	+	—
30	Figure blank (space)		+	+	+	—	+
31	✕ (Error) ✕ (Error)		+	+	+	—	—
32	Instrument at rest		+	+	+	+	+

— Negative current

+ Positive current

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

2) For page printers.

86 Except in the cases provided for in 173, a group consisting of figures and letters must be transmitted with the figures and letters linked together by a double hyphen.

Examples: 3= B, AG =25.

87 A number which includes a fraction shall be transmitted with the fraction linked to the whole number by a single hyphen.

Examples: For $1\frac{3}{4}$ transmit 1—3/4 and not 13/4;
for $\frac{3}{4}8$ transmit 3/4—8 and not 3/48;
for $363\frac{1}{2}$ 4 5642 transmit 363—1/2 4 5642 and not 3631/2 4 5642.

88 The inverted commas sign (quotation mark) (“ ”) shall be signalled by transmitting the apostrophe sign (') twice, at the beginning and the end of the text within the inverted commas (quotation marks) (“ ”).

89 To transmit the accented letter E, the letter E shall be transmitted; when an accent on the E is essential to the meaning the transmitting telegraphist shall repeat the word after the signature, putting the E accentuated between two spaces, to draw the attention of the receiving office. The receiving telegraphist then puts the accent in by hand.

90 The $\frac{\circ}{\circ\circ}$ sign shall be indicated by transmitting the figure 0 followed by the fraction bar and the figures 00 (*example* : 0/00).

91 A whole number, a fractional number, or a fraction, followed by a $\frac{\circ}{\circ\circ}$ sign, shall be transmitted by joining up the whole number, the fractional number, or the fraction to the $\frac{\circ}{\circ\circ}$ sign by a dash.

Examples: For $2\frac{\circ}{\circ\circ}$ transmit 2—0/00 and not 20/00;
for $4\frac{1}{2}\frac{\circ}{\circ\circ}$ transmit 4—1/2—0/00 and not 41/20/00.

92 The minute sign (') and the second sign (") shall be transmitted by means of the apostrophe sign, transmitted once for the minute sign, and twice for the second sign.

93 To call the office, the word “ohe” shall be 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”).

94 To indicate an error in transmission: the signal ✕ ;

95 To indicate “wait”: the combination MOM;

96 To indicate the end of a telegram: the signal + preceded by a space;

97 To indicate the end of the transmission: the two signals + ? preceded by a space;

98 To indicate the end of work: the signal + transmitted twice by the office which has transmitted the last telegram.

99 § 5. *Written characters which have a corresponding signal in International Telegraph Alphabet No. 2.*

100*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

101*Figures*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

102*Punctuation marks and miscellaneous signs :*

Full stop
Comma	,
Colon or division sign	:
Question mark	?
Apostrophe	'
Cross or addition sign	+
Hyphen or dash or subtraction sign	—
Fraction bar or division sign	/
Multiplication sign	×
Double hyphen	=
Left-hand bracket (parenthesis)	(
Right-hand bracket (parenthesis))

103 The following table shows the current impulses for the transmission of letters, figures and signs, and indicates the polarity of the various impulses:

International Telegraph Alphabet No. 2

No. of signal	Letter case	Figure case	No. of impulses					
			Start	1	2	3	4	5 Stop
1	A	—		○	○			○
2	B	?		○			○	○
3	C	:			○	○	○	○
4	D	4)		○			○	○
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	Line feed 2)				○			○
29	Letters 3) 5)			○	○	○	○	○
30	Figures 5)			○	○		○	○
31	Space					○		○
32	Not used							○

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

1) Available for the internal service of each Administration or recognized private operating agency.

2) For page printers.

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

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

4) a) To operate the answer-back unit of the corresponding instrument in the European international switched service by start-stop apparatus and for the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies of the extra-European system which use this facility;
b) available for the internal service of other Administrations or recognized private operating agencies of the extra-European system.

5) Signals Nos. 29 (letters) and 30 (figures) shall not affect the spacing movement.

104 Administrations or recognized private operating agencies desirous of confirming the reception or the transmission of signals “secondary of D” or “secondary of J” shall effect this confirmation by printing:

105 the symbol \equiv for the confirmation of the signal “secondary of D”;

106 the symbol \equiv for the confirmation of the signal “secondary of J”.

107 Administrations or recognized private operating agencies desirous of confirming on a tape machine the reception or transmission of the signals “carriage return” and “line feed” shall effect this confirmation by printing:

108 the symbol $<$ for the signal “carriage return”;

109 the symbol \equiv for the signal “line feed”.

110 The provisions regarding the transmission of words, whole numbers, fractional numbers, texts within inverted commas (quotation marks), the accented letter E, and minute and second signs, which are applicable to instruments using International Telegraph Alphabet No. 1 (81 to 98), shall also be applicable to instruments using International Telegraph Alphabet No. 2.

111 On these instruments a group consisting of figures and letters shall be transmitted without a space between the figures and letters.

112 To indicate the sign $\%$ or ‰ , the figure 0, the fraction bar and the figures 0 or 00 shall be transmitted successively (i.e.: 0/0, 0/00).

113 A whole number, a fractional number, or a fraction, followed by a ‰ sign, shall be transmitted by joining up the whole number, the fractional number, or the fraction to the ‰ sign by a dash.

Examples: For 2% transmit 2—0/0 and not 20/0;

for $4\frac{1}{2}\text{‰}$ transmit 4—1/2—0/00 and not 41/20/00.

114 To indicate a “blank”, the signal “space” shall be transmitted.

115 To indicate a transmission error, the letter E and the signal “space” shall be repeated alternately three times. Transmission shall be resumed beginning with the last word correctly sent. When transmitting with perforated tape and provision exists for eliminating incorrectly perforated characters, this means of correction shall be used.

116 To indicate “ wait ”, to show the end of a telegram, the end of a transmission or the end of work, the signals transmitted shall be the same as on instruments using the International Telegraph Alphabet No. 1 (81 to 98).

117 § 6. *Morse Code Signals.*

Spacing and length of the signals:

- 118** a) a dash is equal to three dots;
119 b) the space between the signals forming the same letter is equal to one dot;
120 c) the space between two letters is equal to three dots;
121 d) the space between two words is equal to seven dots;
122 e) on the Wheatstone instrument, where perforators are used, the space between two letters shall be equal to one “centre hole” and the space between two words shall be equal to three “centre holes”.

123

Letters

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

124

Figures

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

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

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

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

Punctuation marks and miscellaneous signs

127	Full stop (period)	[.]	— —
	Comma	[,]	— — —
	Colon or division sign	[:]	— — — . . .
	Question mark (note of interrogation or request for repetition of a transmission not understood)	[?]	.. — . . .
	Apostrophe	[']	. — — — — .
	Hyphen or dash or subtraction sign . . .	[—]	— —
	Fraction bar or division sign	[/]	— . . . —
	Left-hand bracket (parenthesis)	[(]	— . . . —
	Right-hand bracket (parenthesis)	[)]	— —
	Inverted commas (quotation marks) (before and after the words)	[“ ”]	. —

Administrations or recognized private operating agencies using code converters may transmit the apostrophe twice, before and after the words, to signal inverted commas (quotation marks).

Double hyphen	[=]	— —
Understood		—
Error		—
Cross or addition sign		—
Invitation to transmit		—
Wait		—
End of work		—
Starting signal (to precede every transmission)		— —
Multiplication sign		—

128 The provisions regarding the transmission of fractional numbers and minute and second signs, which are applicable to instruments using International Telegraph Alphabet No. I (**81** to **98**), shall also be applicable to instruments using the Morse Code. To transmit the signs (') and (''), when such signs follow figures (for example: 1', 15''), the apostrophe signal (i.e.: . — — — .) must be used once or twice instead of the signal . — — — . which is reserved for inverted commas.

129 A group consisting of figures and letters shall be transmitted without space between figures and letters.

130 To transmit the % or $\frac{0}{00}$ sign, and to transmit a whole number, a fractional number or a fraction followed by the % or $\frac{0}{00}$ sign, the provisions of **112** and **113** shall apply.

131 The following letters and signals may be used in relations between countries which accept them:

ä or æ . — . —	ñ — — . — —
á or ã . — — . —	ö or ø — — — .
ch — — — —	ü . . — —

132 § 7. *Transmission by telephone.*

In relations between offices connected by short channels of communication, in frontier services with light traffic 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, using the system of spelling recommended by the C.C.I.T.T.

133 This method of transmission shall only be used after agreement between the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned.

CHAPTER VII

General Provisions relating to Correspondence

Article 17

Identification of the Sender or Addressee — Address of the Sender

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

135 § 2. (1) The office of origin shall suggest to the sender that there be written on the telegram form his name, and the full address (including, where applicable, his telephone or Telex number) so as to be in a position, if necessary, to supply or to ask for any information regarding his telegram.

136 (2) However, the sender must supply these particulars if the service (for example, =PC=, =Exprès=, or =FS=) sought by him requires them. If he refuses, the office shall be exempted from any obligation to provide the service.

CHAPTER VIII

Preparation and Handing in of Telegrams

Article 18

Plain and Secret Languages

Acceptance of these Languages

137 § 1. The text and the signature of telegrams may be expressed in plain language or in secret language. These languages may be used together in the same telegram.

138 § 2. All Administrations and recognized private operating agencies shall 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 30 of the Convention.

139 § 3. The sender of a telegram in secret language must produce the code from which the text or part of the text or the signature of the telegram is compiled if the office of origin or the Administration to which this office belongs asks him for it. This provision shall not apply to Government telegrams.

Article 19

Plain Language

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

141 § 2. Each Administration shall indicate, from among the languages in use in its country, that (or those) which it wants to be admitted as plain language. Latin and Esperanto may also be admitted. In the absence of advice to the contrary notified through the General Secretariat, Administrations shall be considered as admitting all the languages indicated.

142 § 3. The text and signature of telegrams originating in or destined for China may be expressed wholly by means of groups of four figures taken from the official telegraph dictionary of the Chinese Administration. These telegrams shall be considered as drafted in plain language.

143 § 4. By telegrams in plain language are meant those of which the text and signature are wholly in plain language.

144 § 5. The character of a telegram in plain language is not changed by the presence of:

- 145** a) numbers written in letters or figures, groups composed either of letters or of figures, or of figures and signs, provided that these numbers, groups and signs have no secret meaning;
- 146** b) proper names, arbitrary or abbreviated addresses;
- 147** c) abbreviated denominations of international or national organizations, including business undertakings, in the form of initial letters combined as one group, the admissibility of which shall be decided by the country of origin of the telegram;
- 148** d) commercial marks, trade marks, designations of goods, arbitrary technical terms used to denote machines or parts of machines, reference numbers or indications and other

expressions of the same kind, provided that these marks, designations, technical terms, reference numbers or indications, and expressions are shown in a catalogue available to the public, or in a price list, invoice, bill of lading or similar document;

- 149** e) groups denoting house numbers, registration numbers or letters of motor vehicles, designations of ships, aircraft or railway trains as well as flight and train numbers; groups clearly representing money, ordinal numbers, indications of time of day; and groups representing exchange or market quotations, scientific formulae or meteorological observations or forecasts;
- 150** f) abbreviated expressions in current use in ordinary or commercial correspondence, such as fob, cif, caf, svp, or any similar expression, the admissibility of which shall be decided by the country of origin of the telegram;
- 151** g) a single check word or check number placed at the beginning of the text and not exceeding five letters or five figures in length.

152 § 6. All the expressions mentioned in **147** to **149** may, exceptionally, be composed of letters, figures, signs, or a mixture thereof.

153 § 7. Combinations or alterations of plain language words contrary to the usage of the language to which they belong shall not be allowed in plain language telegrams, except in the cases specified in **270** to **275**.

Article 20

Secret Language

154 § 1. Except for the cases provided for in **145** to **151** the following shall constitute secret language:

- 155** a) artificial words composed exclusively of letters; such words must not exceed five letters in length;

- 156** *b)* Arabic figures or groups of Arabic figures having a secret meaning;
- 157** *c)* real words belonging to one or more of the languages admitted for telegraph correspondence in plain language which are not used with the meaning normally assigned to them in the language to which they belong and consequently do not form intelligible phrases;
- 158** *d)* other words or expressions not fulfilling the conditions laid down for plain language;
- 159** *e)* a mixture of the words and expressions mentioned in **155** to **158**.
- 160** § 2. Words in secret language may not contain accented letters.
- 161** § 3. The mixture within a single group of any combination of letters, figures or signs which has a secret meaning shall not be permitted.
- 162** § 4. By secret language telegrams are meant those containing in their text or signature one or more words in secret language.

Article 21

Preparation of Telegrams — Characters which may be used

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

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

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

Punctuation and miscellaneous signs :

full stop (period) (.)

comma (,)

colon or division sign (:)

question mark (note of interrogation) (?)

apostrophe or sign for minutes (')

sign for seconds (")
 hyphen, dash or subtraction sign (—)
 parentheses (brackets) ()
 fraction bar or division sign (/)
 plus sign or cross (+)

164 *Characters for which some instruments do not provide special signs :*

accented letter e
 Roman figures
 multiplication sign (×)
 percentage sign (‰)
 per thousand sign (‰₀₀)
 quotation marks (inverted commas) (“ ”)

165 The cross sign (+) used as a sign of addition may be utilized in a group but not as an isolated sign.

166 § 2. The following letters may also be used in exceptional cases in relations between countries which accept them:

ä, æ, á, â, ñ, ö, ø, ü


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

168 § 4. (1) Roman figures shall be transmitted as Arabic figures.

169 (2) If the sender of a telegram desires the addressee to be informed that Roman figures are intended, he shall write the Arabic figure or figures and shall insert the French word “romain” or a corresponding word in the language in which the telegram is drafted in front of each such figure or group of figures.

170 § 5. The multiplication sign shall be replaced in transmission by the letter X.

171 § 6. For the transmission of the accented letter e and the letters ä, æ, á, â, ñ, ö, ø, ü and of quotation marks (inverted commas), see Chapter VI.

172 § 7. (1) Expressions such as 30^a, 30^{me}, 1^o, 2^o, , 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), trentaine, primo, secundo, B in diamond, etc.

173 (2) However, if the expressions 30^a, 30^b, etc., 30 bis, 30 ter, etc., 30 I, 30 II, etc., 30¹, 30², etc., 30A, 30B, etc., indicating a house number, appear in the address, the counter officer shall separate the main number from the number qualifying it, or from the accompanying letters or digits, by a fraction bar. The expressions in question shall consequently be transmitted in the following form in the address of a telegram: 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.

174 (3) Ordinal numbers composed of figures and letters: 30^{me}, 25th, etc., shall be transmitted in the form 30me, 25th, etc.

Article 22

Order of arrangement of the various parts of a Telegram

175 § 1. Every telegram must have a preamble placed at the beginning which shall include the information needed for identification and, if necessary, for the routing of the telegram (Art. 41).

176 § 2. The other parts of which a telegram may consist must be arranged in the following order: 1. paid service indications (Art. 23); 2. address (Art. 24); 3. text (Art. 25); 4. signature (Art. 26).

Article 23

Form of Paid Service Indications

177 § 1. A paid service indication is an indication on a telegram either identifying it as within a particular category of telegram or denoting a special service requested by the sender, or, in some cases, by the addressee.

178 § 2. Any paid service indication allowed by these Regulations must be written on the form immediately before the address.

179 § 3. Paid service indications may be written by the sender in any form. They shall be charged for in accordance with the provisions of **246** and transmitted in the abbreviated form provided for in **180**. The counter officer shall strike out the indication written by the sender in any other than the regulation abbreviated form and shall substitute for it the corresponding abbreviation, placed between two double hyphens (*example*: =TC=).

180 § 4. The paid service indications that may be used, and the abbreviated forms in which they shall be transmitted, are shown in the following list:

Telegram to or from the United Nations ¹⁾	=Etat Priorité Nations=
Government telegram with priority	=Etat Priorité=
Government telegram without priority	=Etat=
Urgent telegram	=Urgent=
Telegram concerning persons protected in time of war by the Geneva Conventions of 12 August, 1949	=RCT=
Reply paid x	=RPx=
Collation	=TC=
Notification of delivery (telegram with)	=PC=
To follow	=FS=
Telegram to be forwarded at the sender's request from ... [name(s) of the place(s) of reforwarding]	=FS de x=
Telegram redirected at the addressee's request from ... [name(s) of the place(s) of reforwarding]	=Réexpédié de x=
x addresses	=TMx=
Communicate all addresses	=CTA=
Express	=Exprès=
Express paid	=XP=

¹⁾ See 624 to 627.

Post	=Poste=
Registered post	=PR=
Poste restante	=GP=
Registered poste restante	=GPR=
Air-mail	=PAV=
Registered air-mail	=PAVR=
Telegraph restant	=TR=
Telegram to be delivered on a de luxe form on a happy occasion	=LX=
Telegram to be delivered on a de luxe form on an occasion of mourning	=LXDEUIL=
Telegram for personal delivery	=MP=
Day delivery	=Jour=
Night delivery	=Nuit=
Telegram for which delivery on a specified date has been requested	=Remettre x=
Telegram for which delivery by telephone has been requested	=TFx=
Telegram for which delivery by Telex has been requested	=TLXx=
x days	=Jx=
Radiotelegram to be retransmitted by one or two mobile stations at the sender's request	=RM=
Press telegram	=Presse=
Meteorological telegram	=OBS=
Letter telegram of the European system	=ELT= or =ELTF= ¹⁾
Letter telegram of the extra-European system	=LT= or =LTF= ¹⁾

181 § 5. The following paid service indications serve to identify the category of telegrams: =Etat Priorité Nations=, =Etat Priorité=, =Etat=, =OBS=, =Urgent=, =RCT=, =Presse=, =ELT=, =ELTF=, =LT= and =LTF=.

182 § 6. If there are several paid service indications in a telegram, the indications identifying the category of the telegram shall come first. In

¹⁾ See 685 to 687.

an urgent RCT telegram, or in an urgent press telegram, the indication =Urgent= shall precede the indication =RCT= or the indication =Presse=.

183 § 7. (1) In a multiple telegram, the paid service indications identifying the category of the telegram, and the indication =TC= shall be written only once before the indication =TMx=. The paid service indication =CTA=, if applicable, shall be written only once after the indication =TMx=.

184 (2) The other paid service indications shall be written before the address to which they relate.

Article 24

Wording of the Address

I. General provisions

185 § 1. The address must contain all the particulars necessary to ensure delivery of the telegram to the addressee without enquiry or requests for information. The sender should be invited to write the address in block capitals.

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

187 § 3. (1) 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”, “care of” or other equivalent expression.

188 (2) This provision shall also apply when the address of the person or firm to which the telegram is sent is a registered address (**213 to 215**).

189 § 4. When the locality of destination is not served by international communication channels, the provisions of **Article 59** shall be observed.

190 § 5. (1) 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 Official List of Telegraph Offices. It may, however, be amplified by particulars intended to distinguish it from other offices of the locality (259).

191 (2) This name may be followed only 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.

192 § 6. (1) When the name of the locality given as the destination, or that of the land station chosen for the transmission of a radiotelegram, does not appear in the relevant Official List, this name must be followed either by the name of the territorial sub-division, or by the name of the country of destination, or by both these names or by other particulars which are considered adequate for the forwarding of the telegram. The same course shall be followed when there are several offices of the name given and the sender is not in a position to furnish definite information from which the official designation of the locality can be identified.

193 (2) In either case the telegram shall be accepted only at the risk of the sender. The combination in a single expression of the name of the office of destination with the name of the territorial sub-division or the name of the country of destination shall be regarded as an indication that the telegram has been so accepted.

194 § 7. If the address is not in conformity with the provisions of 186, 192 and 222 to 226 the telegram shall be refused.

195 § 8. In all cases of insufficient address, the telegram shall be accepted only at the risk of the sender, if he insists on sending it; in any event, the sender shall bear the consequences of an insufficient address.

II. *Different categories of address*

196 § 9. The following categories of address are permitted:

- full address;
- registered address;

- telephonic address;
- Telex address;
- poste restante or telegraph restant address;
- post office box address.

197*a) Full address.***198**

§10. (1) The full address must, as a general rule, include:

- the designation of the addressee;
- the name of the street, boulevard, avenue, etc., of his abode, together, if necessary, with the number;
- the locality of destination.

199

(2) In the absence of these particulars, the address must state, so far as possible, the occupation of the addressee or give any other useful information.

200

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

201

(4) Surnames, given (christian) names, names of firms and particulars of abode shall be accepted as the sender writes them. Any other particulars in the address, including those mentioned in **187**, **188** and **228** to **232**, must be written in the language or languages of the country of destination. The names of territorial sub-divisions or of countries may be written either in accordance with the particulars in the Official List of Telegraph Offices or in accordance with their alternative names as given in the Preface to that List.

202

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

203

§12. (1) Telegrams may be addressed or delivered to travellers in trains or in aircraft.

204

(2) For this purpose, the sender must indicate, in the address, in addition to the name of the addressee and the name of the telegraph office of destination:

205

- the word “passenger” or “crew” as appropriate;

206

- the name of the railway station or airport at which the train or aircraft stops;

- 207** — for trains, the address should also include the number or the name of the train or, in the absence of these particulars, the scheduled time of departure or arrival and the place of departure and destination;
- 208** — for aircraft, the address must give the name or abbreviation of the airline company and the number or name of the aircraft or, in the absence of these particulars, the flight number or the scheduled time of departure or arrival and the place of departure and destination.
- 209** (3) In telegrams bearing such an address, the only paid service indication admitted shall be = Urgent =.
- 210** (4) Telegrams to be delivered in trains or aircraft are accepted only at the sender's risk.
- 211** (5) Administrations which adopt this service shall inform the other Administrations thereof through the medium of the General Secretariat.

212*b) Registered address*

213 § 13. (1) A registered address is an address in which the name of the addressee can be replaced by a conventional or abridged indication.

214 (2) The right to delivery of telegrams so addressed shall be subject to special arrangement between the addressee and the telegraph office of destination.

215 (3) When delivery of telegrams is performed in the locality of destination both by offices subject to the Administration and by offices of recognized private operating agencies, any office which receives a telegram with a registered address unknown to it must, without delay, apply to the other offices for the decode of the address, and those offices shall furnish it, if able to do so.

216*c) Telephonic address*

217 § 14. (1) When the sender desires his telegram to be delivered by telephone, he shall write before the address (name of the addressee and destination) the paid service indication = TFX = (x being the telephone number of the addressee with, if necessary, the name or the access number of the network).

218

(2) The address thus appears in the following form:

= TF 873455 = Schutz Hamburg

or

= TF Passy 5074 = Pauli Paris

or

= TF Murray Hill 9-1234 = John Jones Newyork.

219*d) Telex address*

220 § 15. If the sender desires his telegram to be delivered by Telex, he shall write before the address the paid service indication = TLXx = (x being the number of the addressee's Telex station).

The address thus appears as follows:

= TLX 20074 = Pauli Paris.

221*e) Poste restante, registered poste restante
or telegraph restant address*

222 § 16. (1) The address of telegrams addressed "poste restante", "registered poste restante" or "telegraph restant" must be composed of:

223

— the paid service indication for "poste restante" = GP=, the paid service indication "registered poste restante" = GPR= or the paid service indication for "telegraph restant" = TR=,

224

— the name of the addressee, including, where possible, his given (christian) name or initials, and

225

— the name of the telegraph office of destination.

226

(2) Initials alone, figures, given (christian) name only, fictitious names or arbitrary signs of any kind shall not be allowed in the address.

227*f) Post Office Box address*

228 § 17. (1) A "Post Office Box" address must be composed of:

229

— the name of the addressee,

230

— the designation "boîte postale" with the box number, and

231

— the name of the telegraph office of destination.

232

(2) The name of the office to which the addressee's post office box belongs should, if necessary, be supplemented by particulars to distinguish it from other local offices.

For example : Pauli boîte postale 275

Paris 24.

Article 25

Wording of the Text

233 § 1. The texts of telegrams must be written in accordance with the provisions of **Articles 18 to 21** of these Regulations.

234 § 2. Telegrams which contain only an address, whether or not preceded by one or more paid service indications, shall not be admitted.

Article 26

Wording of the Signature—Legal Verification

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

236 § 2. The sender shall have the right to include in his telegram the verification of his signature. The verification shall be placed after the signature of the telegram and shall be transmitted either as it is written or in the form: "signature verified by...".

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

CHAPTER IX

Counting of Words

Article 27

General Provisions

238 § 1. (1) Everything that the sender asks to have transmitted shall be included in the number of chargeable words, with the exception of the route indication and the name of the code used for the wording of a secret language telegram, when this information is required by the country of origin or by the country of destination.

239 (2) The following, however, shall neither be charged for nor transmitted:

240 a) dashes used only to separate on the sender's copy the different words or groups;

241 b) other isolated signs, unless the sender has specifically requested their transmission.

242 § 2. The service instructions forming the preamble (Art. 41) shall not be included in the number of chargeable words.

243 § 3. The verification of the signature, if the sender asks for it to be transmitted, shall be included in the number of chargeable words.

244 § 4. At the time of acceptance of a telegram of more than fifty words, the accepting officer shall mark with an indication (*e.g.* the indication =) 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. Such indication shall be followed by a figure indicating the number of words. The indication and the figures shall not be charged for.

Article 28

Words, Groups and Expressions counted as one word regardless of the number of Characters

245 § 1. The following shall be counted as one word:

246 a) each of the paid service indications transmitted in the form prescribed in 178;

247 b) in money order telegrams, the name of the post office of issue, name of the post office of payment, and the name of the locality in which the payee lives; in postal cheque telegrams the name of the issuing postal cheque office and the name of the postal cheque office of destination. The counter officer must observe the provision in 262, so far as it is applicable to money order telegrams;

248 c) in money order telegrams and postal cheque telegrams, the postal number of issue;

249 d) in paid service advices, the original telegram number, the number or numbers of the preceding paid service advice or advices ;

- 250** *e)* each isolated letter or figure;
- 251** *f)* each isolated sign—including fraction bar, hyphen, dash or apostrophe used to separate or join a word or text—transmitted at the express request of the sender;
- 252** *g)* the two signs forming brackets (parentheses) when they enclose one or more words or groups. However, when they appear in one of the groups mentioned in **145** and **147 to 149**, without enclosing it, or if one of the brackets signs appears in one of these groups, each sign shall be counted as one character;
- 253** *h)* the signs forming quotation marks (inverted commas) when they enclose one or more words or groups. However, when they appear in one of the groups mentioned in **145** and **147 to 149** without enclosing it, or if one such sign appears in one of these groups, each sign of the inverted commas (double or single apostrophe) shall be counted as one character.
- 254** § 2. The following shall be counted as one word in the address:
- 255** *a)* the name of the telegraph office or land station of destination written as it appears in the first column of the Official Lists and completed by all the particulars given in that column;
- 256** *b)* the name of the telegraph office or of the land station of destination 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 Official Lists (**192**);
- 257** *c)* the name of the mobile station of destination written as it appears in the appropriate List;
- 258** *d)* the name of the mobile station of destination, completed if necessary by the call sign of the station, or by any other particulars when this name does not appear in the appropriate List;

- 259** *e)* the name of the telegraph office of destination completed by particulars intended to distinguish it from other offices of the locality.
Examples : Bordeaux-Saint-Projet;
 Berlin-Charlottenburg; London W 1;
- 260** *f)* the names of countries or smaller divisions of territory written as shown in the above-mentioned Lists including any alternative forms given in the prefaces to these Lists;
- 261** *g)* the geographical or administrative name of the place where the telegram has to be delivered, in case this locality has no telegraph office.

262 § 3. If it has not already been done, the accepting officer shall join up the different parts of each of the expressions which are specified in **255** to **261** and counted as one word, provided that this does not distort the name of the office of destination. In the latter case, the accepting officer shall separate the different parts by a fraction bar and the whole shall count as one word.

Article 29

Words, Groups and Expressions counted at the rate of one word for each 15 letters

263 § 1. The following shall be counted at the rate of 15 letters to the word, plus one word for each 15 letters or fraction of 15 letters in excess:

- 264** *a)* each word appearing in a standard dictionary of one of the admitted languages (**141**), each other word in common use in one of those languages, provided it is not a combination or a contraction of such words or any expression contrary to the usage of the language;
- 265** *b)* each arbitrary or abbreviated address;
- 266** *c)* words separated or joined by an apostrophe, a hyphen or a fraction bar, when they so appear in a standard dictionary of one of the admitted languages.

267 Unless the sender desires otherwise, the accepting officer shall join the parts into a single word, deleting the apostrophe, hyphen or fraction bar.

268 If they do not appear in a standard dictionary in this form or as a single word, or if the sender expressly requests the transmission of the sign in question, each of the words and the sign will be counted as separate words.

269 § 2. (1) The following names and expressions, which may be grouped into a single word, shall be counted in accordance with **263** to **268**:

270 a) family names belonging to one person;

271 b) the full or abbreviated names of places, squares, boulevards, streets, canals, rivers and other public ways;

272 c) names of ships, aircraft and railway trains or similar names;

273 d) whole numbers, fractions, decimal or fractional numbers, written in words, including those in which the figures are represented separately or in groups and expressions written in words, indicating a percentage or per thousand value or indicating multiplication or a dimension.

For example: thirtythirty instead of threethousandandthirty;
sixfoursix instead of sixhundredandfortysix;
threepercent, twoperthousand; fourbythree;

274 e) compound words which can be justified by their common use throughout the country of origin;

275 f) in the text and signature, the names of telegraph offices and of land and mobile stations, the names of towns, countries and smaller divisions of territory (**255** to **261**).

276 (2) If the accepting officer observes that the elements of such names and expressions referred to in **269** to **275** have not been joined together by the sender he should draw the attention of the sender to the possibility of such grouping.

277 § 3. Other names in the address, text or signature should be counted as separate words in accordance with **263** to **268**.

Article 30

Words, Groups and Expressions counted at the rate of one word for each five characters

278 The following shall be counted at the rate of five characters to the word, plus one word for each five characters or fraction of five characters in excess:

279 a) (1) Groups composed of letters, figures, signs or, in the cases authorized in **145** and **147** to **149**, of a mixture of these various elements.

280 (2) However, when a hyphen or dash is used to join up a whole number to a fraction (**87**) or a number to a percentage sign or per thousand sign, it shall not be counted as a character even when the sender has written it on the form. The same applies to a fraction bar appearing in a group of figures or of figures and letters forming a house number in the address.

281 b) Words and expressions not fulfilling the conditions laid down in **Articles 28** and **29**.

Article 31

Indication of the Number of Words in the Preamble

282 § 1. In the case of a difference between the number of words reckoned according to the rules for charging and the number of actual words, a fraction shall be used, the numerator indicating the number of words reckoned according to the rules for charging and the denominator the number of actual words.

283 § 2. This rule shall apply specially:

284 (1) to a telegram containing words mentioned in **Article 29** of more than fifteen letters;

285

- (2) to a telegram containing groups of letters, figures and signs as mentioned in Article 30 of more than five characters.

Article 32

Irregularities in the Counting of Words Correction of Errors

286 § 1. (1) The counting of words of the office or mobile station of origin shall be decisive, both for transmission and for the international accounts. Nevertheless, a transit office or the office of destination shall be entitled to call the attention of the office of origin to irregularities in telegrams which it transmits.

287 (2) The office of origin must examine such complaints and, if found justified, shall endeavour to collect any deficiency of charge. If such supplementary charge is collected the different Administrations and recognized private operating agencies concerned shall be entitled to their shares.

288 § 2. When a 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 and recognized private operating agencies have the right to direct that the delivery office shall collect from the addressee the amount of the under-charge. When this right is exercised, the delivery office may decline to deliver the telegram if the addressee refuses to pay.

289 § 3. Administrations and recognized private operating agencies which make use of the foregoing provision shall notify this to the other Administrations and recognized private operating agencies through the medium of the General Secretariat.

290 § 4. In the case of refusal to pay, a service advice worded as follows shall be sent to the office of origin:

"A Wien Paris 18 1710 (date and time)=456 eighteenth Lemoine (number of telegram, date, name of addressee) held (if delivery of the telegram has been withheld pending collection of the

deficiency) (quote the words irregularly combined or altered) . . . words (state how many words should have been charged) ”.

291 If the sender, on being duly informed of the reason for non-delivery, agrees to pay the deficiency, a service advice worded as follows shall be sent to the office of destination:

“ A Paris Wien 18 1940 (date and time)=456 eighteenth Lemoine (number of telegram, date, name of addressee) deficiency collected x words admitted (x indicates the number of words in the telegram after amendment) ”.

292 On receipt of this service advice, the delivery office shall deliver the telegram, if it has been withheld.

293 § 5. When the office of destination observes that a letter telegram, worded in a language other than one of those of the country of origin, does not comply with the conditions laid down in **691** or **692**, or that a letter telegram contains one or more words in secret language, it may collect from the addressee a **supplementary** charge corresponding to the difference between the cost of an ordinary telegram and that of a letter telegram.

294 § 6. When the office of destination observes that a press telegram does not comply with the conditions laid down in **652** to **659** and **663** to **669**, it may collect from the addressee a supplementary charge equal to the difference between the cost of an urgent or ordinary telegram at the full rate and that of a press telegram of the same category.

295 § 7. If the addressee refuses to pay the charges referred to in **293** and **294**, the provisions of **288** and **290**, shall be applied.

296 § 8. A transit office may not suspend transmission of a telegram because of irregularities in the language employed or in the counting of words and, except in the specific cases referred to in **288** to **295**, a delivery office may not suspend delivery.

Article 33

Examples of Counting of Words

297 The examples which shall determine the interpretation of the rules to be observed for counting words appear in Appendix No. 1.

CHAPTER X

Routing of Telegrams

Article 34

Route to be followed by Telegrams

298 § 1. The sender may request that his telegram should follow a prescribed route, if the Administration of origin admits such procedure. In this case he shall write the indication of the appropriate route on the form of his telegram.

299 § 2. If the telegram mentions the route to be followed, the offices concerned shall use this route so far as practicable.

300 § 3. If the telegram does not mention the route to be followed, each office from which there are alternative routes shall decide by which route the telegram shall be forwarded.

301 § 4. The different routes which telegrams may follow shall be described by concise or abbreviated indications agreed upon by the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned. Only the agreed indications may be used; arbitrary abbreviations shall not be admitted.

302 § 5. (1) Where the Administration of origin permits, the sender shall have the right to request that his telegram be transmitted by wire or by wireless if these alternatives exist, whether or not the routes are operated by the same Administrations or recognized private operating agencies. In such case the sender shall write on his copy of the telegram a clear instruction which shall be treated by the telegraph service as a route indication. It shall be transmitted at the end of the preamble by one of the following instructions which the accepting officer shall enter on the telegram form (395):

“ **Fil** ”, when the sender requests transmission by a wire route;
“ **Anten** ”, when the sender requests transmission by a wireless route.

303 (2) The transmission of these expressions shall be optional in retransmission in the internal service of the country of destination.

304 (3) When a request has been made for the routing of a Government telegram by land, submarine or radio route, the telegram may not be transmitted by a route other than the requested route unless the sender, duly consulted, has authorized such procedure.

Article 35

Routing Errors

305 (1) When the receiving office notices that a telegram has been routed by mistake over a route which is not the cheapest or one of the cheapest possible routes, nor the one specified by the sender, and it points out such a mistake to the sending office, the latter shall immediately cancel the telegram by means of a service advice using the code expression AZWET ¹⁾ (cancel for abstract purposes. Misrouted, now reforwarded correct route) and shall retransmit it over the normal route.

306 (2) If, however, the routing error has not been pointed out and the telegram hence continues to its destination, the telegram should not be retransmitted as this might lead to double delivery. In this case, accounting may, if necessary, be covered by the rules given in 965 to 971.

¹⁾ Since the use of the code expressions shown in "Codes and Abbreviations for the use of International Telecommunication Services" is merely recommended, this abbreviation is given only as an example.

CHAPTER XI

Transmission of Telegrams

Article 36

Order of Transmission

307 § 1. The transmission of telegrams shall take place in the following order:

- 308** a) SVH telegrams (Art. 61);
- 309** b) Government telegrams Priorité Nations;
- 310** c) Service advices relating to serious interruption of channels of telecommunication;
- 311** d) Government telegrams for which the sender has requested priority of transmission;
- 312** e) Meteorological telegrams;
- 313** f) Urgent service telegrams, urgent service advices and paid service advices;
- 314** g) Urgent private telegrams, urgent RCT telegrams and urgent press telegrams;
- 315** h) Non-urgent service telegrams, non-urgent service advices and acknowledgments of receipt;
- 316** i) Government telegrams other than those indicated in **309** and **311**; ordinary private telegrams, ordinary RCT telegrams and ordinary press telegrams;
- 317** i) Letter telegrams (ELT, ELTF, LT and LTF).

318 § 2. Any office which receives, by an international channel of communication, a telegram presented as an SVH telegram, as a Government telegram, as a service telegram, or as a meteorological telegram, shall reforward it as such.

319 § 3. Except where technically impracticable, telegrams of the same rank shall be 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.

320 § 4. At intermediate offices, originating telegrams and transit telegrams which are to be transmitted over the same routes shall be, except where technically impracticable, placed together and transmitted according to the time of handing in or receipt, subject to the order laid down in this Article.

Article 37

General Transmission Rules

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

322 § 2. (1) All correspondence between two offices shall begin with the call signal. However, on circuits operated by start-stop apparatus, unless a different arrangement has been made between the offices in communication, these 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.

323 (2) On circuits operated by start-stop apparatus, Administrations or recognized private operating agencies may agree that the apparatus be equipped with an answer-back unit so that the transmitting office may satisfy itself that a circuit is in good order and that the receiving apparatus, whose identity is thus verified, is ready to work. Further, they may also agree that the transmission of certain classes of telegrams on the start-stop apparatus be announced by an audible or visible signal.

324 (3) For calling, the calling office shall transmit 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. 16**). In service between fixed stations the call shall be made at hand speed.

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

326 (5) In Morse working, the office called shall reply by transmitting its indicator followed by the signal — . —

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

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

329 (8) When the office called does not reply to the repeated call, the condition of the channel must be examined.

330 § 3. Except where transmission and reception is between page printing systems, the double hyphen (—...— on the Morse instrument, = on printing instruments) shall be 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, the signature from its verification if included, the pages of a telegram comprising more than 50 words (**339** and **340**) or before the indication mentioned in **568**. Except where transmission and reception is between page printing systems, each telegram shall be terminated by the cross (. — . — . on Morse and sound reading instruments), which is also transmitted after the collation, if any. On printing instruments the cross must always be preceded by a space.

331 § 4. If the sending telegraphist sees that he has made an error, he shall stop, give the signal “error”, repeat the last word correctly transmitted and continue the corrected transmission. If Alphabet No. 2 is used, together with perforated-tape transmission devices enabling badly punched characters to be eliminated, the signals corresponding to these characters shall be erased by “letters” signals.

332 § 5. When the receiving telegraphist finds the reception unintelligible, he shall interrupt his correspondent, or cause him to be interrupted, in accordance with the provisions of **347** to **351** and repeat or cause to be repeated the last word correctly received followed by a note of interrogation (question mark). The sending telegraphist shall then go back and continue the transmission from that word. If a repetition is asked for after a long interruption it is necessary to specify exactly the telegram and the part of the telegram in question.

333 § 6. (1) Every telegram must be transmitted as received from the sender, subject to the exceptions prescribed in **168**, **170**, **173**, **183**, **184**, **239** to **241** and **399**.

334 (2) With the exception of paid service indications, which must always be transmitted in the abbreviated form, and cases settled by agreement between the various Administrations or recognized private operating agencies, it shall be forbidden to use any abbreviation whatsoever in the transmission of a telegram, or to alter the telegram in any way.

335 § 7. (1) When an office has to transmit to the same office more than five telegrams having the same text and comprising more than 30 words, it may transmit the text only once. In that case, the text shall be transmitted in the first telegram only, and the text of all the telegrams with the same text which follow shall be 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.

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

337 (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”.

338 (4) When reception by the receiving office is possible by means of perforated tape, 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 tape.

339 § 8. (1) A telegram of more than 50 words shall be transmitted in pages of 50 words in the following form:

119 Amsterdam 128 16 1015 page 1/50 = address, etc.

119 ... (*name of addressee*) page 2/50 =

119 ... (*name of addressee*) page 3/28 =

340 (2) The receiving officer shall place these indications at the beginning of the page. The double hyphen indicating the last word of each section of 50 words shall be transmitted after that word.

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

342 (4) On printing instruments (other than page-printing instruments) the receiving telegraphist at the transit office shall maintain the double hyphen. At the office of destination, it shall be deleted and the fiftieth word of each section shall be marked by a small tick.

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

344 § 10. A telegram must not be refused or detained on the grounds that the service instructions, the paid service indications or certain parts of the address or text are not in order. If necessary, a service advice must be sent to the office of origin requesting rectification in accordance with Article 74.

345 § 11. In service correspondence relative to the working of communications, the code expressions appearing in "Codes and Abbreviations for the use of International Telecommunication Services" should preferably be used.

346 § 12. (1) Service communications and notes interposed between telegrams shall, in transmission by series, be separated from telegrams by one of the abbreviations RQ, XQ or BQ.

Example: RQ in 187 RPT...

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

348 a) *Morse simplex*. Transmit a series of dots.

349 b) *Morse duplex and Wheatstone duplex*. Transmit the letters "BK".

350 c) *Multiplex, simplex and duplex instruments*. Transmit a succession of letters "P" or signs "%".

351 d) *Start-stop instruments*. Transmit a succession of letters "P" or figures "0".

Article 38

Alternate Transmission by Telegrams

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

353 § 2. A telegram of superior rank in order of transmission shall not count in the alternate order.

354 § 3. The office which has just finished a transmission shall have 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.

355 § 4. When an office has finished its transmission, the office which has just received shall transmit in its turn; if it has nothing to transmit, the other shall continue. If neither has anything to transmit, the offices shall give the signal for the end of work.

356 § 5. The receiving office shall have the right to interrupt the transmission in the case specified in **321**.

Article 39

Alternate Transmission by Series and Continuous Transmission by Series

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

358 § 2. Telegrams of the same series shall be considered as forming a single transmission. Nevertheless, received telegrams shall not be retained at the instrument until the end of the series, but each telegram which is in order shall be 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.

359 § 3. Where two offices are connected by two-way communications, one allocated to transmission and the other to reception, or where the offices work simultaneously, transmission shall be continuous, but the telegrams shall be 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.

360 § 4. (1) When the exchange of telegrams takes place alternately, each series shall comprise, 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. Nevertheless, 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, shall count as a series or terminate a series already in course of transmission.

361 (2) Similarly, in alternate transmission by series, the sending office shall end a series in course of transmission when it has only letter telegrams to send; it shall not resume transmission until the office in correspondence has no more telegrams of superior rank on hand.

362 § 5. The receiving office shall have the right to interrupt a series in course of transmission in the case specified in **321**.

Article 40

Transmission with running series of Numbers

363 § 1. (1) Each Administration or recognized private operating agency shall have the right to number in series telegrams to be transmitted over international circuits. In each case it shall notify its intention to the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned.

364 (2) The exercise of this right shall not, however, impose on the Administration or recognized private operating agency to which the receiving office is subject, the obligation to apply the special provisions laid down in **374** to **378**, for the exchange of acknowledgments of receipt. In such case the provisions of **Article 45** shall remain in force if the Administration or recognized private operating agency concerned so asks.

365 § 2. The serial number shall be transmitted at the beginning of the preamble. Administrations or recognized private operating agencies shall decide, each so far as it is concerned, whether the office number shall be retained.

366 § 3. (1) When serial numbers are used, all telegrams shall be numbered in unbroken series. On instruments using International Telegraph Alphabets Nos. 1 and 2, a special series may be used for each sector or channel by agreement between the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned. This series shall then differ from the series used for the other sectors or channels by distinguishing figures or letters. A special series may be assigned to each category of telegrams.

367 (2) Telegrams with priority over ordinary telegrams and which are not transmitted in the numerical order of the series shall be marked with the distinguishing letter "X", placed before the serial number.

368 § 4. (1) Offices in correspondence shall agree upon the start and finish of the series of numbers.

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

370 § 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 shall inform 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 shall strike off its list the numbers of the telegrams which it is informed are being diverted.

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

372 § 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.

373 § 7. When it is necessary to strike out a serial number which has already been used, the transmitting office shall inform the receiving office by service advice.

374 § 8. (1) Except in the case contemplated in **364**, when the telegrams bear serial numbers, an acknowledgment of receipt (LR) shall be given only at the request of the sending telegraphist, if the traffic is

being sent continuously. When transmission is not continuous, the sending telegraphist must request the acknowledgment of receipt immediately after the finish of work.

375 (2) In every case, the acknowledgment of receipt must be transmitted immediately in the following form:

“LR 683 missing 680 retained 665”. [This acknowledgment of receipt contains the last number received (683), the No. 680 missing and the No. 665 retained]. ¹⁾

376 § 9. (1) The sending telegraphist must request the acknowledgment of receipt immediately after the transmission of an SVH telegram, a Government telegram with priority, a money order telegram or a postal cheque telegram or a series of money order telegrams or postal cheque telegrams.

377 (2) In these cases the acknowledgment of receipt shall be given in the following form:

“LR 683 mdts 681 682 Etat 683 ”. ¹⁾

378 § 10. The acknowledgment of receipt contemplated in **374** and **375** shall be given at the close of the daily service (**18**). The sending telegraphist shall then add to his invitation “LR” the word “closing”. ¹⁾

Article 41

Transmission of the Preamble

379 § 1. When the office called has replied ²⁾, the calling office shall transmit, in the following order, the service instructions forming the preamble of the telegram:

¹⁾ In the service between fixed stations, the following forms are currently used for acknowledgments of receipt:

- a) xq to Paris = 180205 gmt LR 683 missing 680 RQ 678 cfm = NY (**375**);
- b) xq to Paris = 180415 gmt Etat 683 mdts 681 682 rcdok = NY (**377**);
- c) 15 A Paris de Moscou 28 0010 = closing 27/5 LR 701 missing 689 LS 816 blank 782 TUHRU (**378**).

²⁾ As regard start-stop instruments, see **322** and **323**.

380 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;

381 b) the letter X in the cases mentioned in 367;

382 c) the serial number of the telegram (365);

383 d) (1) the nature of the telegram by means of one of the abbreviations given below:

SVH Telegram relating to the safety of life (Art. 61).

S Government telegram for which the sender has requested priority of transmission.

F Government telegram for which priority of transmission has not been requested.

A Ordinary service telegram or advice.

A Urgent 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.

VIR Postal cheque telegram.

OBS Meteorological telegram.

Urgent Urgent private telegram.

CR Notification of delivery.

384 (2) the nature of the telegram shall not be indicated in the transmission of telegrams other than those mentioned in 383;

385 e) the name of the office of destination, but only in an SVH telegram without address, a telegram "to follow" bearing several destinations (521), a service advice, a paid service advice or an acknowledgment of receipt;

386 f) (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 (*example*: Berlin-Charlottenburg). The name of the office must be transmitted as it appears in the first column of the Official List of Telegraph

Offices and may not be abbreviated or combined into a single word (*example*: La Union and not Launion; S. Alban d'Ay and not Salbanday);

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

388 (3) when the opening of the office of origin has not yet been notified by the General Secretariat, it is necessary to indicate after the name of the office, the name of the territorial sub-division and the country in which it is situated;

389 (4) when a telegram is telephoned to a telegraph office by a subscriber served by a telephone exchange in a locality other than that in which the telegraph office is situated, the indication of the place of origin may be transmitted in the following form: Exeter telephoned from Feniton (Exeter denotes the telegraph office to which the telegram has been telephoned and Feniton the locality in which the subscriber's telephone exchange is situated);

390 (5) should a telegram be sent in by Telex to a telegraph office (Stockholm, for example), by a subscriber living somewhere else (Sundsvall, for example), the place of origin may be transmitted as follows: "Stockholm telexed from Sundsvall";

391 g) the office number of the telegram, when this number is transmitted (365);

392 h) the number of words (Art. 31) with the exception of service advices and acknowledgments of receipt;

393 i) (1) the date and time of depositing the telegram by two groups of figures, the first indicating the day of the month, and the second indicating the hour and minutes by means of a group of four figures (0001 to 2400);

394 (2) in countries which do not use the 24-hour clock, the times may be transmitted by means of the figures 0001 to 1200. In this case the letters **m** or **a** (morning), **s** or **p** (afternoon), shall be added to the time of handing in.

395 j) any other unpaid service indications, placed after the time of handing-in. *Examples:*

SVH	safety of life telegram (Art. 61)
Via . . .	route to be followed
Dévié . . .	transmitted by an alternative route
Fil	wire transmission
Anten	wireless transmission
CTF . . .	correction follows
Ampliation	telegram sent a second time
En chiffres	telegram the text of which contains only figures
Percevoir . . .	charge to be collected from the addressee
Taxe perçue	redirection charge collected
x	name of the code used for the drafting of a telegram in secret language, when this name is required by the country of origin or the country of destination.

396 The route to be followed, if one is indicated, must always be placed at the end; it may be followed only by the indication “Dévié . . .”. For received telegrams, however, the transmission of the route indication shall be optional in the internal service of the country of destination.

397 § 2. Those of the indications mentioned in **379** to **396** which reach the office of destination and, in any case, the name of the office of origin, the number of words, and the date and time of handing in, shall appear on the copy delivered to the addressee.

Article 42

Transmission of other parts of the Telegram

398 § 1. Following the preamble specified in **Article 41**, the paid service indications, the address, the text, the signature of the telegram and any verification of the signature shall be transmitted successively. Expressions charged for as one word and joined up by the counter officer (**262** and **266**) must be transmitted as one word.

399 § 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 or recognized private operating agencies concerned, in the case of a generally known locality in one of these countries.

400 (2) The abbreviations chosen must not be the same as the name of an office appearing in the Official List of Telegraph Offices. They may not be used in the transmission of money order telegrams or postal cheque telegrams.

Article 43

Checking the Number of Words transmitted

401 § 1. As soon as practicable after transmission, the receiving telegraphist shall compare, 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, shall refer only to the actual number of words or groups.

402 § 2. (1) If the telegraphist finds a difference between the number of words announced to him and the number received, he shall notify his correspondent by indicating the number of words received, and repeat 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 shall reply "Admitted" and indicate the actual number of words (*example* : 17 admitted); if not, he shall rectify the passage found to be incorrect according to the initials received. In both cases, he shall interrupt, if necessary, the transmission of the initials by his correspondent, as soon as he is able to rectify or confirm the number of words.

403 (2) In long telegrams, each page of which contains only 50 actual words, the receiving telegraphist shall give only the initials of the page containing the error.

404 (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 shall be 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 shall be indicated by the office of destination on the copy delivered to the addressee. The correction shall be requested from the office of origin by the office which has inserted the indication “CTF . . . words”.

405 § 3. Repetitions shall be requested and given briefly and clearly.

Article 44

Routine Repetition

406 § 1. Routine repetition means the repetition in whole or in part of a telegram on the initiative of the office responsible for its transmission or reception. Any such repetition shall be preceded by the abbreviation “COL”.

407 § 2. When telegraphists are in doubt as to the accuracy of the transmission or reception, they shall give or demand the partial or complete repetition of telegrams which they have sent or received.

408 § 3. For all classes of telegrams, routine repetition shall be obligatory for all figures or mixed groups of letters, figures or signs in the address, text or signature.

409 § 4. For Government telegrams in plain language and for service telegrams, partial repetition shall be obligatory not only for figures but also for proper names and any doubtful words.

410 § 5. For money order and postal cheque telegrams, partial repetition shall be obligatory not only for figures, proper names and any doubtful words, but also for the names of the offices of origin and destination.

411 § 6. On Morse and sound reading instruments, when the traffic is exchanged alternately, telegram by telegram, the routine repetition as well as the collation (501), if any, shall be given by the receiving telegraphist. If the routine repetition or collation is corrected by the sending telegraphist, the words or figures rectified shall be repeated by the receiving telegraphist. If it is omitted, this second repetition shall be 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

shall be 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 shall notify his correspondent, quoting the doubtful passages and adding after them a note of interrogation (question mark). If necessary, he shall also repeat the word preceding and the word following.

412 § 7. On communications worked in duplex or by means of apparatus permitting two-way traffic, the complete collation of telegrams (501) containing more than 100 words shall be given by the receiving telegraphist. This rule shall not be compulsory in communications worked by the Wheatstone or teleprinter instruments. On instruments which enable transmission to be effected by perforated tape, the collation must be effected by a second perforation, when the sending telegraphist gives it.

413 § 8. In telegrams of more than 50 words, the routine repetition shall be given at the end of each page or each telegram.

414 § 9. (1) When the repetition of fractional numbers is given, the fraction must be linked to the whole number by a hyphen (87).

415 (2) When the repetition of whole numbers, fractional numbers or fractions followed by a percentage or per thousand sign is given, the whole number, the fractional number or the fraction must be linked to the percentage or per thousand sign by a hyphen (91).

416 § 10. The repetition of a group consisting of letters and figures shall be given in the manner indicated in **Article 16**, i.e. without a space on instruments using the International Telegraph Alphabet No. 2 or the Morse code; and with the figures and letters linked by a double hyphen (=) on all other instruments.

417 § 11. The routine repetition may not under any pretext be delayed or interrupted except in the case specified in **321**.

Article 45

Acknowledgment of Receipt

418 § 1. After the verification of the number of words, the rectification of any errors, and, if necessary, the routine repetition, the receiving

office shall acknowledge to the sending office the receipt of the telegram or telegrams forming the series.

419 § 2. (1) In the case of a single telegram, the acknowledgment shall be given by the letter R followed by the number of the telegram received, for example: " R 436 ".

420 (2) In the case of an SVH telegram, a Government telegram with priority, a money order telegram or a postal cheque telegram, the acknowledgment of receipt shall be given in the form: " R 436 SVH " or " R 436 Etat " or " R 436 mdt " or " R 510 Vir ".

421 § 3. (1) For a series of telegrams, the letter R shall be given with the number of telegrams received and also the first and last number of the series, for example: " R 6 157 980 ".

422 (2) If the series includes SVH telegrams, Government telegrams with priority, money order telegrams or postal cheque telegrams, the acknowledgment of receipt shall be completed by the numbers of the SVH telegrams, the Government telegrams with priority, money order telegrams or postal cheque telegrams, thus: " R 6 157 980 including 23 SVH 13 Etat 290 mdt 510 Vir ".

423 § 4. If transmission is with a running series of numbers, the acknowledgment of receipt shall be given in the form and in accordance with the conditions set out in 374 to 378, subject to the reservation contained in 364.

Article 46

Procedure for altered Telegrams and cases of Interruption

424 § 1. Corrections and requests for information relating to telegrams which the office in correspondence has already sent on shall be made by urgent service advice (A Urgent).

425 § 2. (1) Telegrams containing obvious alterations may only be retained in cases where 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 fourth, "

meaning that the fourth word will be corrected. Immediately after the retransmission of the telegram, the rectification shall be requested by urgent service advice (A Urgent).

426 (2) Deferred rectifications must be explicitly designated as urgent service advices (A Urgent).

427 § 3. If, through interruption or any other cause, it is not practicable to give or receive the repetition or acknowledgment of receipt, this circumstance shall not prevent the office which has received the telegrams from sending them on, subject to any necessary rectification following later, the service instruction "CTF" being inserted at the end of the preamble.

428 § 4. In case of interruption, the receiving office shall give the acknowledgment of receipt immediately and, when necessary, shall request the completion of an unfinished telegram, either by another direct channel if there is one in service, or, if not, by an urgent service advice (A Urgent), forwarded by the best means available.

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

430 § 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 shall be transmitted anew with the service instruction "Ampliation", except in the case of a money order telegram or a postal cheque telegram (438). The meaning of the service instruction "Ampliation" may be indicated on the addressee's copy by the office of destination.

431 (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 shall then make 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 XII

Interruption of Telegraph Communications

Article 47

Diversion of Telegrams

432 § 1. (1) When the ordinary telegraph communications are found to be interrupted, the office beyond which the interruption occurs or an office situated further back having at its disposal a circuitous telegraph route shall forward the telegram immediately by that route (**970** and **972**) or failing that, by post (whenever practicable by registered letter) or by special messenger. The cost of forwarding, other than that of telegraphic transmission, shall be borne by the office which makes use of this method of forwarding. The letter forwarded by post must bear the inscription "Express Telegram".

433 (2) In exceptional cases the transmission of telegrams by telephone shall also be admitted. It may only be adopted, however, by previous arrangement between the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned.

434 (3) Telegrams forwarded by telegraph under the conditions provided in **432** shall be marked with the indication "dévié", accompanied by the name of the office which effects the diversion. This indication shall be transmitted at the end of the preamble, following the route indication if there is one.

435 § 2. (1) Telegrams shall not, however, be retransmitted by a more costly route unless they have been handed in at, or reach, the office responsible for retransmitting them within a maximum period of 24 hours following the notification of the interruption.

436 (2) The transmission of the first telegram bearing the indication "dévié" (**965**) will be considered as taking the place of the official notification of the interruption.

437 § 3. (1) An office which resorts to a method of retransmission other than the telegraph shall address 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 shall be transmitted again 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 (445).

438 (2) In the case of a money order telegram or a postal cheque telegram, the transmission in duplicate shall be effected by a service advice announcing that the money order or postal cheque telegram has already been once transmitted and indicating the route which it followed.

439 § 4. When, for any reason, an office is obliged to forward telegrams to a telegraph office by other means than telegraph or telephone (by post, train, etc.) it shall prepare copies of such telegrams. It shall send these copies accompanied by a numbered abstract and keep the originals. At the same time, if the state of telegraphic communication permits, the office which makes the despatch shall notify the office to which it is sent by a service advice indicating the number of telegrams forwarded and the time of their despatch.

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

441 § 6. The provisions of 440, shall apply also to the case where a telegraph office receives by post a packet of telegrams without previous notice.

442 § 7. 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.

443 § 8. When a telegram is sent direct to the addressee in the case provided for in 437, it shall be accompanied by an advice notifying the interruption of the lines.

444 § 9. The office which retransmits, by telegraph, telegrams already transmitted by post, shall notify the office to which they have been directed, by a service advice in the following form: "A Berlin Paris 15 1045 (*date and time*) = Telegrams nos. ... transmitted in duplicate".

445 § 10. Attention must be drawn to the telegraphic retransmission in duplicate contemplated in **437**, **438** and **444** by the service instruction "Ampliation" transmitted at the end of the preamble.

446 § 11. The same service instruction shall be entered in the preamble of telegrams transmitted a second time.

CHAPTER XIII

Delivery at Destination

Article 48

Methods of Delivery

447 § 1. (1) Telegrams shall be delivered according to their address, either at the private house, office, business house, etc., of the addressee, or to the place where he is living or staying temporarily (stock exchange, hotel, train, ship, air terminal, etc.) or telegraph restant (= TR =), or poste restante (= GP =) or registered poste restante = GPR = or to a Post Office Box.

448 (2) They shall be delivered to the addressee by telephone or by Telex as far as practicable in the cases mentioned in **217** to **220**, (= Tfx = or = TLXx =) unless the regulations of the Administration or recognized private operating agency of destination are contrary to such a procedure or unless the addressee has specifically requested that his telegrams should not be delivered by telephone or Telex.

449 (3) They may also be delivered by telephone or by telegraph in accordance with conditions laid down by the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies.

450 § 2. They shall be delivered or forwarded to their destination in the order of their receipt and priority, except in the cases mentioned in **697** to **700**.

451 § 3. (1) Telegrams addressed to places in the locality served by the telegraph office shall be taken without delay to their addresses subject to the limitation imposed by the working hours of delivery offices. Telegrams received during the night may be delivered immediately when they are recognized by the office of destination to be of an urgent nature or if they bear the paid service indication = Urgent = or = Nuit =. Telegrams bearing the paid service indication = Jour = are never delivered during the night.

452 (2) A telegram bearing the paid service indication = Remettre x (*date*) = may, if received in time, be delivered on the date mentioned provided a telegram delivery service is available at the office of destination on the date concerned, and subject to any limitation imposed by the working hours of that office and, in the case of a letter telegram, by the provisions of 697 to 699.

453 (3) Administrations and recognized private operating agencies shall deliver at once SVH telegrams, as well as Government telegrams for which the sender has requested priority in transmission.

454 § 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 receiving officer at the hotel or the house, unless the addressee has designated in writing a special representative.

455 (2) If the sender has requested delivery to the addressee in person by writing before the address the paid service indication “ Main propre ” or = MP =, any other method of delivery (post, telephone or private wire) shall be excluded, in order that delivery may be made only to the addressee in person. The office of destination shall write the indication “ Main propre ” in full before the address on the cover and shall give the necessary instructions to the messenger.

456 § 5. The method of delivery “ en main propre ” shall not be obligatory for Administrations or recognized private operating agencies which declare that they do not admit it.

457 § 6. Telegrams which have to be placed as either “ poste restante ” or “ registered poste restante ” in a postal box or forwarded by post shall be handed without delay to the postal service by the telegraph office of destination, under the conditions fixed by **Article 59**.

458 § 7. Telegrams addressed “poste restante”, “registered poste restante” or delivered by post shall, with respect to delivery and period of retention, be subject to the same rules as postal correspondence. As regards non-delivery, they shall be subject to the provisions of **464**.

459 § 8. The Administration or the recognized private operating agency to which the delivery office is subject shall have the right to collect from the addressee a special delivery supplementary charge for telegrams placed in the “poste restante”, “registered poste restante” or “telegraph restant”. If the addressee refuses to pay the supplementary charge, the telegram shall nevertheless be delivered. In such case the post office shall inform the telegraph office, and the latter shall inform the office of origin with a view to the collection of the supplementary charge from the sender.

460 § 9. When a telegram is addressed “telegraph restant” it shall be claimed at the telegraph counter by the addressee or his duly authorized representative, who shall, if so requested, prove his identity.

461 § 10. Telegrams to be delivered to passengers in a ship or aircraft may be delivered to the representatives of the shipping line or of the air line. If the ship is entering port, the telegram shall be delivered preferably to the addressee himself, before disembarkation, as far as this is practicable and does not entail expense (for boat hire, for example).

Article 49

Non-delivery and Delayed Delivery

462 § 1. (1) When a telegram cannot be delivered, the office of destination shall send, with the minimum delay, a service advice to the office of origin stating the cause of the non-delivery. The text of this advice shall be expressed in the following form:

“**425 15 Delorme 212 rue Nain** (*number, date and address of the telegram agreeing exactly with the particulars received*) **refused, address unknown, left** (*with the addition “reforwarded post to . . . if that is done [539]”*) **not arrived, not collected, address no longer registered, address not registered, etc.”**

463 (2) The address repeated in the service advice shall include also the name of the office of destination if this information is considered necessary. According to the circumstances, this advice shall be completed with the reason for refusal (288 and 293 to 295) or with a statement of the charges to be claimed from the sender (Art. 59) or collected from the sender (Art. 56) or the person who has given the order to reforward a telegram (Art. 57).

464 (3) When a poste restante (=GP=), registered poste restante (=GPR=), or telegraph restant telegram (=TR=), or a telegram to be delivered to a hotel, club, shipping or tourist agency, etc., has not been claimed by the addressee and is returned to the telegraph service, the office of destination shall without delay notify non-delivery to the office of origin.

465 § 2. (1) The office of origin shall check the address, and, if it has been altered, rectify it at once by a service advice in the following form:

“ 425 15 (number, date of the telegram) for . . . (corrected address)”

466 (2) According to circumstances, this service advice shall contain the particulars necessary to correct the errors committed such as “forward to destination”, “cancel telegram”, etc. In the latter case, the office which has authorized the cancellation must itself transmit the telegram to its correct destination.

467 (3) When a transit office receives an advice of non-delivery, it shall check the address from the transit form of the original telegram, and if it observes an error, shall itself transmit to the office of destination the correction in the form indicated in 465. If it does not observe an error, it shall transmit the service advice to the office of origin (732).

468 § 3. (1) If the address has not been altered, the office of origin, whenever practicable, shall communicate the advice of non-delivery to the sender.

469 (2) Failure to communicate this advice or delay in doing so shall not give a right to the refund of the charge paid for the telegram.

470 § 4. (1) An advice of non-delivery shall be redirected by telegraph if the sender of the original telegram has requested that his telegrams be redirected by telegraph (Art. 57).

471 (2) In all other cases where the sender is known, the re-direction shall be made by post in the form of a prepaid letter or by telegraph if this seems preferable.

472 (3) 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 the recovery of which is not certain.

473 § 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 75**.

474 § 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 **465** to **467** and **473**, it shall transmit to the office of origin a second service advice expressed in the following form:

“ **29 11** (*number, date*), **Mirane** (*name of the addressee*) **claimed or delivered** ”.

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

476 (3) The advice of delivery shall be communicated to the sender, if he was notified of the non-delivery.

477 § 7. If at the address indicated the messenger finds no one willing to accept the telegram on behalf of the addressee; a notice shall be left at the address, and the telegram shall be 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, may be placed in the addressee's letter box when there is no doubt regarding his place of residence.

478 § 8. When the addressee, after being notified under the conditions in **477** of the arrival of a telegram, does not take delivery within a period not exceeding 48 hours, action shall be taken in accordance with the provisions of **462** to **464**.

479 § 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 shall be disposed of, subject to the provisions of **458**.

480 § 10. In the drawing up of advices of non-delivery the use of the code expressions in "Codes and Abbreviations for the use of International Telecommunication Services" is recommended.

CHAPTER XIV

Cancellation of a Telegram at the Request of the Sender

Article 50

Cancellation before Transmission or in course of Forwarding or after Delivery

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

482 § 2. When a sender cancels his telegram before its transmission has begun, the charge shall be refunded. However, the Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin may collect and retain a fee of not more than one franc (1 fr).

483 § 3. If the telegram has been transmitted by the office of origin, the sender may request its cancellation only by a paid service advice addressed to the office of destination and issued under the conditions laid down in **Article 75**. The sender must pay the cost of a telegraphic reply to the cancelling advice. So far as practicable, the cancelling service advice shall be 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 paid service advice, the addressee shall be informed of the cancellation of the telegram, if it has been delivered to him.

484 § 4. The office which cancels the telegram or which delivers the cancelling advice to the addressee shall inform the office of origin accordingly. This notification shall indicate by the word "cancelled", or by the words "already delivered addressee informed", or "already delivered addressee not informed", whether it has been possible to cancel the telegram before delivery, or whether it has already been delivered, and whether or not the addressee has been informed of the cancellation in accordance with the paid service advice request (756).

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

486 § 6. Telegrams cancelled at the sender's request shall be entered in the international accounts in the same way as telegrams duly delivered. However, the charges pertaining to the part of the route not traversed shall not be debited, when the telegram is cancelled before reaching the office of destination (**485**).

CHAPTER XV

Telegrams with Special Services

Article 51

General Provisions

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

488 § 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 to be delivered by express, post or air-mail may be combined.

Article 52

Urgent Private Telegrams

489 § 1. The sender of a private telegram may obtain priority in transmission and delivery by writing the paid service indication = Urgent = before the address and by paying double the charge for an ordinary telegram of the same length sent over the same route, with a minimum of seven chargeable words.

490 § 2. Urgent private telegrams shall have priority over ordinary private telegrams. Their precedence among themselves shall be settled in accordance with **319**, **320** and **450**.

491 § 3. The provisions of the foregoing paragraphs shall not be obligatory for Administrations or recognized private operating agencies which declare themselves unable to apply them either to some of or all the telegrams which pass over their channels of communication.

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

Article 53

Telegrams with Prepaid Reply Use or Reimbursement of Vouchers

493 § 1. The sender of a telegram may prepay the cost of any telegram to be sent by 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=, =RP3.05=, =RP3.40=).

494 § 2. The office of delivery shall issue to the addressee a voucher for an amount equivalent to that stated in the original telegram. This voucher shall give the right to send, up to its value, a telegram of any class with or without special services, to any destination from any office of the Administration or recognized private operating agency 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.

495 § 3. The voucher can only be used to pay for a telegram within a period of three months following the date of its issue.

496 § 4. (1) When the charge for a telegram paid for by a voucher exceeds the value of the voucher, the excess charge must be paid by the sender using the voucher. If the reverse is the case, the difference between the value of the voucher and the amount of the charge actually due shall

be refunded to the sender of the original telegram when application is made, either by the sender or by the addressee, within four months of the date of issue of the voucher but only if the difference is at least two francs (2 fr.).

497 (2) The cost of reimbursement shall be borne by the Administration or recognized private operating agency of destination of the original telegram, unless a simplified procedure can be used by virtue of Article 89.

498 (3) If the value of the voucher is less than the minimum charge specified in 35, the sender using the voucher must pay the difference, even if the charge for the telegram he is sending is not as high as this minimum.

499 § 5. When the addressee, for any reason, does not use the voucher, and it is surrendered to an office of the Administration or recognized private operating agency of the country of origin or of destination, the value of the voucher shall be refunded to the sender of the telegram if application is made either by him or by the addressee within a period of four months following the date of issue of the voucher.

500 § 6. When the addressee refuses the voucher or when the voucher cannot be delivered to him because he cannot be found, the Administration or recognized private operating agency of destination will arrange for the refund to the sender of the amount of the unused voucher.

Article 54

Telegrams with Collation

501 § 1. The object of collation is to strengthen the precautions taken to ensure the accuracy of transmission of the telegram. It shall consist in a full repetition, undertaken at the specific request of the sender, of the telegram (including the preamble) and in a comparison of this repetition with the preamble and contents of the telegram.

502 § 2. Unless otherwise specified in these Regulations, the sender of a telegram shall have the right to request its collation. For this purpose he shall pay 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 write before the address the paid service indication " Collation " or =TC=.

503 § 3. No additional charge shall be levied in respect of the collation of code words in Government telegrams written wholly or partly in secret language.

504 § 4. Collation shall be given by the receiving office or by the transmitting office, according to the system of transmission used (**411** to **413**). Such collation shall be preceded by the abbreviation "COL" but it shall not appear on the copy to be delivered to the addressee.

505 § 5. Collation shall not be counted in the alternation of transmissions.

Article 55

Telegrams with Notification of Delivery

I. Procedure at the office of origin

506 § 1. The sender of a telegram may ask that the date on, and time at which his telegram has been delivered to his correspondent be notified to him by telegram immediately after delivery. To this end, the sender must pay a charge equivalent to that for an ordinary seven-word telegram for the same destination and by the same route. He shall then include, before the address, the paid service indication " Notification of delivery " or =PC=.

507 § 2. The notification of delivery shall be communicated to the sender of the telegram as soon as it is received by the office of origin of the telegram.

II. Procedure at the office of destination

508 § 3. Notifications of delivery shall be treated as ordinary service advices, irrespective of the nature of the telegram to which they relate.

509 § 4. The notification of delivery shall be transmitted in the following form:

“ CR Paris Berne 315 (number of CR) 23 (date) 1050 (time) = 469 twentysecond Brown (number, date of the original telegram, name of addressee of that telegram) delivered 23 1025 (date, hour and minutes) ”.

510 § 5. (1) When the telegram has been posted or delivered in the care of any third party, other than persons at the usual abode of the addressee, the notification of delivery shall so state;

example: “ Delivered post, or hotel, or railway station etc., 23 1025 ”.

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

512 (3) In the case of a radiotelegram the land station shall issue the notification of delivery which must contain the date and time of transmission to the ship or aircraft station;

example: “ Transmitted ship station (or aircraft station) 23 1025 ”.

513 § 6. (1) When a telegram with a notification of delivery cannot be delivered, a service advice reporting the non-delivery shall be sent to the office of origin in the usual way.

514 (2) If later within the period set for retention of the telegram (479), the telegram can be delivered to the addressee, the notification of delivery shall be forwarded immediately.

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

Article 56

Telegrams to follow the Addressee by order of the Sender

516 § 1. By writing before the address the paid service indication “ To follow ” or =FS=, a sender may request the office of destination to have the telegram follow the addressee.

517 § 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.

518 (2) When a telegram to follow which bears one of the paid service indications =RPx= or =PC= has to be redirected, the reforwarding office shall apply the provisions of **545** to **548**.

519 § 3. When a telegram with the paid service indication =FS= bears one address only, the office of destination shall replace this address by the new address, if any, furnished at the addressee's abode, and send on the telegram to the new destination. The same procedure shall be followed until the telegram is delivered or no further address is furnished; in the latter case the provisions of **524** to **527** shall be applicable.

520 § 4. If the paid service indication =FS= is accompanied by a series of addresses, the telegram shall be forwarded to each of the destinations given, up to the last if necessary, and the last office shall act in accordance with the provisions of **524** to **527** if occasion arises.

521 § 5. (1) The place of origin, date and time of handing in to be shown in the preamble of the redirected telegram shall be the original place, date and time of handing in; the place of destination to be inserted in the preamble shall be that to which the telegram is first to be sent.

522 (2) In the address, the delivery instructions relating to the places to which the telegram has already been forwarded shall be omitted and only the indication =FS=, followed by the names of the places of destination through which the telegram has already passed, shall be added.

For example, the address of a telegram worded at the outset :

=FS= Haggis chez Dekeysers London=Hotel Ritz 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=.

523 (3) At each redirection, the number of words shall be counted anew and the preamble altered accordingly.

524 § 6. (1) When delivery cannot be made and no further address is furnished, the last office of destination shall send the service advice of non-delivery prescribed by **462**. This advice must notify the amount of the redirection charge which it has not been possible to collect from the addressee. It shall take the following form:

“ **435 29 Paris Julien** (*number, date, name of first office of origin, name of addressee*) **forwarded to . . . (last address) unknown, refused, etc.** (*reason for non-delivery*) **collect . . .** (*amount of charge not collected*) ”.

525 (2) If, owing to insufficiency of address, an office cannot deliver a telegram to one of the addresses, subsequent transmission shall be suspended by the office concerned and an advice of non-delivery issued.

526 (3) The non-delivery advice prescribed by **524** and **525**, shall be addressed to the office which last redirected the telegram, and then to the office previous to that, and thus successively to each redirecting office in turn to the office of origin, which shall collect the redirection charges from the sender of the telegram and communicate the non-delivery advice to him.

527 (4) The last office of destination shall retain the telegram in accordance with the provisions of **479**.

528 § 7. (1) The charge to be collected at the outset for telegrams to follow shall be the charge for the first section only, the whole address being included in the number of words. Any supplementary charge shall be collected from the addressee and shall be reckoned on the basis of the number of words transmitted at each redirection.

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

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

531 § 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 shall be entered officially in the preamble.

532 § 9. This entry shall be worded as follows: "Percevoir . . .". If the redirections take place within the limits of the country of the office of destination, the supplementary charge to be collected from the addressee shall be reckoned for each redirection at the internal tariff of that country. If the redirections are beyond these limits, the supplementary charge shall be reckoned by taking each international redirection as a separate telegram. The rate for each redirection shall be the rate applicable to a telegram of the same class between the country which redirects and that to which the telegram is redirected. If such class is not admitted the full rate shall be applicable.

533 § 10. (1) After handing in a telegram not bearing the indication =FS=, or upon receipt of an advice of non-delivery of such a telegram, the sender may request the insertion of the indication =FS= by the office of destination.

534 (2) This request must be made by a paid service advice specifying the new address or addresses; it shall be drawn up in the following form:

"ST Bruxelles Rome 154 (*number of the paid service advice*) 8 (*number of words*) 3 1015 (*date and time*) =212 2 Antoine (*number, date, name of the addressee of the original telegram*) read =FS= 35 Bditaliens Paris ... (*any other addresses which may be indicated by the sender*)".

Article 57

Redirection of Telegrams by order of the Addressee

535 § 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 shall be in accordance with the provisions of **Article 56**, but instead of the indication =FS=, the paid service indication =Réexpédié de . . . (*name of the office or offices redirecting*) = shall be written before the address.

536 § 2. Requests for redirection must be made in writing, by paid service advice or by post, through the medium of a telegraph office (770

and 771). They shall be made either by the addressee himself or in his name by one of the persons mentioned in 454, as qualified to receive telegrams on behalf of the addressee. The person making such a request must accept responsibility for the payment of charges to the office of delivery.

537 § 3. (1) Each Administration or recognized private operating agency shall reserve to itself the right to redirect by telegraph, in accordance with the particulars given at the addressee's abode, telegrams for which no special instruction has been furnished.

538 (2) If the new address of a telegram not bearing the indication =FS= is given at the addressee's abode without an instruction to redirect by telegraph, Administrations and recognized private operating agencies must 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.

539 (3) Postal redirection shall be made by ordinary mail without charge to the sender or addressee (595). However, if redirection is requested by registered letter or air-mail, the person ordering the redirection shall defray the corresponding expenses.

540 (4) Telegrams of which a copy is forwarded by post must be made the subject of an ordinary advice of non-delivery (Art. 49). The information "Redirected post to . . . (new address)" shall in that case be added to the telegraphic advice of non-delivery.

541 § 4. (1) When a telegram telegraphically redirected is not delivered, either because the addressee declines to pay the redirection costs, or for any reason whatsoever, the last office of destination shall send the advice of non-delivery prescribed by 462. This advice shall take the following form:

"435 29 Paris Julien (number, date, 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)".

542 (2) This advice shall be 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.

543 (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.

544 (4) The advice shall finally be transmitted to the office of origin for communication to the sender from whom the redirection charges shall not be claimed.

545 § 5. (1) When an office of destination has to redirect by telegraph a telegram with prepaid reply, it shall retain before the address the paid service indication =RPx= as received, and shall cancel the voucher, if it has prepared one.

546 (2) The charge paid for reply shall be credited by the redirecting Administration or recognized private operating agency to the Administration or recognized private operating agency to which the telegram is redirected.

547 (3) When an office of destination has to redirect by post a copy of a telegram with prepaid reply, it shall attach the voucher to the copy (538).

548 (4) When an office of destination has to redirect by telegraph a telegram with notification of delivery, it shall retain, in front of the address, the paid service indication =PC=. The notification of delivery shall then be issued by the final office of destination in the following form:

**“CR Madrid London 425 12. 0910=524 11 Regel Paris
redirected Hotel Majestic London delivered 12 0840 ”.**

The retention of the indication =PC= shall not involve payment of the charge prescribed in **506**.

549 § 6. In the cases contemplated in **535** and **536**, the person who causes a telegram to be sent on shall have the right to pay the charge for redirection, provided that the redirection is to one place only without instruction for contingent redirection to other places.

550 § 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 a telegram of another category. Thus:

- 551** — an ordinary telegram may be redirected as an urgent telegram;
552 — an urgent telegram may be redirected as an ordinary telegram;
553 — provided that the conditions of the Regulations are fulfilled, an urgent or ordinary telegram may be redirected as a letter telegram, and vice-versa.

554 (2) If the person ordering redirection of the telegram requests that it be transmitted in a category for which the rate is higher, he shall be required to pay the corresponding charge. If necessary, the office which accedes to such a request shall delete the original paid service indication and, if necessary, shall insert the new paid service indication.

555 §. 8. In the case described in **554**, and also when the right mentioned in **549**, is exercised, the instruction "Percevoir . . ." as prescribed in **532** shall be replaced by the information "Taxe perçue".

Article 58

Multiple Telegrams

556 § 1. (1) Any telegram may be addressed either to several addressees 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 shall write before the address the paid service indication "x addresses" or =TMx=. The name of the office of destination shall appear once only, at the end of the address.

557 (2) In telegrams addressed to several addressees, instructions regarding the place of delivery, such as a stock 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.

558 § 2. The use of the paid service indications shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of **183** and **184**.

559 § 3. (1) A multiple telegram shall be charged as a single telegram, all the addresses being reckoned in the number of words.

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

561 (3) For copies containing more than fifty chargeable words, the fee shall be one franc (1 fr.) for the first fifty words, and fifty centimes (0 fr. 50) for each additional fifty words or fraction thereof.

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

563 § 4. (1) Each copy of a multiple telegram must bear only the address proper to it, preceded, if necessary, by:

564 a) one of the following paid service indications: =Etat priorité Nations=, =Etat priorité=, =Etat=, =Urgent=, =Presse=, =ELT=, =ELTF=, =LT=, =LTF=, as well as the indication =TC=;

565 b) other paid service indications concerning the copy of each addressee (**183** and **184**).

566 (2) 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 by the indication =CTA=. Each copy of the multiple telegram must then bear, in addition to the indications =TMx= and =CTA= and the address proper to it, all the other addresses. These shall be reproduced after the signature, or in the absence of a signature, after the text; they shall be preceded by the indication "telegram also addressed to . . . (*other addresses*)".

567 § 5. (1) In the copies to be delivered, or to be redirected, the number of words appearing in the preamble of the telegram shall be altered to agree with the number of words on each copy.

568 (2) It shall be the altered number of words which shall be charged for when redirection takes place. The indication "Telegram also addressed to . . .", together with the following addresses, shall be included in this number of words.

569 § 6. The provisions of this Article shall not be binding on Administrations or recognized private operating agencies which notify that they do not accept them.

Article 59

Telegrams to be delivered by Express, by Post or by Air-mail

I. General Provisions

570 § 1. Telegrams addressed to localities served by international telecommunication channels may be forwarded by express, by post or by air-mail only by a telegraph office of the country in which these localities are situated.

571 § 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 in which the locality of destination is situated, either by post, or, if these services exist, by express or by air-mail.

572 (2) Nevertheless, delivery may be effected by such means 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

573 § 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.

574 § 4. Administrations or recognized private operating agencies which have organized an express service for delivery of telegrams shall notify, through the General Secretariat, 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 or a recognized private operating agency requests it, in the case of particular offices, special express charges may be noted against the names of the offices concerned in the Official List of Telegraph Offices.

575 § 5. (1) A sender who wishes to pay the fixed charge notified for express delivery shall write before the address of the telegram the paid service indication "Express paid" or =XP=.

576 (2) If he wishes the express charge to be collected from the addressee, he shall enter on his telegram the paid service indication =Exprès=. He must, however, guarantee the express charge to be collected from the addressee.

577 § 6. If the addressee of a telegram bearing the paid service indication =Exprès= refuses to pay the express charge, the telegram shall nevertheless be delivered. The office of destination shall inform the office of origin of the fact by an advice drawn up in the following form:

"425 fifteenth (number, date) exprès Durand (name of addressee) delivered, express charges not paid collect XP (the fixed express charge notified by the Administration or the recognized private operating agency concerned) or collect . . . (indicate the charge to be collected if the Administration or recognized private operating agency concerned admits the special service Exprès but not the special service XP) "

578 § 7. When an unsuccessful attempt has been made to effect express delivery of a telegram bearing the paid service indication =Exprès=, the office of destination shall add to the non-delivery advice prescribed by 462, the note:

"Collect XP (the fixed express charge notified by the Administration or recognized private operating agency concerned) " or the indication **"Collect . . . (indicate the charge to be collected if the Administration or recognized private operating agency concerned admits the special Exprès service but not the special service XP) "**

III. Telegrams to be delivered by Post or by Air-mail

579 § 8. A sender who wishes his telegram, addressed to a locality beyond the international telecommunication 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; =PAVR= if the telegram is to be forwarded by registered air-mail.

580 § 9. The name of the telegraph office from which the telegram is to be forwarded by post or air-mail 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 Poggiovalle, a locality not served by telegraph.

581 § 10. Telegrams to be delivered by post or by air-mail shall be subject to the following supplementary charges, both for delivery within the country of destination and for forwarding to another country:

582 Ordinary post: paid service indication =Poste=:
no surcharge;

583 Registered post: paid service indication =PR=:
forty centimes (0 fr. 40);

584 Air-mail; paid service indication =PAV=:
sixty centimes (0 fr. 60);

585 Registered air-mail: paid service indication =PAVR=:
one franc (1 fr.).

586 § 11. The telegraph office of delivery shall be entitled to use the post:

587 a) if the telegram contains no indication as to the means of delivery to be used;

588 b) when the means indicated differ from the method adopted and notified by the Administration or recognized private operating agency of delivery;

589 c) when express delivery charges would have to be collected from an addressee who has previously refused to pay similar charges.

590 § 12. The use of the post shall be compulsory for the office of destination:

591 a) when the addressee has specially requested this form of delivery (**538**);

592 b) when the sender has specially requested this form of delivery (**579**) and when the addressee had not expressed the desire to receive his telegrams by express;

593 *c)* when the office of destination has not a more rapid means at its disposal.

594 § 13. Telegrams to be forwarded to destination by post, which are posted by the telegraph office of delivery, shall be treated in accordance with the following provisions:

595 *a)* those bearing the paid service indication = Poste = or = GP = or bearing no paid service indication relative to postal delivery, shall be 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 (**459**);

596 *b)* those received with the paid service indication = PR = or = GPR = shall be posted as registered letters duly stamped if necessary;

597 *c)* those received with the paid service indication = PAV = or = PAVR = shall be handed to the air-mail service bearing, if necessary, postage stamps to the amount of the surcharge applicable to an ordinary or registered letter to be conveyed by air-mail.

598 § 14. When a telegram which is to be forwarded as a registered letter cannot at once be registered without missing the next mail, it shall first be posted as an ordinary letter, and a copy shall be sent as a registered letter as soon as possible.

599 § 15. Telegrams to be sent or delivered by post shall be considered as postal correspondence from the moment they are handed over to the postal service.

Article 60

De Luxe Telegrams

600 § 1. (1) The service of de luxe telegrams shall be admitted optionally between the countries of the Union.

601 (2) The service shall be organized by special arrangements between the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies con-

cerned, and any supplementary charge for the service shall not enter into the international accounts. These arrangements shall specify, in particular, the different occasions on which these telegrams may be used.

602 § 2. For de luxe telegrams sent on joyful occasions, the sender must write before the address the service indication = LX =; in the case of de luxe telegrams sent on an occasion of mourning, he must write before the address the paid service indication = LXDEUIL =.

CHAPTER XVI

Telegrams relating to the Safety of Life

Article 61

Telegrams relating to the Safety of Life

603 § 1. In accordance with Article 36 of the Convention, telegrams relating to the safety of life on land, at sea or in the air, and exceptionally urgent epidemiological telegrams of the World Health Organization shall have absolute priority over all other telegrams (308).

604 § 2. The abbreviation for such telegrams shall be SVH telegrams.

605 § 3. SVH telegrams, whether sent by an authority or private person, must refer to the safety of life in cases of exceptional urgency which are obviously of general interest.

606 § 4. SVH telegrams sent by the Headquarters of the World Health Organization or by the regional epidemiological centres of that Organization shall be certified as really being telegrams of exceptional urgency relating to the safety of life.

607 § 5. (1) The abbreviation "SVH" shall be indicated at the beginning of the preamble (383).

608 (2) In addition, it must be repeated as a service instruction at the end of the preamble (395).

- 609** (3) These instructions shall be included in the telegram:
- 610** — by the office of origin in the case of an SVH telegram handed in at a telegraph office;
- 611** — by the receiving radio station in the case of an SVH telegram following a distress signal from a ship or an aircraft.
- 612** § 6. No paid service indication shall be admitted in SVH telegrams.
- 613** § 7. The text and signature of SVH telegrams handed in at a telegraph office shall be in plain language (Art. 19).
- 614** § 8. (1) The charge for an SVH telegram shall be the same as that for an ordinary telegram of the same length and for the same destination.
- 615** (2) Nevertheless, Administrations or recognized private operating agencies may agree between themselves to forgo the charge, or to apply reduced charges to SVH telegrams. Such arrangements shall be notified to the General Secretariat of the Union.

CHAPTER XVII

Government Telegrams

Article 62

Provisions peculiar to Government Telegrams

- 616** § 1. Government telegrams are those defined as such in the Convention.
- 617** § 2. Government telegrams must bear the seal or stamp of the Authority which sends them. This shall not be required when the genuineness of the telegram cannot give rise to doubt.
- 618** § 3. Replies to Government telegrams shall also be regarded as Government telegrams. The right to send a reply as a Government telegram shall be established by the production of the original Government telegram.

619 § 4. The telegrams of consular agents carrying on private business shall only be 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 shall, however, be accepted by telegraph offices and transmitted as Government telegrams; but these offices shall at once report the matter to the Administration to which they are subject.

620 § 5. (1) Government telegrams for which the sender desires priority in transmission must bear the paid service indication =Etat Priorité=.

621 (2) Government telegrams for which the sender does not request priority in transmission must bear the paid service indication =Etat= which, if necessary, shall be inserted by the office of origin.

622 § 6. (1) Telegrams bearing the paid service indication =Etat Priorité= shall be dealt with, in the order of transmission, after SVH telegrams (**Art. 61**), =Etat Priorité Nations = telegrams and the ADG service advices relating to serious interruptions in telecommunications channels.

623 (2) Telegrams bearing the paid service indication =Etat= shall be dealt with, in the order of transmission, as ordinary telegrams.

624 § 7. (1) Exceptionally, and subject to the application of the provisions of Articles 36 and 46 of the Convention, Administrations shall take the necessary steps to secure a special priority for telegrams relative to the application of the provisions of Chapters VI, VII and VIII of the United Nations Charter, exchanged in an emergency, between

- the President of the Security Council,
- the President of the General Assembly,
- the Secretary-General of the United Nations,
- the Chairman of the Military Staff Committee,
- the Chairman of a regional sub-committee of the Military Staff Committee,
- a representative to the Security Council or to the General Assembly,
- a Member of the Military Staff Committee,
- the Chairman or the Principal Secretary of a committee set up by the Security Council or the General Assembly,

- a person performing a mission on behalf of the United Nations,
- a minister member of a Government.
- the Administrative Head of a trust territory designated as a strategic area.

625 Such telegrams shall be accepted only if they bear the personal authorization of one of the officials mentioned above.

626 (2) The sender of these telegrams must write the paid service indication =Etat Priorité Nations= before the address.

627 (3) These telegrams shall have priority over all other telegrams (except SVH telegrams), including those bearing the paid service indication =Etat Priorité= mentioned in Article 37 of the Convention.

628 § 8. In the absence of private arrangements or regional agreements concluded under Articles 41 and 42 of the Convention, =Etat Priorité Nations=, =Etat Priorité= and =Etat= telegrams shall be charged for as ordinary private telegrams.

629 § 9. Government telegrams which do not fulfil the conditions stated in **Articles 19** and **20** shall not be refused, but they shall be reported by the office which observes the irregularities to the Administration to which it is subject.

630 § 10. (1) Telegrams bearing the paid service indication =Etat Priorité Nations= or =Etat Priorité= shall bear the abbreviation " S " at the beginning of the preamble; telegrams bearing the paid service indication =Etat= shall bear the abbreviation " F " at the beginning of the preamble.

631 (2) These abbreviations shall be officially inserted by the office of origin or, in case of omission, during transmission by the transit office.

632 § 11. The routine repetition of Government telegrams is governed by the provisions of **Article 44**.

633 § 12. The provisions regarding the production at the office of origin, of the code from which the text or part of the text has been compiled (**139**) shall not be applicable to Government telegrams.

634 § 13. The authorities entitled under the Convention to send Government telegrams may send letter telegrams with one of the paid service indications = ELTF = or = LTF = (**685** to **687**).

CHAPTER XVIII

Money Order Telegrams and Postal Cheque Telegrams

Article 63

Money Order Telegrams and Postal Cheque Telegrams

635 § 1. The issue, wording and payment of money order telegrams and postal cheque telegrams shall be regulated by special international agreements.

636 § 2. If the locality in which the post office of payment is situated has no 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.

637 § 3. Money order telegrams and postal cheque telegrams may be admitted at the rate of charge for letter telegrams, subject to the application of the provisions of **Article 70**. They shall bear the paid service indication =ELT= or =LT=.

638 § 4. In postal cheque telegrams, the only special services admitted shall be the following: urgent (=Urgent=) and collation (=TC=).

639 § 5. The transmission of money order telegrams and postal cheque telegrams between Administrations or recognized private operating agencies admitting them shall be subject to the same rules as other kinds of telegrams, and subject to the provisions of **376, 377, 410, 422 and 438**.

CHAPTER XIX

**Telegrams concerning Persons Protected in Time of War
by the Geneva Conventions of 12 August, 1949**

Article 64

**Telegrams concerning Persons Protected in Time of War by the
Geneva Conventions of 12 August, 1949**

640 § 1. The following telegrams shall bear the paid service indication =RCT= placed before the address:

641 a) telegrams addressed to prisoners of war, civilian internees or their representatives (prisoners' representatives, internee committees) by recognized relief societies assisting war victims;¹⁾

642 b) telegrams which prisoners of war and civilian internees are permitted to send or those sent by their representatives (prisoners' representatives, internee committees) in the course of their duties under the Convention;¹⁾

643 c) telegrams sent in the course of their duties under the Conventions by the national Information Bureaus or the Central Information Agency for which provision is made in the Geneva Conventions, or by delegations of such Bureaus or Agency, concerning prisoners of war, civilians who are interned or whose liberty is restricted, or the death of military personnel or civilians in the course of hostilities.²⁾

644 § 2. (1) In telegrams bearing the paid service indication =RCT= the only special services which shall be admitted are the following: urgent telegrams, prepaid reply, notification of delivery (if such services are recognized by the country of origin and destination).

¹⁾ Art. 71, para. 2; Art. 74, para. 5 and Art. 81, para. 4 of the Geneva Convention of 12 August, 1949, relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War; Art. 104, para. 3; Art. 107, para. 2 and Art. 110, para. 5 of the Geneva Convention of 12 August, 1949, relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War.

²⁾ Art. 122, 123 and 124 of the Geneva Convention of August 12, 1949, relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, Art. 136, 140 and 141 of the Geneva Convention of 12 August, 1949, relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War.

645 (2) The corresponding paid service indications (=Urgent=), (=RPx=), (=PC=), shall be charged at the same rate as the telegrams to which they refer.

646 § 3. (1) The terminal rates and transit rates applicable to ordinary telegrams bearing the paid service indication =RCT= shall be those of ordinary private telegrams reduced by 75 per cent.

647 (2) The charge per word to be collected for a telegram bearing the paid service indications =Urgent=RCT= shall be the same as that for an ordinary private telegram over the same route.

648 § 4. The minimum number of chargeable words for telegrams bearing the paid service indication =RCT= shall be the same as for private telegrams (ordinary or urgent, as the case may be).

649 § 5. According to their category (ordinary or urgent), telegrams bearing the paid service indication =RCT= shall take rank with ordinary or urgent private telegrams for purposes of transmission and delivery.

650 § 6. (1) Telegrams sent by prisoners of war, civilian internees or their representatives shall bear the official stamp of the camp or the signature of the camp commander or one of his deputies.

651 (2) Telegrams sent by the national Information Bureaus and the Central Information Agency for which provision is made in the Geneva Conventions, or by delegations thereof, as well as telegrams sent by recognized relief societies assisting war victims, shall bear the official stamp of the Bureau, Agency, delegation or society which sends them.

CHAPTER XX

Press Telegrams

Article 65

Definition and conditions of acceptance

652 § 1. Press telegrams are telegrams the text of which is made up of information and news for publication in newspapers and other periodical

publications or for radio sound or television broadcasting. They shall enjoy a special reduced rate.

653 § 2. (1) Press telegrams must be addressed only to newspapers or periodical publications, to news agencies or bureaus, to press services of diplomatic missions or to authorized radio sound or television broadcasting companies, organizations or stations and not to the name of a person connected in any capacity whatsoever with any of these entities.

654 (2) Administrations or recognized private operating agencies may require that press telegrams shall be accepted only from authorized representatives of newspapers, periodical publications, news agencies or bureaus, or press services of diplomatic missions, or authorized radio sound or television broadcasting companies, organizations or stations. Administrations or recognized private operating agencies may require the sender of a press telegram to be registered as the accredited correspondent of the addressee and may issue cards of identification without which the telegram need not be accorded press rates.

655 § 3. (1) Press telegrams must bear, at the beginning of the address, the paid service indication =Presse=, written by the sender.

656 (2) The only special services allowed are: urgent, x addressee, communicate all addresses, if these services are admitted by the countries of origin and destination.

657 (3) In multiple press telegrams, all the addresses must fulfil the conditions of **653**.

658 (4) The use of registered addresses shall be authorized.

Article 66

Contents, Wording, Languages

659 § 1. (1) Subject to the provisions of **662** press telegrams may contain only material for publication, radio sound or television broadcasting. They must not contain any passage, announcement or communication having the character of private correspondence, nor any advertisement

or communication for insertion in any publication, for radio broadcasting or for televising whether or not a charge is made.

660 (2) Stock exchange and market quotations, results of sporting events and meteorological observations and forecasts, with or without explanatory text, shall be admitted in press telegrams.

661 (3) In case of doubt, the office of origin must satisfy itself by enquiry of the sender, who shall be bound to establish the fact, that the groups of figures appearing in the telegrams really represent stock exchange and market quotations, results of sporting events or meteorological observations and forecasts.

662 (4) Comments relative to the publication or broadcasting of the telegram shall be admitted, provided that such comments are placed between brackets at the beginning or at the end of the text. The number of words (excluding the brackets) thus added to the text properly so called shall not exceed 10 per cent of the total number of chargeable words in the text, and shall not exceed 20. The comments and the brackets are charged at the same rate as the text.

663 § 2. (1) Press telegrams must be expressed in plain language (Art. 19, 264, 266 and 270 to 275), in one of the languages admitted for international telegraph correspondence in plain language, chosen from amongst the following languages:

664 a) the French language;

665 b) the language of the newspaper, periodical publication or news agency bulletin to which the telegram is addressed or the language in which the radio sound or television broadcast is carried out;

666 c) the national language or languages of the country of origin or the country of destination as designated by the Administrations concerned;

667 d) one or more additional languages which may be designated by the Administration of the country of origin or the Administration of the country of destination as being used in their territories.

668 (2) The sender of a press telegram drawn up in accordance with 665 may be required to furnish proof that there is a newspaper, periodical publication or news agency bulletin in the country of destination

of the telegram, published in the language chosen, or that the radio sound or television broadcast is carried out in this language.

669 (3) The languages mentioned in **664** to **667** may be used for quotations conjointly with the language in which the telegram is worded.

Article 67

Tariff and Charging

670 § 1. The terminal and transit rates applicable to ordinary press telegrams shall be those of ordinary private telegrams reduced by 50 per cent in the European system and by $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent in other relations.

671 § 2. The charge per word to be collected for an urgent press telegram shall be the same as the charge per word collected for an ordinary private telegram over the same route.

672 § 3. The paid service indications (=Urgent=, =TMx= and =CTA=) shall be charged for at the same rate as the press telegram to which they relate.

673 § 4. The minimum number of chargeable words for press telegrams shall be fixed at fourteen.

674 § 5. The copying fee for multiple press telegrams shall be the same as for ordinary private multiple telegrams.

675 § 6. The transit rate which the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies referred to in **681** receive shall be that which results from the application of the provisions of **670** and **671**, according to whether ordinary or urgent press telegrams are concerned.

676 § 7. (1) When telegrams presented as press telegrams do not fulfil the conditions set out in **Articles 65** and **66**, the indication =Presse= shall be deleted by the office of origin and these telegrams shall be charged for at the rate for the category (ordinary or urgent) to which they belong.

677 (2) The balance of the charge may be collected from the addressee when a telegram which does not meet the conditions set forth in **Articles 65** and **66** reaches the office of destination with the indication =Presse=.

Article 68

Transmission, Routing and Delivery

678 § 1. Administrations or recognized private operating agencies which do not admit press telegrams (either ordinary or urgent) must accept them in transit in accordance with the conditions of **675**.

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

Article 69

Miscellaneous Provisions

680 § 1. With respect to any matter not provided for in this Chapter, press telegrams shall be subject to the provisions of these Regulations and of special arrangements concluded by Administrations or recognized private operating agencies.

681 § 2. The provisions concerning press telegrams shall not be obligatory for Administrations or recognized private operating agencies which declare their inability to apply them, except in regard to the acceptance of press telegrams in transit.

CHAPTER XXI

Letter Telegrams

Article 70

Letter Telegrams

682 § 1. (1) As an optional service, the letter telegram category shall be admitted at a charge per word of 50 per cent of that applicable to

ordinary telegrams. The minimum number of chargeable words for letter telegrams shall be twenty-two.

683 (2) Administrations or recognized private operating agencies which do not accept and deliver letter telegrams must admit them in transit; the transit rate accruing to these Administrations or recognized private operating agencies shall be reduced by 50 per cent.

684 § 2. Letter telegrams shall be distinguished by the paid service indications:

=ELT= in relations between countries of the European system;

=LT= in other relations.

685 § 3. (1) Letter telegrams sent by one of the authorities referred to in **634**, or replies to telegrams sent by those authorities, may bear the paid service indication =ELTF= in the European system, and the paid service indication =LTF= in the extra-European system. The provisions of **617** and **618** shall be applicable to letter telegrams bearing these indications.

686 (2) Letter telegrams bearing the paid service indication =ELTF= or =LTF= shall enjoy the same rate and shall be subject, as regards acceptance, transmission and delivery, to the same conditions as letter telegrams bearing the paid service indication =ELT= or =LT=.

687 (3) However, the provisions of Article 29 of the Convention, relating to stoppage of private telegrams, shall not apply to =ELTF= and =LTF= letter telegrams.

688 § 4. As regards acceptance, transmission and delivery, letter telegrams shall be subject to the limitations set out in **689** to **703**.

689 § 5. Radiotelegrams shall not be admitted as letter telegrams.

690 § 6. Registered addresses may be used in the address of letter telegrams, subject to the conditions laid down in **213** and **214**.

691 § 7. (1) The text of letter telegrams must be expressed wholly in plain language (Art. **19**, **264**, **266** and **270** to **275**).

692 (2) However, in a money order telegram or a postal cheque telegram transmitted as a letter telegram, the amount of the money order or postal cheque may be designated officially by code words.

693 § 8. (1) If asked to do so by the office of origin, 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 or languages in which the telegram is expressed.

694 (2) In the case of money order telegrams and postal cheque telegrams the declaration is required only if the text of the money order or postal cheque is followed by a private message.

695 § 9. (1) The only special services admitted in letter telegrams shall be the following: prepaid reply, telegrams to follow, redirection to any other address, x addresses, communicate all addresses, post, registered post, poste restante, registered poste restante, telegraph restant, delivery by telephone, delivery by Telex, deluxe telegrams, and, subject to **697** to **699**, delivery on a specified date. The corresponding paid service indications: (=RPx=, =FS=, =Réexpédié de x=, =TMx=, =CTA=, =Poste=, =PR=, =GP=, =GPR=, =TR=, =TFx=, =TLXx=, =LX=, =LXDEUIL= and =Remettre x=) shall be charged for at the reduced rate. (As regards the paid service indications =TFx= and =TLXx= see **448** and **449**).

696 (2) Telegraphic redirection shall be carried out after the deletion or alteration, if necessary, of the indication =ELT= or =ELTF=, or =LT= or =LTF=, according to the rates in force and the classes of service admitted in relations between the country of redirection and the country of destination. The provisions of **550** to **554** shall be applicable.

697 § 10. (1) Letter telegrams of the European system (=ELT= or =ELTF=) may not be delivered until after a period of not less than five hours, reckoned from the time of handing in.

698 (2) The delivery of letter telegrams of the extra-European system (=LT= or =LTF=) shall take place after 0800 o'clock local time on the morning after the date of deposit.

699 (3) If, in certain relations, the application of this rule results in making the service of letter telegrams substantially the same as

that of ordinary telegrams, the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies of the countries of destination concerned may take the necessary measures in order that letter telegrams shall not be delivered until after 1400 o'clock local time the day after the date of deposit or the second day after 0800 o'clock.

700 (4) If, in certain relations, the application of the provisions of **698** slows up the delivery of letter telegrams by more than twenty-four hours, the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies of the countries of destination concerned may deliver such letter telegrams after 1400 o'clock local time on the date of deposit.

701 § 11. Letter telegrams may be delivered by post, by special messenger, by telephone, by Telex or by any other means, according to the decision of the Administration or recognized private operating agency to which the office of destination is subject.

702 § 12. The provisions of **293**, **295** and **317**, and those of **Article 75** shall be applicable to letter telegrams.

703 § 13. Accounting for letter telegrams shall be subject to the regulation provisions, taking into account the minimum charge fixed in **682**.

CHAPTER XXII

Meteorological Telegrams

Article 71

Meteorological Telegrams

704 § 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 forecasts. A telegram of this kind must always be regarded as drawn up in plain language.

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

706 § 2. The terminal and transit rates applicable to meteorological telegrams shall be those of ordinary private telegrams reduced by at least 50 per cent in all relations.

707 § 3. On request by the counter officer, the sender must affirm that the text of his telegram fulfils the conditions set out in **704**.

708 § 4. No paid service indication other than = OBS = shall be admitted in meteorological telegrams.

CHAPTER XXIII

Radiotelegrams

Article 72

Radiotelegrams

709 The special provisions applicable to radiotelegrams are contained in the Radio Regulations and in the Additional Radio Regulations.

CHAPTER XXIV

Telegraph Service Correspondence

Article 73

Telegraph Service Correspondence

710 Telegraph service correspondence includes:

711 a) service telegrams;

712 b) service advices;

713 c) paid service advices.

Article 74

Service Telegrams and Service Advices

I. General Provisions

714 § 1. Service telegrams and service advices must be used only in urgent cases and must be worded as briefly as possible. Administrations, recognized private operating agencies and telegraph offices shall take all necessary steps to diminish, so far as practicable, the number and length of these messages.

715 § 2. They shall be expressed in French when the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned have not agreed to use another language. The same rule shall apply to service notes accompanying telegrams.

716 § 3. They shall be transmitted free in all relations except in the cases specified in **718** and in **Article 75**.¹⁾

717 § 4. Their nature shall be indicated by one of the service instructions prescribed in **383**.

718 § 5. The provisions of this Article shall not be considered as authorizing the free transmission by mobile radiotelegraph stations of service 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 telecommunication route of service telegrams on the business of a competing route.

719 § 6. (1) ²⁾ By agreement between the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned, the free use of the telephone service may in cases of absolute necessity be authorized by these Administrations or recognized private operating agencies for the transmission of service telegrams and service advices and for the exchange of calls relating to the working of the international telegraph service. These calls shall then be regarded as service calls.

¹⁾ It is agreed that recognized private operating agencies shall not be obliged to accept free of charge service telegrams originating in or destined for the United States of America and Canada or in transit through the United States of America or Canada that do not concern operation of the telegraph service and have not been sent by or addressed to an Administration or recognized private operating agency actually operating an international telegraph service.

²⁾ Provisions common to the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations.

720 (2)¹⁾ By way of reciprocity, the agreements mentioned in the preceding sub-paragraph may provide that, in the same relations and under the same conditions of absolute necessity, the telephone service may use free of charge the telegraph service conducted by the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies for the despatch of telegrams relating to the working of the international telephone service. These telegrams shall then be regarded as service telegrams.

II. *Service Telegrams*

721 § 7. (1) Service telegrams shall be those which are exchanged between:

- a) Administrations;
- b) recognized private operating agencies;
- c) Administrations and recognized private operating agencies;
- d) Administrations and recognized private operating agencies on the one hand and the Secretary-General on the other,

and which relate to public international telecommunication.

722 (2) The Chairman of the Administrative Council, the Secretary-General of the Union, the Director of the C.C.I.T.T., the Director and the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R. and the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. are authorized to send free of charge, to Administrations or recognized private operating agencies, service telegrams relating to the official business of the Union.

723 (3) Service telegrams must contain in the preamble the name of the office of origin, the number, the number of words and the date and time of despatch. Their address shall take the following form:

“....(*sender*) à (*addressee and destination*) ”;

example: Gentel à Burinterna Genève.

They shall not bear a signature.

724 § 8. Administrations or recognized private operating agencies must use a registered address for service telegrams (**212 to 215**).

¹⁾ Provisions common to the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations.

725 § 9. The text of service telegrams may be expressed in secret language in all relations.

III. Service Advices

726 § 10. (1) Service advices shall relate to details of service or to the working of lines and telegraph offices and to transmissions. They shall be exchanged between telegraph offices and shall bear neither address nor signature.

727 (2) They shall preferably be worded by using the code expressions appearing in "Codes and Abbreviations for the use of International Telecommunication Services".

728 (3) The destination and the origin of these advices shall be given only in the preamble which shall be drawn up as follows:

"A Lyon Lilienfeld 15 1045 (date and time) ... (then follows the message of the sending office) "

729 (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) "

This addition must appear in the reply; *example :*

"A Berlin Nf Paris 15 1345."

730 § 11. (1) Service advices relative to a telegram already transmitted shall 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 (the name of the month shall be 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.

731 (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.

732 (3) When a transit office can, without inconvenience or delay, collect the necessary information for acting on a service advice, it shall take steps to prevent the unnecessary retransmission of the advice; otherwise, it shall send on the advice to its destination.

733 § 12. (1) If interruptions have intervened on the route followed by the original telegram, the retransmitting office shall mark the service advice “*dévié*”. In addition, the service advice must include particulars of transmission of the original telegram. In this case, the answering service advice must be transmitted by the same route as the original service advice if the route followed by the original telegram has not yet been re-established at the time when the answering service advice is sent.

734 (2) If intermediate offices cannot obtain without delay the information necessary for acting on service advices, they must forward them at once to their destination.

735 (3) After immediate retransmission of these advices, however, intermediate offices must make any necessary enquiries and take any necessary action.

Article 75

Paid Service Advices

736 § 1. (1) During the minimum period of preservation of records as fixed by **Article 96**, the sender and the addressee of any telegram which has been transmitted or is in course of transmission, or a person duly authorized 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.

737 (2) They may also, with a view to correcting 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.

738 (3) With the exception of the cases provided for in **742** to **744**, they must deposit the following sums:

739 1. The cost of the telegram (at the ordinary rate) conveying the request;

740 2. If necessary (**746**), the cost (at the ordinary rate) of a reply telegram.

741 (4) These telegrams (request and reply) shall be termed "paid service advices".

742 § 2. (1) When the addressee asks for a repetition, he shall be required to pay only the established charge for each word to be repeated; this charge shall always be at the ordinary rate, based on the rules regarding the counting of words (**Chapter IX**), regardless of the nature of the telegram (urgent, etc.).

743 (2) The charge for each word to be repeated, which shall be paid by the addressee, shall cover the cost of both the request and the reply paid service advice (**746**). The minimum charge shall be one franc fifty centimes (1 fr. 50).

744 (3) Nevertheless, when the addressee asks for a repetition with a view to the correction of one or several words thought to be wrong, Administrations or recognized private operating agencies shall be free not to collect a charge.

745 § 3. Rectifying, completing and cancelling telegrams, and all other communications relating to telegrams, already transmitted or in course of transmission, must, when they are addressed to a telegraph office, be exchanged solely between the offices in the form of paid service advices at the expense of the sender or addressee.

746 § 4. (1) Paid service advices shall be denoted by the service instruction ST; they shall be sent, so far as practicable, 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, shall always require a reply by telegram 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 seven words must be collected.

747 (2) The paid service indication =RPx= shall be obligatory, even if the Administration or recognized private operating agency sending the paid service advice avails itself of the option provided for in 773.

748 § 5. In the paid service advice (ST), the words to be repeated or corrected shall be quoted as received; they shall be described by cardinal numbers in words indicating their place in the text of the telegram, irrespective of the rules of charging.

749 § 6. (1) The following examples show the form in which service advices should be prepared in the cases mentioned below:

750 a) correction or completion of the address:

“ ST Paris Bruxelles 365 (number of paid service advice) 8 (number of words) 17 (date) 1015 (time) = 315 twelfth François Rueroyale 138 (number, date, name and address of addressee of original telegram) deliver or read ... (state the correction) ”;

751 b) correction or completion of text:

“ ST Paris Vienne 26 (number of the paid service advice) 10 (number of words) 17 (date) 1015 (time) = 235 thirteenth Kriechbaum Rueroyale 138 (number, date, name and address of addressee of telegram to be corrected) replace three (cardinal number in words corresponding to the place occupied in the text by the word to be replaced) 20 (word of the text to be replaced) by 2000 ”;

752 c) request for repetition of part or whole of the text:

“ ST Calcutta Londres 86 (number of paid service advice) 9 (number of words) 17 (date) 1015 (time) via Empiradio=439 fifteenth Brown (number, date, name of addressee of telegram to be wholly or partly repeated) one fnobk four holba nine muklo (words to be repeated in the text of the original telegram, each preceded by the cardinal number in words corresponding to the place occupied in the text) or word or...words after... or text”;

- 753** d) partial or complete repetition of the text requested by the addressee to be furnished after consulting the sender:

“ ST Paris Helsinki 68 (number of paid service advice) 6 (number of words) 17 (date) 1015 (time) = 651 twentyfourth Kansallispankki (number, date, name of addressee of the original telegram) three 4500 (text word of the original telegram to be repeated) POSAG¹⁾ (consult sender) or PYHOP¹⁾ (Our copy . . . If this agrees with original consult sender) ”;

- 754** e) cancellation of a telegram:

“ ST Paris Berlin 126 (number of paid service advice) 8 or 12 (number of words) 17 (date) 1015 (time) = RPx = 285 sixteenth Grunewald rue Voltaire 18 (number, date, name and address of the addressee of the telegram in question) cancel or cancel do not inform addressee ”;

- 755** f) request for information:

“ ST Londres Berlin Nf 40 (number of paid service advice) 13 (number of words) 17 (date) 1015 (time) = RPx = 750 sixteenth Robinson 27 Kingsroad (number, date, name and address of addressee of the telegram in question) confirm delivery sender without reply inform addressee ”;

756 (2) The reply to a paid service shall be denoted by the service instruction RST. The text of the reply shall comprise: the number of the original paid service advice, the date of the original paid service advice, 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 752 to 755 would take the following form:

- 757** a) **“ RST Londres Calcutta 40 (number of reply paid service advice) 6 (number of words) 17 (date) 2015 (time) via Empi-radio =86 (number of original paid service advice) seventeenth (date of original paid service advice) Brown (name of addressee) fnobk, holba, muklo (the three words of the original telegram of which repetition was requested) ”.**

¹⁾ Since the use of the code expressions shown in “Codes and Abbreviations for the use of International Telecommunication Services” is merely recommended, these abbreviations are given only as examples.

- 758** b) “ **RST Helsinki Paris 450** (number of reply paid service advice) **5** (number of words) **17** (date) **2015** (time) = **68** (number of original paid service advice) **seventeenth** (date of paid service advice) **Kansallispankki** (name of addressee) **4500** (word repeated) **PITUG**¹⁾ (sender's confirmation) ”;
- 759** c) “ **RST Berlin Paris 53** (number of reply paid service advice) **4** (number of words) **17** (date) **2015** (time) = **126** (number of original paid service advice) **seventeenth** (date) **Grunewald** (name of addressee) **cancelled** ”;
- 760** d) “ **RST Berlin Paris 53** (number of reply paid service advice) **8** or **7** (number of words) **17** (date) **2015** (time) = **126** (number of original paid service advice) **seventeenth** (date) **Grunewald** (name of addressee) **already delivered addressee not informed or already delivered addressee informed** ”;
- 761** e) “ **RST Berlin NF London 456** (number of reply paid service) **8** (number of words) **18** (date) **2015** (time) = **40** (number of original paid service advice) **seventeenth** (date of original paid service advice) **Robinson** (name of addressee) **delivered sixteenth 1805** (date in full, exact time of delivery) **addressee informed** ”.

762 § 7. When the words of which repetition is requested are indistinctly written, the office of origin, before giving a repetition, shall consult the sender. If he cannot be found, the office of origin shall add to the repetition a note PUCUD¹⁾ (indistinctly written).

763 § 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, shall ask the sender to repeat the words in question. If the sender cannot be consulted at once, a provisional repetition shall be given from the copy of the telegram at the office of origin. The repetition

¹⁾ Since the use of the code expressions shown in “Codes and Abbreviations for the use of the International Telecommunication Services” is merely recommended, these abbreviations are given only as examples.

shall bear at the end of the text the information "CTFSN" (correction will follow if necessary). The office of destination shall inform the addressee of the meaning of this expression.

764 (2) The same procedure shall be followed when the addressee of the telegram has asked for the sender to be consulted (766).

765 (3) When the sender, upon consultation, corrects one or more words in the text of the original telegram, the office shall give the desired repetition as corrected by the sender; it shall add the indication NODHE¹⁾ (senders' error) to the service advice accompanied by an indication, written out in full, of the number of words corrected by the sender, for which the charge is not to be refunded. For instance: "NODHE one" "NODHE two", etc.

766 § 9. (1) Even in cases other than those contemplated in 762 to 765, the office of origin may, upon the special demand of the addressee, consult the sender regarding the words of which repetition has been requested by the addressee. In such case, the text of the original paid service advice must bear the special instruction POSAG¹⁾ (consult sender) or PYHOP¹⁾ (Our copy . . . If this agrees with original consult sender). The applicant must pay for such an advice, a fee of two francs (2 fr.) which shall be retained by the Administration or recognized private operating agency which forwards the advice.

767 (2) However, when the request is made by the expression PYHOP¹⁾ (Our copy . . . If this agrees with original consult sender), this surcharge may, if desired, be collected only when the paid service advice of reply bears the indication NODHE¹⁾ (senders' error) or PITUG¹⁾ (sender's confirmation) (756).

768 (3) The provisions of 765 shall be applicable when the words repeated are not the same as they were in the telegram.

¹⁾ Since the use of the code expressions shown in "Codes and Abbreviations for the use of the International Telecommunication Services" is merely recommended, these abbreviations are given only as examples.

769 § 10. Modifications introduced by means of paid service advices do not affect the number of words stated in the preamble of telegrams transmitted as far as the establishment of accounts is concerned, except when they involve the addition of one or more words to such telegrams. In this case, the office of origin may collect only the charge for the paid service advice from the sender of the original telegram, but he must correct the number of words in the original telegram by entering the code expression CODUN . . .¹⁾ (read number of words in . . . as . . .) in the paid service advice. The telegrams in question will be shown in the international accounts with the number of words thus corrected.

770 § 11. (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.

771 (2) Such communications shall always bear the stamp of the office formulating them. They shall be 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 requests one; in that case the Administration or recognized private operating agency of destination shall frank the reply.

772 § 12. The charges for service advices which are the subject of this Article shall be refunded in accordance with the conditions prescribed in Article 88.

773 § 13. The provisions of 738 to 740, 743, 766 and 768, relating to rates for paid service advices, shall not be compulsory for Administrations and recognized private operating agencies which declare that they do not wish to apply them. If in application of this provision no charge is collected for a service advice sent for the purpose of adding words to a telegram which has already been transmitted or is being transmitted (769), the person asking for the transmission of such an advice must nevertheless pay the charge due for the words added, and the office of origin shall consequently correct the number of words in the telegram (769).

¹⁾ Since the use of the code expressions shown in "Codes and Abbreviations for the use of the International Telecommunication Services" is merely recommended, these abbreviations are given only as examples.

CHAPTER XXV

Phototelegraph Service

Article 76

General Provisions

774 § 1. Administrations shall be free to organize or to authorize a phototelegraph service.

775 § 2. A fixed or mobile phototelegraph installation operated by an Administration or by a recognized private operating agency shall be called a "public phototelegraph station". A phototelegraph installation operated by a private organization shall be called a "private phototelegraph station".

776 § 3. Subject to the consent of the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned, anything capable of satisfactory phototelegraphic transmission shall be accepted as a phototelegram.

777 § 4. (1) Phototelegrams must be rectangular in shape.

778 (2) Administrations or recognized private operating agencies operating a phototelegraph service shall inform each other of the maximum format capable of being transmitted by the machines used by them.

779 (3) Phototelegrams of larger dimensions than those admitted in the relation concerned must be divided into parts by the sender; in such case, the order of transmission of the parts of the phototelegram must be indicated.

780 § 5. The provisions which form the subject of other Chapters of the Regulations shall, where appropriate, apply to the phototelegraph service, subject to the modifications contemplated in this Chapter.

Article 77

Acceptance of Phototelegrams in the Service between Public Stations

781 § 1. Every phototelegram shall bear an address. A signature shall be optional. Both address and signature shall form part of the phototelegram to be transmitted.

782 § 2. Any caption or descriptive matter or other information inserted on or attached to a phototelegram by the sender, or by the accepting officer at the request of the sender, shall form part of the phototelegram to be transmitted.

783 § 3. Government phototelegrams shall be admitted subject to the conditions set out in **Article 62** of these Regulations.

784 § 4. Phototelegrams destined for countries not connected to the phototelegraph system may be accepted. In that case, the phototelegram shall be transmitted to a public phototelegraph station selected by the sender and sent from such station by prepaid letter direct to the addressee by the fastest postal route.

785 § 5. Senders should be advised to use black print on white paper. They should be advised to avoid the use of the colours blue, lilac, green or yellow, or gilt print or pictures, etc., on yellow, red or grey paper, and also advised against handing in phototelegrams having unsatisfactory contrast or definition.

786 § 6. (1) If, after the sender has been informed that the general quality of the original phototelegram is not suitable for satisfactory transmission, he insists on handing it in, the phototelegram shall be accepted only at the risk of the sender.

787 (2) If the sender, upon being informed of unsatisfactory transmission conditions, insists upon attempts at transmission being made, the phototelegram shall be accepted only at the risk of the sender.

788 (3) In the cases mentioned in **786** and **787**, the service instruction “risques expéditeur” shall be included in the preamble.

789 § 7. The special services admitted with phototelegrams are indicated in **Article 83**.

Article 78

Preamble of Phototelegrams in the Service between Public Stations

790 § 1. (1) Every phototelegram shall include a preamble to be transmitted by phototelegraphy with the phototelegram or when, exceptionally, the size of the phototelegram precludes this, in a separate message.

791 (2) The preamble of a phototelegram shall be drawn up in the same way as the preamble of a telegram. However, the number of words shall be replaced by a statement of the charging step.

792 § 2. The time of handing in shall be the time of receipt at the sending phototelegraph station.

793 § 3. No charge shall be applied for transmission of the preamble.

Article 79

Circuits — Rules for Transmission and Delivery in the Service between Public Stations

794 § 1. In relations where telephone circuits are used both for the phototelegraph service and the telephone service, the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned shall, by mutual agreement, and so far as practicable, assign certain circuits for phototelegraph transmissions, taking into account the usual requirements of both phototelegraphy and the telephone service. These circuits shall be specially marked at terminal exchanges and repeater stations with a view to the protection of the phototelegraph transmissions.

795 § 2. Switching of telephone circuits to be used for the phototelegraph transmissions shall be performed at the repeater stations concerned.

796 § 3. In relations where telephone circuits are used for phototelegraph transmissions, and the telephone service in the same relation is operated with advance preparation, bookings of phototelegraph transmissions shall rank in the order in which they are accepted among bookings of telephone calls of the same priority (urgent and ordinary).

797 § 4. The phototelegraph stations concerned and the telephone exchanges which take part in setting up transmission circuits must record the time at which each phototelegraph transmission begins and ends, as well as any other useful information.

798 § 5. As soon as the sending phototelegraph station has notified the appropriate repeater station of the end of the phototelegraph transmission, the staff of the repeater stations shall release the circuit at once and inform the telephone operators, indicating the times when the transmission began and ended.

799 § 6. The setting up of phototelegraph circuits and the establishment, supervision and clearing of a phototelegraph transmission shall be arranged by agreement between the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned, taking into account the Recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T. where these are acceptable to all parties concerned.

800 § 7. Administrations and recognized private operating agencies shall agree upon the hours of working of the transmission service between public stations.

801 § 8. (1) A transmission that is unsuccessful due to adverse transmission conditions shall be repeated as soon as conditions permit.

802 (2) Nevertheless, in the case where the sender insists upon attempts at transmission being made after having been informed of unsatisfactory transmission conditions (**787**), if the copy received at the receiving phototelegraph station is not satisfactory after a maximum of three attempted transmissions, no further reruns should, in principle, be attempted. The sender should be notified of the circumstances.

803 § 9. Phototelegrams received by a public station shall be delivered by it, unless reforwarded to the addressee. If the addressee does not live in the locality of the receiving station, the phototelegram shall be forwarded by post in accordance with the instructions in the address.

Article 80

Tariff, Reimbursements and Accounting in the Service between Public Stations

804 § 1. (1) Within the European system the charge for a phototelegram shall be based on its length.

805 (2) The chargeable length of a phototelegram is that dimension which will be placed along the axis of the transmitter drum. The

other dimension cannot be greater than the useful circumference of the drum. For charging purposes, the measured length along the axis of the drum is related to the diameter of the drum.

806 (3) Within the European system the rates for phototelegrams (with the exception of charges for special services) and the share of the charges accruing to Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned, shall be calculated in accordance with the table below:

Scale of rates	Dimensions of phototelegram				Total charge in gold francs (to be levied at outgoing end)	Share accruing to		
	1st side for the following drum diameters			2nd side (chargeable length)		out-going Admn.	transit Admn.	incoming Admn.
	66 mm	70 mm	88 mm					
1st step				1.5D or less	20+4y	10+4a	4b	10+4a
2nd step	≤ 18 cm	≤ 20 cm	≤ 24 cm	over 1.5D up to 2D	20+5y	10+5a	5b	10+5a
3rd step				over 2D up to 2.5D	20+6y	10+6a	6b	10+6a
increased by y per step for each extra 0.5D (D = diameter of the drum of the sending phototelegraph apparatus)								

807 In this table:

- y represents the charge in gold francs for a unit of telephone conversation over the connection used for the phototelegraph transmission;
- a the share of the charge y accruing to each terminal Administration;
- b the share of the charge y accruing to each transit Administration.

808 § 2. The rates for phototelegrams in the extra-European system shall be settled by agreement between the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned on the basis of the length or area of the phototelegrams.

809 § 3. The dimensions of each phototelegram shall be measured in centimetres, a fraction of a centimetre being reckoned as a centimetre.

810 § 4. For divided phototelegrams, the charge shall be calculated separately for each part. However, in the extra-European system, the charge may alternatively be calculated on the aggregated length or area.

811 § 5. For an urgent phototelegram (=Urgent=), the charge shall be twice that for an ordinary phototelegram.

812 § 6. A phototelegram may be cancelled only by notification to the office of origin by the sender or his authorized representative.

813 § 7. In the case of a phototelegram cancelled before transmission has begun, the charge paid shall be refunded, but the Administration or recognized private operating agency concerned may retain an amount equal to one-third of the first step charge in the service in question.

814 § 8. If a phototelegram is cancelled after transmission has begun, there shall be no refund of charges.

815 § 9. In principle, the provisions of **813** and **814** shall apply also to phototelegrams accepted in accordance with the provisions of Article 13.

816 § 10. When, at the request of a client, a circuit for transmission of the phototelegram is wholly or partially set up, and the request is cancelled, a charge equal to one-third of the first step charge in the same relation may be levied by the Administration or recognized private operating agency to which the request is made.

817 § 11. (1) Refunds in cases of non-delivery or delayed delivery of phototelegrams shall be governed by **885** to **890** of these Regulations. The periods of delay mentioned in **885** to **889** shall, however, be reckoned at 8 and 20 hours respectively, for phototelegrams.

818 (2) When the addressee does not live in the locality of the receiving station, the delays giving rise to a right to reimbursement shall be reckoned from the time of handing in at the sending station to the time of transfer to the postal service.

819 §. 12. Subject to the general rule in **801**, in a case where the sender insists upon handing in at his own risk a phototelegram that is adjudged unsuitable for satisfactory transmission (**786**) there shall be no refund of the charges if the copy received at the receiving phototelegraph station is not satisfactory.

820 § 13. In a case where the sender, after having been informed of unsatisfactory transmission conditions, nevertheless insists on attempts at transmission being made at his own risk (**787**), there shall be no refund of the charges if the copy received at the receiving phototelegraph station is not satisfactory or is delayed in delivery.

821 § 14. In other cases where a phototelegram is accepted at the risk of the sender (**193**, **195** and **210**), there shall be no refund of the charges if the phototelegram is delayed or is not delivered.

822 § 15. (1) Accounting for charges collected for traffic between public stations shall be effected in the same way as for telegraph charges; it shall form a special section in the telegraph accounts.

823 (2) Accessory charges for the special services indicated in **Article 83** shall be excluded from the accounts, with the exception of those relating to prepaid reply (=RPx=), express paid (=XP=), despatch to destination by express post (=Postxp=), multiple phototelegrams (=TMx=), despatch to the sender of a print from the received film (=KP=), and to extra copies for delivery to the addressee (=Kx=).

Article 81

Service between and with Private Phototelegraph Stations in the European System

824 § 1. Private phototelegraph stations may be authorized by the Administrations concerned to exchange phototelegrams between themselves and with public phototelegraph stations.

825 § 2. Except by special arrangements, transmissions between a public and a private station and between two private stations shall be subject to the same rules as telephone calls.

826 § 3. The conditions to be fulfilled in respect of transmissions between a public and a private station and between two private stations shall be the same as those laid down for the service between public stations.

827 § 4. Phototelegrams transmitted by a public station to a private station must bear a preamble identical with that of phototelegrams exchanged between public stations.

828 § 5. The provisions of **795**, **799** and **800** regarding transmission rules in the service between public stations shall be applicable in the service between and with private stations.

829 § 6. The hours of working for transmissions between private stations and with such stations shall be settled by the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned in accordance with the provisions in force for this purpose in the telephone service.

830 § 7. Requests for transmission between private stations and with such stations shall rank, in the order in which they are made, among bookings for telephone calls of the same priority (urgent or ordinary).

831 § 8. A public station having phototelegrams on hand intended for a private station shall not act on a request for transmission made by the private station until it has satisfied itself of the identity of the latter.

832 § 9. Requests for channels for transmission of phototelegrams shall include the telephone number of the subscriber responsible for the charges.

833 § 10. (1) Terminal exchanges shall ascertain and communicate to each other the duration of the transmission as soon as it is completed. In case of disagreement, the opinion of the exchange serving the subscriber responsible for the charge shall prevail.

834 (2) Where there is a daily check of the duration of telephone calls exchanged, the duration of phototelegraph transmissions shall similarly be checked.

835 § 11. Phototelegrams transmitted by a private station to a public station shall be delivered in the same way as phototelegrams exchanged between public stations (**803**).

Article 82

Tariff, Reimbursements and Accounting in the Service between and with Private Phototelegraph Stations in the European system

836 § 1. Except in the case specified in 837, charges shall be based on the same tariff as telephone calls in accordance with the length of time the circuits are used and the charge period (period of light traffic or heavy traffic). In the service between public and private phototelegraph stations, the Administrations to which the public stations belong may levy a special supplementary charge.

837 § 2. (1) The rates for phototelegrams transmitted by a public station to a private station and the shares of the charges accruing to Administrations or recognized private operating agencies shall be calculated in accordance with the following table:

Scale of rates	Dimensions of phototelegram				Total charge in gold francs (to be levied at outgoing end)	Share accruing to		
	1st side for the following drum diameters			2nd side (chargeable length)		out-going Admn.	transit Admn.	incoming Admn.
	66 mm	70 mm	88 mm					
1st step				1.5D or less	10+4y	10+4a	4b	4a
2nd step	≤ 18 cm	≤ 20 cm	≤ 24 cm	over 1.5D up to 2D	10+5y	10+5a	5b	5a
3rd step				over 2D up to 2.5D	10+6y	10+6a	6b	6a
increased by y per step for each extra 0.5 D (D = diameter of the drum of the sending phototelegraph apparatus)								

838 (2) The charge for a phototelegram transmitted by a private station to a public station and the shares accruing to Administrations or recognized private operating agencies shall be calculated as follows:

Charge	in gold francs	Share accruing to the		
		Admn. of the country of the private station	transit Admn.	Admn. of the country of the public station
Total	$10 + (C+4)\frac{y}{3}$			
to be collected on behalf of the private station	$(C+4)\frac{y}{3}$	$(C+4)\frac{a}{3}$	$(C+4)\frac{b}{3}$	$10 + (C+4)\frac{a}{3}$
to be collected on behalf of the public station	10			

839 (3) Charges for phototelegraph calls between private stations, and the share accruing to Administrations or recognized private operating agencies shall be calculated as follows:

Total charge (in gold francs) to be collected at the outgoing end	Share accruing to the		
	Outgoing Admn.	transit Admn.	incoming Admn.
$(C+4)\frac{y}{3}$	$(C+4)\frac{a}{3}$	$(C+4)\frac{b}{3}$	$(C+4)\frac{a}{3}$

840 *Note :* In the tables above:

y represents the charge in gold francs for a unit of telephone conversation over the connection used for the phototelegraph transmission;

a and *b* represent the shares accruing respectively to the terminal and transit Administrations or recognized private operating agencies;

C represents the duration (in minutes) counted from the moment the two stations are connected together until the moment the calling station announces the end of the call.

841 § 3. (1) In the service between two private stations and in the service from a private station to a public station, the provisions of the Telephone Regulations regarding the withdrawal of bookings and refusal of telephone calls shall be applicable to the withdrawal or refusal of requests for phototelegraph communications.

842 (2) In the service from a public station to a private station, the provisions of **813** and **814** shall be applicable if a phototelegram is cancelled by the sender or refused by the addressee.

843 § 4. (1) When a transmission between private stations has been defective or has not taken place owing to the faulty state of the telephone circuits, the charge may be refunded in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Telephone Regulations.

844 (2) When, owing to the interruption of a circuit, transmission has not been completed, no charge shall be collected.

845 § 5. In the service between a public and a private station, charges shall generally not be refunded or waived unless the phototelegraph transmission has failed to take place or has been defective, owing to circuit interruption or to faults in the apparatus of the public station. Refund of charges shall be left to the discretion of the Administration to which the public station belongs.

846 § 6. (1) In the service between two private stations and in the service from a private station to a public station, charges for phototelegraph communications shall be accounted for in the same way as telephone charges; they shall form a special section in the telephone accounts. The special supplementary charge for the use of a public station in the service from a private station to a public station shall be payable to the Administration to which the latter belongs.

847 (2) In the service from a public station to a private station, the charges for phototelegrams shall be accounted for in the same way as telegraph charges; they shall form a special section in the telegraph accounts. The special supplementary charge for the use of a public station shall be payable to the Administration to which the latter belongs.

848 (3) The supplementary charges for special services in the service from a private station to a public station shall not be included in the international accounts. They shall be payable to the Administration operating the public station.

Article 83

Special Services admitted with Phototelegrams

849 § 1. (1) The following special services shall be admitted with phototelegrams exchanged between public stations: urgent (=Urgent=),

prepaid reply x (=RPx=). The urgent service shall, however, be optional and the prepaid reply service shall not be admitted when the country in which the addressee resides is not connected to the phototelegraph network (784).

850 (2) An "RP" voucher may be used either to send another phototelegram or to send any other telegram, in accordance with the provisions of Article 53 of these Regulations.

851 § 2. The following special services may be admitted with phototelegrams exchanged between public stations and with phototelegrams transmitted by private stations to public stations:

Telegraphic notification of delivery	=PC=
x addresses	=TMx=
Communicate all addresses	=CTA=
Express paid	=XP=
Despatch to destination by express post . .	=Postxp=
Registered post	=PR=
Poste restante	=GP=
Registered poste restante	=GPR=
Telegraph restant	=TR=
Day delivery	=Jour=
Night delivery	=Nuit=
x copies in addition to the first, to be delivered to the addressee	=Kx=
Delivery to the addressee of the negative film instead of the positive print	=Film=
Despatch to the sender of a print from the received film	=KP=

852 § 3. (1) The urgent service (=Urgent=) shall be admitted in the case of phototelegrams exchanged between private stations or between private and public stations.

853 (2) This service shall, however, be admitted only in relations where it exists for telephone traffic, and shall be subject to the conditions laid down in the Telephone Regulations.

854 § 4. The abbreviated indications in respect of special services shall be transmitted free of charge.

855 § 5. (1) The supplementary charge for the special service =Postxp= shall be two francs (2 fr.); for the special service =PR= one franc (1 fr.). When the sender asks for both of these services, he shall pay both of the supplementary charges, that is, three francs (3 fr.).

856 (2) The supplementary charge for the special service =TMx= shall be three francs (3 fr.) for each copy after the first.

857 (3) The supplementary charge for the special service =Kx= shall be two francs (2 fr.) for each copy after the first.

858 (4) In the case of the special service =KP=, a supplementary charge of two francs (2 fr.) shall be payable for the copy and an additional supplementary charge of eighty centimes (0 fr. 80) for the despatch of the copy by registered letter.

859 § 6. (1) The supplementary charges for special services requested for phototelegrams transmitted by a private station to a public station shall be collected from the addressee and shall be retained by the Administration or recognized private operating agency of destination.

860 (2) The special supplementary charge, provided for in **836** for multiple phototelegrams transmitted by a private station to a public station, shall be shared between the addressees in proportion to their number.

CHAPTER XXVI

Subscribers' Telegraph Service by Start-stop Apparatus Telex Service

Article 84

Subscribers' Telegraph Service by Start-stop Apparatus Telex Service

861 § 1. Administrations shall have the right to organize or authorize a subscribers' telegraph service enabling users to communicate directly and temporarily with one another by means of start-stop apparatus. This service shall be called the Telex Service.

862 § 2. The rates and conditions relating to this service shall be settled by agreement between the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned, taking into account the Recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

Rec F60 and following

CHAPTER XXVII

Scheduled Radiocommunications Service

Article 85

Radiocommunications to Single or Multiple Destinations

863 § 1. (1) Administrations reserve to themselves the right to organize or authorize unilateral services for the transmission of radiocommunications to one or more destinations.

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

865 (3) These radiocommunications must consist only of information and news relating to politics, commerce, etc., and must contain no communication of a private nature and no messages on behalf of third parties. They may include, however, brief indications as to how they should be passed on and to whom, provided that the time required to transmit them does not exceed 5% of the total time taken to transmit the information or news, or, where appropriate, 5% of the number of words of which the information or news consists.

866 § 2. (1) The sender shall communicate to the Administration of the country of emission the addresses of any intended recipient or recipients. This Administration shall communicate to the other Administrations the address of any person residing in their territory for whom the radiocommunications are intended. It shall notify, 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 shall notify one another of any changes which occur in the number and the addresses of the senders and recipients.

867 (2) In countries in which services are operated by recognized private operating agencies, Administrations may authorize such agencies to communicate the notifications required by **866**.

868 (3) The Administration of the country of reception shall decide whether reception shall be permitted in its country. It may authorize the direct reception of such communications by the addressees designated by the sender or may itself make reception equipment available to the addressees to this end. It shall notify the Administration of the country of emission of the conditions under which reception takes place.

869 (4) Each Administration shall take, so far as practicable, suitable measures to ensure that only the stations authorized 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 32 of the Convention relating to the secrecy of telecommunication shall apply to these radiocommunications.

870 § 3. (1) These radiocommunications shall be transmitted at fixed times and shall bear, as the address, an arbitrary word placed immediately before the text.

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

872 § 4. (1) The charge to be collected from the sender shall be fixed by the Administration of the country of emission.

873 (2) Apart from any charges levied for the establishment and working of private receiving stations or for the lease of receiver equipment, the addressees of these radiocommunications may be subjected by the Administration of their country to the payment of a receiver charge, the amount and method of assessment of which shall be decided on by that Administration.

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

CHAPTER XXVIII

Leased Telegraph Circuit Service

Article 86

Leased Telegraph Circuit Service

875 § 1. Administrations shall have the right to organize or authorize a service for making telegraph circuits available for the exclusive use of a user or group of users. Such a service shall be called the Leased Telegraph Circuit Service.

876 § 2. The charges and conditions for this service shall be determined by agreement between the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned, taking into account the Recommendations of the C.C.I.T.T.

CHAPTER XXIX

**Stoppage of Telegrams
Transmission of Government Telegrams as of Right**

Article 87

Offices qualified**Transmission of Government Telegrams as of Right
Notification of Stoppage**

877 § 1. The right provided for in Article 29*) of the Convention shall be exercised by the terminal or intermediate telegraph offices subject to reference to the central Administration which shall decide without appeal.

*)

Article 29 of the Convention

Stoppage of Telecommunications

1. Members and Associate Members reserve the right to stop the transmission of any private telegram which may appear dangerous to the security of the state or contrary to their laws, to public order or to decency, provided that they immediately notify the office of origin of the stoppage of any such telegram or any part thereof, except when such notification may appear dangerous to the security of the state.

2. Members and Associate Members also reserve the right to cut off any private telephone or telegraph communication which may appear dangerous to the security of the state or contrary to their laws, to public order or to decency.

878 § 2. SVH telegrams, Government telegrams, letter telegrams =ELTF= or =LTF=, and service telegrams shall be entitled to transmission as of right. Telegraph offices shall exercise no control over these telegrams.

879 § 3. (1) The office of delivery must stop telegrams addressed to a telegraphic reforwarding agency well known to be organized 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.

880 (2) Telegrams which have been reforwarded by such an agency may likewise be stopped by the office of ultimate destination.

881 (3) The office of origin must refuse telegrams addressed to a reforwarding agency when it has been notified of the existence of that agency.

882 § 4. (1) Administrations or recognized private operating agencies shall 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.

883 (2) The Administration or recognized private operating agency of the country of origin of the telegrams must be notified of the stoppage.

CHAPTER XXX

Partial and Total Reimbursements

Article 88

Cases of Reimbursements of Charges

884 § 1. On request or following a complaint regarding the performance of the service, reimbursement shall be made to the person who made the payment, subject to the following conditions:

Telegrams which have failed to reach their destination or which have arrived late

885 a) (1) For any telegram which through the fault of the telegraph service has not reached its destination or has not been delivered to the addressee or to a postal service, until after a period of:

886 1. 6 hours in the case of a telegram exchanged between two countries of Europe either adjacent or connected by a direct channel of communication;

887 2. 12 hours in the case of a telegram exchanged between two other countries in Europe, including territories included in the European system, or between two countries outside Europe which are either adjacent or connected by a direct channel of communication;

888 3. 12 hours in the case of a full rate telegram or a press telegram exchanged over a direct communication channel between a country in Europe and a country outside Europe;

889 4. 24 hours in all other cases.

890 (2) The time periods indicated above shall be reckoned from the time of acceptance of the telegram except for letter telegrams when they shall be calculated from the moment when such messages should normally have been delivered, in accordance with **697** and **698**.

891 (3) The following shall not be included in the periods indicated above:

892 1. the period during which offices are closed in respect of any relation when that is the cause of delay;

893 2. the night period, if the telegrams do not bear the paid service indication =Nuit=, or if they bear the paid service indication =Jour=;

894 3. the time occupied in postal conveyance;

895 4. the time occupied in express conveyance;

896 5. the time taken for the maritime or air transmission of radiotelegrams and also the period of retention of such telegrams at a land station, or on board a mobile station.

897 (4) If the telegram has been the subject of a notice of non-delivery because the address has been inadequate or has not been registered, and if, later, the address has been corrected or supplemented by a paid service advice at the sender's request, the time periods shall be calculated as from the moment when this paid service advice was issued.

898 (5) The periods of 12 and 24 hours mentioned above shall be reduced by half for SVH telegrams, for Government telegrams with priority (630 and 631), for urgent telegrams and for paid service advices.

The total charge for a telegram that has not arrived or has arrived late shall be refunded. The refund shall not be made if non-delivery or delay is the result of an insufficient address or indistinct writing by the sender.

899 b) For a notification of delivery which has been delivered to the sender of the original telegram after the time laid down in **885** to **890**, reckoning from the moment when the telegram is delivered to the addressee.

The total charge for the notification of delivery and the charge for the corresponding paid service indication shall be refunded.

Telegrams which have been stopped, cancelled or diverted by post or other means

900 c) For any telegram which has been stopped in the course of transmission as a result of the interruption of a route.

The total charge for the telegram shall be refunded subject to the office of origin having been so advised of the stoppage of the telegram concerned.

901 d) For any telegram stopped through the application of the provisions of Articles 29 and 30 of the Convention.

The total charge for the telegram shall be refunded.

902 e) For a telegram cancelled by request.

The appropriate proportion of the charge shall be refunded (482 to 485).

903 f) For a telegram forwarded to its destination by post or other means owing to the interruption of a telegraph route.

The charge appropriate to the section of the route not effected by electrical means, less the amount expended for the substitute means, shall be refunded.

Alterations or Omissions

904 g) Change or alteration, in course of transmission, of the name of the office of origin or of the date of handing in with the result that the telegram has not fulfilled its purpose.

The total charge for the telegram shall be refunded.

905 h) Omissions in transmission.

The charge for a word or words omitted shall be refunded, unless the charge for a part of the text is refunded by application of 907, or the error has been remedied by means of a service advice (paid or unpaid).

906 i) Errors in transmission or omission of words regarding which the Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin is satisfied that the meaning of a plain language telegram has been altered, or rendered unintelligible.

The total charge for the telegram shall be refunded unless the error or omission has been remedied by a service advice (paid or unpaid).

However, a mistake in the transmission of a check word or number (151) shall give a right to reimbursement only if it relates to a telegram that was collated.

907 j) Errors in transmission or omission of words regarding which the Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin is satisfied that a part of the text of a collated telegram in secret language or of a telegram in plain language has been unable to fulfill its purpose.

The charge for this part of the text shall be refunded unless the error or omission has been remedied by means of a service advice (paid or unpaid).

However, a mistake in the transmission of a check word or number (151) shall give a right to reimbursement only if it relates to a telegram that was collated.

908 k) Error of service necessitating the despatch of a paid service advice.

The total charge for the paid service advice shall be refunded.

909 l) Repetition by paid service advice.

The amount paid for the repetition of words incorrectly reproduced in the original telegram shall be refunded; the charge for words correctly transmitted originally shall not be refunded. When a minimum charge of 1 fr. 50 is collected (743) or a different system of charges for service advices is in operation (744), the refund shall be reckoned on the basis of the charge collected in proportion to the number of words incorrectly transmitted; the charge for words correctly transmitted must, however, be refunded, irrespective of the language in which the telegram is expressed, if the Administration or recognized private operating agency concerned is satisfied that the mistakes made prevented the words which had not been altered from being understood.

Prepaid Reply Vouchers

910 *m) Prepaid reply having manifestly failed to fulfil its purpose owing to an error on the part of the service in the request telegram or in the reply telegram or in the treatment of one of these telegrams.*

911 *The total charge for the request telegram, including the amount for the prepaid reply, shall be refunded.*

n) Prepaid reply voucher which has not been used and is surrendered to an office of the Administration or recognized private operating agency of the country of origin or of the country of destination before the expiration of a period of four months from the date of issue.

The amount paid for the reply shall be refunded.

912 *o) Prepaid reply voucher refused by the addressee of the telegram or not delivered because the addressee cannot be found (500).*

The amount paid for the reply shall be refunded, even without a claim on the part of the sender, provided it is possible to find and identify the latter.

913 *p) Prepaid reply voucher for an amount greater than the charge for the telegram franked by means of the voucher.*

The difference between the two amounts shall be refunded on condition that it is equal to at least two francs (2 fr.) and that application is made within four months of the date of issue of the voucher (496).

Special Services**914** *q)* Special service not performed.

The charge for the service not performed and also the charge for the relevant paid service indication shall be refunded. However, the charges for paid service indications shall not be refunded in the case where non-performance of the special services is not the result of an error on the part of the telegraph service.

915 *r)* Faults or omissions in collated telegrams.

Besides the amount refunded under 905 to 907 the special service charge and the paid service indication charge shall be refunded.

916 *s)* Notification of delivery not despatched because it has proved impossible to deliver the telegram.

The charge for the notification of delivery may be refunded (515).

917 § 2. In the case provided for by 885 to 898, 900 and 903 to 907, the refund shall apply 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.

918 § 3. The charge for words cancelled by paid service advice shall not, in any case, be refunded.

919 § 4. (1) When a land station advises the office of origin that a radiotelegram cannot be transmitted to the mobile station of destination, the Administration or recognized private operating agency of the country of origin shall immediately take steps to refund to the sender the land and mobile station charges relating to the radiotelegram.

920 (2) When the land station has forwarded the radiotelegram to the mobile station by means other than wireless telegraphy (according to the provisions of the Radio Regulations), the land charge shall be retained by the Administration or recognized private operating agency to which the land station is subject; and the mobile station charge only shall be refunded to the sender, through the medium of the Administration or recognized private operating agency to which the office of origin is subject.

921 (3) When the acknowledgment of receipt of a radiotelegram has not reached the station which transmitted it, the charge shall be refunded only when it has been shown that the radiotelegram gives rise to reimbursement.

922 § 5. In the case of partial reimbursement for a multiple telegram, the amount to be refunded shall be the message copy charge plus the word rate for the address, excluding the name of the office of destination.

923 § 6. When errors due to the telegraph service have been corrected by paid service advice within the periods resulting from the application of **885** to **890**, reckoning from the time of handing in the original telegram, the refund shall only cover the charges for the service advices. No refund shall be due for the telegrams to which these advices refer.

924 § 7. No refund shall be granted for rectifying telegrams which, instead of being exchanged from office to office in the form of paid service advices (**Art. 75**), have been exchanged directly between the sender and the addressee.

925 § 8. In the case provided for in **766**, the fee of 2 francs shall not be refunded.

Article 89

Procedure for Refunds

926 § 1. All claims for a refund of charges must be presented within four months from the date on which the telegram was handed in.

927 § 2. (1) In general, every claim should be presented to the Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin, and, whenever possible, should be accompanied by written evidence.

928 (2) The claim may, however, be made by the addressee to the Administration or recognized private operating agency of destination which shall decide whether it can take the necessary action or whether it should forward the claim to the Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin.

929 § 3. When a claim for refund is made, a uniform enquiry fee of not more than two francs (2 fr.) may be collected from the applicant.

930 § 4. When a complaint is recognized as well founded by the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned, taking into account the provisions of **935**, **936** and **946** the prescribed refund shall be made by the Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin, and the inquiry fee, if one has been collected, shall be returned to the applicant.

931 § 5. The right to refund shall be forfeited after a period of six months from the date of the letter by which the sender was informed that refund had been allowed to him.

932 § 6. A sender who does not reside in the country in which he tendered his telegram may make his claim to the Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin through another Administration or recognized private operating agency. In this case the Administration or recognized private operating agency which received the claim shall, if necessary, be deputed to effect the refund.

933 § 7. Claims circulated among Administrations or recognized private operating agencies shall, if necessary, be transmitted with a complete file, that is, they shall contain (in original, in extract or in copy) all the relative documents or letters. These documents must be summarized in French when they are not drawn up in that language or in a language known to all the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned.

934 § 8. The Administration or recognized private operating agency which receives a request for refund of the charge paid for a reply may transmit it direct to the Administration or recognized private operating agency which issued the voucher. The latter Administration or recognized private operating agency shall initiate the refund of the charge either by authorizing a debit of the amount through the different intermediate Administrations or recognized private operating agencies, or by sending the amount to be refunded direct to the Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin.

Article 90

Refund of Charges in the cases specified in Article 88

935 § 1. (1) Whenever refund of charges is the result of an error of the telegraph service, it shall be borne by the Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin if the amount to be refunded does not exceed ten francs (10 fr.).

936 (2) However, in the special case in which the error by the telegraph service occurs during the delivery to the addressee, the refund shall be borne by the Administration or recognized private operating agency of destination.

937 (3) In every case where the amount to be refunded exceeds ten francs (10 fr.), the refund shall be borne by the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies that have participated in the forwarding of the telegram, each of them forgoing the charge or share of the charge which has accrued to it.

938 (4) In reckoning the limit of ten francs (10 fr.), only the charge per word (ordinary, urgent, reduced rate) of the original telegram shall be considered, the charges relating to special services (=RPx=, =TC=, =XP=, etc.) being excluded.

939 § 2. (1) The Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin shall refund the charge without preliminary enquiry if:

940 a) in case of non-delivery, the sender produces a statement by the office of destination certifying that the telegram was not received;

941 b) in case of delay or alteration, the sender proves the delay or alteration by producing the copy of the telegram delivered to the addressee or a certified copy or photograph of the telegram;

942 c) in case of the reply voucher not being used, the sender produces the said voucher.

943 (2) The decision of the Administration or recognized private operating agency which makes the refund shall be without appeal when the refund has been made in conformity with the Regulations.

944 § 3. When a refund has to be shared by the various Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned in the transmission, the Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin shall circulate the claim to the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies in question with a view to the application of 937. The Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin shall also have the right to circulate any complaint when, in the interest of the service, it considers an enquiry to be necessary.

945 § 4. Refund of the accessory charge applicable to a special service not performed shall be borne by the Administration or recognized private operating agency to which the accessory charge has accrued, except in the case provided for in 935.

946 § 5. Refund of the whole or part of the charge paid for a reply when the voucher has not been used or has only been partly used, shall be borne by the Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin, if the sum to be refunded does not exceed ten francs (10 fr.). This provision shall not apply when the refund is either an obligation of or is made by the Administration or recognized private operating agency of destination (500).

947 § 6. In the cases contemplated in 937, when a claim has been made and circulated within the periods fixed by 926 and the result has not been notified within the minimum period fixed for the preservation of records, the Administration or recognized private operating agency which received the claim shall refund the charge claimed and the refund shall be shared by the various Administrations or recognized private operating agencies which participated in the forwarding of the telegram.

948 § 7. Refund of charges for paid service advices shall be borne by the Administration or recognized private operating agency which collected the charges.

Article 91

Refund of Charges in the case of Stoppage of Telegrams

949 § 1. The refund of the charge for any telegram stopped by virtue of Articles 29 and 30 of the Convention shall be borne by the Member or Associate Member which stopped the telegram.

950 § 2. When, however, that Member or Associate Member has notified, in accordance with Article 30 of the Convention, the suspension of certain kinds of traffic, refund of charges for telegrams of this kind shall be borne by the Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin from the day following that on which the notification reached it.

CHAPTER XXXI

Accounting

Article 92

General Provisions

951 § 1. The gold franc, as defined by Article 40 of the Convention, shall be used as the monetary unit in the establishment of the international accounts.

952 § 2. (1) Unless otherwise arranged, each Administration or recognized private operating agency shall carry the share of the charges accruing to it to the debit of the Administration or recognized private operating agency with which it is in direct relation 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 or recognized private operating agency.

953 (2) As regards communications by direct circuits between two non-limitrophe countries, the Administration or recognized private operating agency which has received the telegrams shall prepare 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 or recognized private operating agency concerned. After definite acceptance of the account by the Administration or recognized private operating agency which has transmitted the telegrams, the latter shall forward one copy to each of the intermediate Administrations or recognized private operating agencies.

954 (3) Each Administration or recognized private operating agency shall debit the preceding Administration or recognized private operating agency with the share of the charges accruing to itself and the share of the charges applicable to the sections of the route beyond its territory.

By this procedure, which is intended to facilitate the settlement of accounts, Administrations and recognized private operating agencies will serve as intermediaries for the payment of shares of charges between the country of origin and the country or countries beyond their territories.

955 § 3. Terminal charges may be settled direct between the extreme Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies, after agreement between them and the intermediate Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies.

956 § 4. In cases where **Article 102** applies, the Administration or recognized private operating agency of the country Member or Associate Member in direct relation with the Administration of the country not Member nor Associate Member shall settle the accounts between the latter and the other contracting Administrations to which it has been intermediary in transmission.

Article 93

Establishment of Accounts

957 § 1. The accounts shall be based on the number of words transmitted during the month, distinction being made between the various categories of telegrams, and account being taken:

958 a) when necessary, of certain accessory charges;

959 b) of the minimum charges (**35**) applied to ordinary telegrams, urgent telegrams, press telegrams and letter telegrams.

960 § 2. The charge which serves as the basis for the division between the Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies shall be that which results from the ordinary application of the tariffs arranged between the Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned, without regard to errors in charging which may have occurred.

961 § 3. The number of words announced by the office of origin, or corrected after additions requested in paid service advices have been made (**769**) shall serve as the basis for the application of the charge, except in cases where, following an error in transmission, rectification has been made by agreement between the office of origin and the office in correspondence.

962 § 4. Accessory charges, with the exception of those which are the subject of **963** and **964**, and charges not recovered by the office of destination and collected by another office shall be excluded from the accounts. Redirection charges collected from the addressee at the end of the route, as well as charges relative to paid service advices and to telegrams for 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, shall also be excluded from the accounts. This rule shall be subject to the following exceptions:

963 a) the charge collected in advance for a prepaid reply shall be entered in the accounts and shall accrue in its entirety to the Administration or recognized private operating agency 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 shall be included in the accounts and divided between the Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned as if it had been paid in cash. The charges for prepaid replies (ST) shall not, however, be entered in the international accounts; they shall accrue in their entirety to the Administration or recognized private operating agency which has collected them, in the same way as the generality of charges for service advices;

964 b) the charges applicable to delivery by express shall be entered in the accounts and these charges shall accrue in their entirety to the Administration or recognized private operating agency to which the telegraph office of destination belongs.

965 § 5. (1) When the ^{route}transmission diverges from the route which served as the basis for fixing the tariff, the charge available from the point where that route was left shall be divided between the Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies which have co-operated in the transmission of the telegram, including the one which effected the diversion. This division shall be effected as follows:

966 a) the terminal charges shall remain unchanged;

967 b) the transit charges of Administrations or recognized private operating agencies not aware of the diversion shall also remain unchanged;

968 c) the transit charges of Administrations or recognized private operating agencies aware of the diversion shall be reduced proportionately in such a way that the total of the reduced charges shall be equal to the total of the transit charges for this section by the normal route.

969 (2) Telegrams transmitted exceptionally by telephone shall be accounted for as telegrams.

970 (3) The above provisions shall apply equally to telegrams transmitted by a more costly route under the conditions indicated in 306 and 435.

971 (4) In the latter case, no Administration or recognized private operating agency 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, the rate which would have been normally collected shall be included in the total of the charges to be divided pro rata as described above.

972 § 6. When telegrams exchanged between limitrophe countries follow an indirect route, the Administration or recognized private operating agency which receives the telegrams shall debit the one which has transmitted them with the amount of the normal charges under the conditions prescribed by **Article 92**, unless otherwise arranged.

973 § 7. Telegrams cancelled at the request of the sender shall be entered in the international accounts in the same way as telegrams duly delivered to the addressee. However, the charges proper to the section of the route not traversed shall not be entered into the accounts when the telegram is cancelled before it has reached the office of destination.

Article 94

Accounts based on Statistics

974 Administrations or recognized private operating agencies may, by agreement, establish the accounts on the basis of a statistical formula.

Article 95

**Exchange and Verification of Accounts
Payment of Balances**

975 § 1. (1) The reciprocal accounts shall be prepared monthly, and the accounts of one month must be exchanged before the expiration of the third month following that to which those accounts refer.

976 (2) However, when, by special agreement, the reciprocal accounts cover a period of more than one month, these accounts must be exchanged before the end of the third month following the last month of the period to which the accounts in question relate.

977 § 2. The acceptance of an account shall be notified or the observations thereon shall be made before the expiration of the sixth month following that to which that account refers. An Administration or recognized private operating agency which has, during that interval, received no correcting observation, shall be entitled to regard the monthly account as admitted by right.

978 § 3. (1). When there are differences between the accounts prepared by the two Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies, the monthly accounts shall be admitted without revision in the following cases:

*Amount of the account of
the creditor*

- a) less than 2,500 gold francs
- b) from 2,500 to 100,000 gold francs
- c) more than 100,000 gold francs

Difference not exceeding

- a) 25 gold francs
- b) 1 % of the sum of the creditor's account
- c) 1 % of the first 100,000 gold francs, and 0.5 % of the remainder of the creditor's account.

979 (2) A revision which has been begun shall be stopped following the exchange of observations between the two Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned, as soon as the difference is brought down to a sum not exceeding the maximum fixed by **978**.

980 § 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 shall, unless otherwise arranged between the two Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned, be prepared by the creditor Administration or recognized private operating agency and forwarded in duplicate to the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency, which, after verification, shall return one of the copies endorsed with its acceptance.

981 (2) In default of acceptance of one or other of the monthly accounts of a given quarter before the expiration of the sixth month following the quarter to which the accounts relate, the quarterly account may, nevertheless, be prepared by the creditor Administration or recognized private operating agency with a view to a provisional settlement which shall become obligatory for the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency under the conditions fixed by **983**.

982 (3) Adjustments later agreed upon shall be included in a subsequent quarterly settlement.

983 § 5. ¹⁾ The quarterly account must be verified and the amount must be paid within a period of six weeks dating from the day on which it is received by the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency. Beyond this period, the creditor Administration or recognized private operating agency shall have the right to charge interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, reckoned from the day following the date of expiration of the said period.

984 § 6.¹⁾ (1) The balance of the quarterly account in gold francs shall be paid by the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency to the creditor Administration or recognized private operating agency by a sum equivalent to its value, in conformity with the provisions of these Regulations and of such special monetary agreements as may exist between the countries of the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned.

985 (2) This payment must be effected, without cost to the creditor Administration or recognized private operating agency²⁾, by one of the following methods:

986 a) at the choice of the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency, in gold or by means of cheques

¹⁾ Provisions common to the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations.

²⁾ Taxes, clearing expenses, impositions and commissions which may be levied on the creditor Administration or recognized private operating agency by the country in which they operate shall not be considered as expenses to be borne by the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency.

or drafts payable on demand in the capital or in a commercial centre of the creditor country, or by transfer on a bank of this capital or of a commercial centre of the creditor country; cheques, drafts or transfers shall be made out in one of the currencies specified under A of Appendix No. 2 to these Regulations;

987 *b)* by agreement between the two Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies, through the intermediary of a bank clearing through the Bank of International Settlements at Bâle;

988 *c)* by any other means agreed upon between the parties concerned.

989 (3) The currencies used for payment, and the rules for converting the balances expressed in gold francs into the currency of payment, shall be those shown in Appendix No. 2 to these Regulations.

990 (4) Any loss or gain resulting from the settlement of balances by cheque or draft shall be treated according to the following rules:

991 *a)* any loss or gain arising from an unforeseen rise or fall affecting the gold par rate of one of the currencies specified in **1044** to **1047** of Appendix No. 2 to these Regulations and occurring up to and including the day on which the cheque or draft is received, shall be divided equally between the two Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned;

992 *b)* when a considerable variation occurs in the gold par rate or in the rate upon which conversion was based, the rules indicated in **991** shall be applied, except when a rise or fall is caused by a revaluation or devaluation of the currency of the creditor country;

993 *c)* in the case of delay in the despatch of a cheque or draft which has been delivered, or in the transmission to a bank of a transfer order, the debtor Administration and/or recognized private operating agency shall bear any loss incurred as a result of such delay; any unreasonable period¹⁾ which may have elapsed between delivery by the bank and forwarding of the cheque or draft shall be considered as a delay; if any gain is incurred as a

¹⁾ A delay greater than four working days counted from the day of issue of the cheque or draft (but not including that day) until the day of forwarding of this cheque or draft.

result of such delay, one-half must be made good to the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency;

994 *d)* in any case provided for in **991** to **993**, differences not exceeding 5 per cent shall be ignored;

995 *e)* the provisions of **985** to **989** shall be observed for the settlement of differences; and the period of settlement shall begin from the date of receipt of the cheque or draft.

996 (5) When the amount of the balance is more than five thousand (5,000) gold francs, the date of the despatch of a cheque or a draft, the date of its purchase and its amount, or else the date of the transfer order and its amount, must, upon a request by the creditor Administration or recognized private operating agency, be notified by the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency by means of a service telegram.

CHAPTER XXXII

Archives

Article 96

Archives

997 § 1. The originals of telegrams and the relevant documents relating to the handing in, transmission and delivery which are retained by the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies shall be preserved with all precautions necessary to ensure secrecy, until the accounts relative thereto are settled, and, in any case, for at least six months counted from the month after that in which the telegram was handed in.

998 § 2. However, should an Administration or recognized private operating agency deem it desirable to destroy such documents before the above-mentioned period, and hence is not in a position to carry out an inquiry in respect of the services for which it is responsible, such Administration or recognized private operating agency shall bear all the consequences both as regards refund of charges and any difference in international accounts which might otherwise have been observed.

Article 97

**Inspection of Original Forms of Telegrams
Supplying Copies of Telegrams**

999 § 1. (1) Subject to the exceptions contemplated in Article 32, paragraph 2, of the Convention, originals or copies of telegrams may be shown only to the sender or the addressee, after verification of his identity, or to the authorized representative of one of them.

1000 (2) A charge may be levied by Administrations or recognized private operating agencies for this service.

1001 § 2. During the minimum period fixed for preservation of the records, the sender and the addressee of a telegram or their authorized representatives shall have the right to obtain certified copies or photographs:

1002 a) of this telegram;

1003 b) of the delivery copy, if this copy or a duplicate of it has been preserved by the Administration or recognized private operating agency of destination.

1004 § 3. Administrations or recognized private operating agencies may fix a charge for copies and photocopies of originals or of copies delivered in accordance with this Article.

1005 § 4. Administrations and recognized private operating agencies shall not be bound to show or to furnish copies or photographs of the documents mentioned above unless the senders, the addressees or their authorized representatives furnish the particulars necessary for tracing the telegrams to which their requests relate.

CHAPTER XXXIII

**General Secretariat,
Reciprocal Communications**

Article 98

**Relations of Administrations with one another through
the medium of the General Secretariat**

1006 § 1. The Administrations of the Union shall furnish one another with essential documents relative to their internal organization and shall inform each other of important improvements which they have introduced.

1007 § 2. As a general rule, the General Secretariat shall serve as the medium for these communications.

1008 § 3. The said Administrations shall send to the General Secretariat by prepaid letter, or in case of urgency, by telegram, a notification of all measures relative to the formation of internal 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, lastly, to the opening, closing and changes in the service of offices. Printed or duplicated documents in this connection, issued by Administrations, shall be sent to the General Secretariat, either on the date of issue, or, at the latest, on the first day of the following month.

1009 § 4. The said Administrations shall also send to the General Secretariat by telegraph, notice of every interruption or restoration of communication or any other abnormal circumstance affecting international correspondence. (Art. 30 of the Convention).

1010 § 5. They shall furnish to it, at the beginning of each year, statistical tables drawn up, as fully as possible, on the lines indicated by the General Secretariat which shall distribute forms for the purpose.

1011 § 6. They shall also send to the General Secretariat two copies of the various publications which they issue and which they consider likely to interest the other Administrations of the Union.

1012 § 7. Any Administration which finds difficulty in strictly observing the provisions of this article shall endeavour to observe them so far as practicable.

Article 99

Work of the General Secretariat

1013 § 1. The General Secretariat shall compile and publish the tariff. It shall communicate to the Administrations, in due time, all information relating to it, especially that specified in **1008**. In cases of urgency,

particularly the cases contemplated in **1009**, these communications shall be made by telegraph. In notifications relating to changes of rates, the communications shall be made in a form suitable for insertion, as they stand, in the body of the Tables of Rates.

1014 § 2. The General Secretariat shall compile the General Telegraph Statistics in accordance with the formula prescribed by the C.C.I.T.T.

1015 § 3. It shall prepare, issue and revise periodically official maps of international telecommunication channels.

1016 § 4. (1) It shall prepare and publish a list of telegraph offices open for international service, including radiotelegraph land stations, and shall issue periodic supplements to the list, notifying additions and changes to be made in it.

1017 (2) With a view to ensuring the accuracy of the particulars in the list, Administrations shall be required to supply the General Secretariat with the names of their offices, the name of the division of territory (department, country, federal state, canton, etc.) for entry after the name of the country in the second column of the list. Only the Administrations of small countries shall be exempt from this obligation.

1018 § 5. The General Secretariat shall also publish a list of point-to-point radiocommunication channels.

1019 § 6. Besides the documents mentioned in **1014** to **1018**, the General Secretariat shall publish the following documents:

1020 Table A of the terminal and transit rates of the European system (**47**);

1021 Table B of the terminal and transit rates of the extra-European system (**57**);

1022 Table C of the through rates of the European system;

1023 Table showing application of the optional provisions of the International Telegraph Regulations, the languages proper to international telegraph correspondence in plain language, legal times, etc.;

1024 List of cables forming the world submarine network;

- 1025** List of International Telecommunication Channels;
1026 Codes and Abbreviations for the use of the International Telecommunication Services;
1027 List of Definitions of Essential Telecommunication Terms.

CHAPTER XXXIV

International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.T.)

Article 100

International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.T.)

1028 § 1.¹⁾ The duties of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.T.) shall be to study technical, operating and tariff questions relating to telegraphy, facsimile and telephony and to issue recommendations on them.

1029 § 2.¹⁾ The constitution and working arrangements of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.T.) are laid down in Article 7 of the Convention and in Part II of the General Regulations annexed thereto.

¹⁾ Provisions common to the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations.

CHAPTER XXXV

Miscellaneous Provisions

Article 101

Conditions governing Private Operating Agencies

1030 § 1. Recognized private operating agencies working within the frontiers of one or more countries which are Members or Associate Members and which participate in the international service, shall be regarded, from the standpoint of this service, as forming an integral part of the telegraph system of those countries.

1031 § 2. The application by recognized private operating agencies of all provisions in these Regulations which are of an optional character, shall be subject to the laws, official regulations, and treaties of the country or countries in which such agencies operate.

1032 § 3. Other private operating agencies shall be admitted to the advantages provided by the Convention and by these Regulations on undertaking to comply with all the obligatory clauses of these Acts, and upon notification by the country which has granted the concession or authorized the enterprise. This notification shall be addressed to the General Secretariat, which shall inform Members and Associate Members.

1033 § 4. The undertaking contemplated in **1032** must be imposed on private operating agencies which connect two or more of the contracting countries, so far as they are bound by their concession to submit, in this respect, to the obligations prescribed by the country which has granted the concession.

1034 § 5. Private operating agencies 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 formal

undertaking to submit their tariff to the approval of the country granting the concession, and to make no modifications in the tariff, except after a notification through the General Secretariat, which notification shall not be effective until after the interval provided for in **Article 10**.

1035 § 6. Recognized private operating agencies may forward direct to the General Secretariat notifications concerning opening or interruption of channels, etc., as provided for in **1008** and **1009**. They shall not be authorized to make notifications relative to the application of the provisions of Article 30 of the Convention.

Article 102

Relations with Countries which are neither Members nor Associate Members of the Union

1036 § 1. When telegraphic relations are opened with countries which are neither Members nor Associate Members or with recognized private operating agencies in regard to which the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 19 of the Convention have not been applied by a Member or Associate Member, the provisions of these Regulations shall invariably be applied to correspondence in the section of the route which lies within the territories of Members or Associate Members, or which are operated by a recognized private operating agency.

1037 § 2. The Administrations concerned shall fix the rate applicable to this part of the route. This rate shall be added to that of the non-participating Administrations.

CHAPTER XXXVI

Final Provisions

Article 103

Entry into force of the Regulations

1038 The present Regulations, which are annexed to the Convention, shall enter into force on the first of January, one thousand nine hundred and sixty.

1039 In signing these Regulations, the respective delegates declare that if an Administration makes reservations with regard to the application of one or more of the provisions thereof, other Administrations shall be free to disregard the said provision or provisions in their relations with the Administration which has made such reservations.

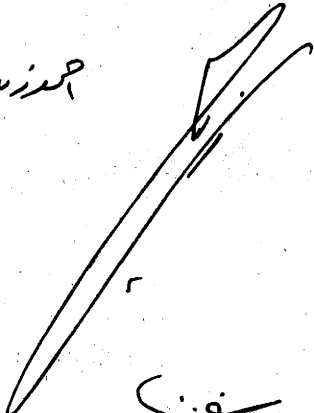
1040 IN WITNESS WHEREOF the respective delegates have signed these Regulations in a single copy, which shall remain deposited in the archives of the International Telecommunication Union, which shall forward a certified copy to each of the signatory countries.

Done at Geneva, the 29th of November, 1958.

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Pour le Royaume de l'Arabie Saoudite :

مؤيد

عبدالمجيد
عبدالمجيد

Pour la Fédération de l'Australie :

L. Archer
A. B. Shepherd
D. Boleman

Pour l'Autriche :

Venizky
M. Kucera

Pour la Belgique :

Standaert
Debruy

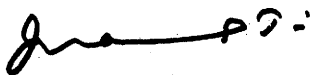
Pour la République Socialiste Soviétique
de Biélorussie :

St. Lepavac

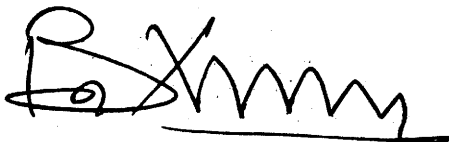
Pour l'Union de Birmanie :

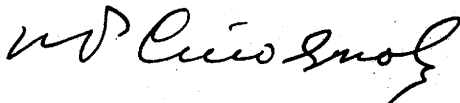


Minthwin

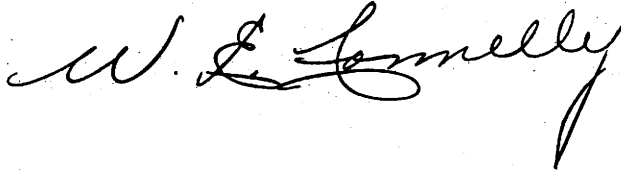


Pour la République populaire de
Bulgarie :





Pour le Canada :



Pour Ceylan :

Ch. Arkel

W. G. Gonsalves

Pour la Chine :

汪孝順 R. H. Oung

費立權 Tai Lib-chuan

方賢時 Jap Hien-chee

彭啟我 Bong Yoh-ye

張有德 Y. T. Chang

Pour la République de Colombie :

Photocopy
III. 4. 1001
Cap. 1
John Camille Vargas
Pietro Jiménez Suárez LC.

Pour le Congo Belge et le Territoire
du Ruanda-Urundi :

S. No
Licence

Pour la République de Corée :

Jaikou Lee
Guanghui

Pour le Danemark :

P. F. Eriksen
C. Thielson

ad referendum

Pour la République de El Salvador :

Muy *consul général*

Pour l'Ensemble des Territoires représentés
par l'Office français des postes et
télécommunications d'Outre-Mer :

Chypre

T.M.

[Signature]

Pour l'Espagne :

Manuel Fajardo

J. P. Vera

José Garrido

Pour les Etats-Unis d'Amérique :

John C. Roush
John J. Nordberg
Marion H. Woodward

Pour l'Ethiopie :

~~Yegorov~~ :

Pour la Finlande :

S. J. Thala
Arho Savitie
Raimo Mander

Pour la France :

Alfred
G. Gueff
Restampé

Pour la Grèce :

Skafiriz

Pour la République Populaire Hongroise :

Bucurios János
E. M. L. L. L.

Pour la République de l'Inde :

R. Naish आर. सी. वैश्य

M. Kaha

Madadhar.

Pour la République d'Indonésie :

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

Pour l'Iran :

H. Samy [Signature]

Pour l'Irlande :

McConnell
P. A. Warren.

Pour l'Islande :

G. Griem
P. A. Warren.

Pour l'Etat d'Israël :

Shanahan 12/3/8

Pour l'Italie :

A. Beau
G. Aricateru

Pour le Japon :

H. Matsumoto
S. Satou

Pour le Royaume Hachémite de Jordanie :

Abdullah
F. Hachem

Pour le Liban :

Alaphy

Pour le Royaume-Uni de Libye :

Guallaby

Amuraid


Antoine

Pour le Luxembourg :

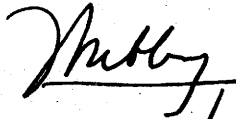
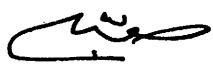
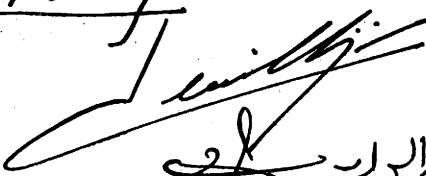

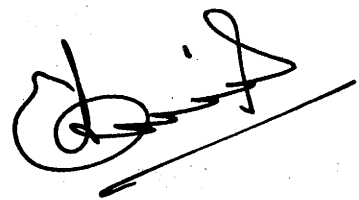
Jeune

Guil

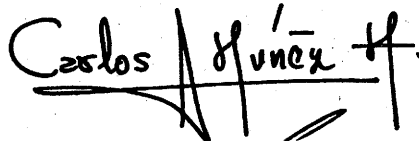
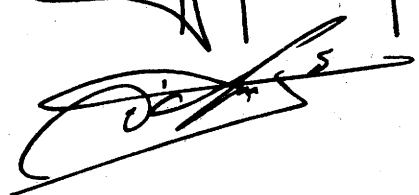
Pour la Fédération de Malaisie :


Mohamed Hassan bin Abdul Wahab

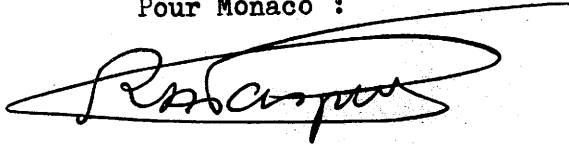
Pour le Royaume du Maroc :

Pour le Mexique :


Carlos Muñoz H.


Pour Monaco :

A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink, possibly reading "R. Caspary".

Pour la Norvège :

Er. Egonmy. Torsnessen
Kj. Larsen
Andreas Knud

Pour la Nouvelle-Zélande :

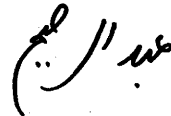
D. Donaldson.

J. H. Morrison

Pour le Pakistan :

Atamid

عبدالحی

A handwritten signature in dark ink, possibly reading "A. Raheem".A handwritten signature in dark ink, possibly reading "عبدالحی".

Pour le Paraguay :

[Signature]
Qui tenir de Lils Vesp Oluirée

Pour les Pays-Bas, Surinam,
Antilles néerlandaises, Nouvelle-Guinée :

[Signature]
Stina Goon

[Signature]
M. Sant

[Signature]
Derry

Pour la République Populaire
de Pologne :

H. Baryk

J. St. Albersyn

Pour le Portugal :


Henriquez and Sene
F. de A. Cruz e Silva

Rymer Rymer de Roder

Pour les Provinces portugaises d'Outre-Mer :

João de Barros e Silva

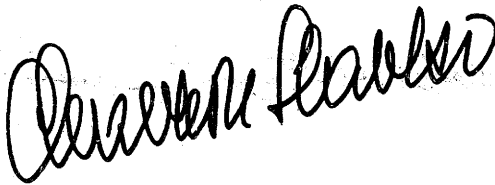
Pour la République Arabe Unie :


M. M. Riad

Pour la République Fédérale d'Allemagne :

F. Gladenbeck
Rueves
R. Prunai

Pour la République fédérative populaire
de Yougoslavie :



Pour la République Socialiste Soviétique
de l'Ukraine :

J. X. X.

Pour la Fédération de Rhodesia et Nyasaland :

H. A. Macdonald

Pour la République populaire roumaine :

h. r. i. g.

P. P. P.

Pour le Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne
et de l'Irlande du Nord :

T. H. H.

H. G. L. L.

D. G. M.

Pour la République du Soudan :

عن جمهورية السودان

بسم الله

Soliman Hossain

Pour la Suède :

Håkan Stenby
H. Nimmberg

Georg Söderberg
Simon Hultare

Pour la Confédération Suisse :

Münster.
Haugenberger
F. Müller.
Ch. Chapuis

Pour la Tchécoslovaquie :

Juraj Maral

Pour la Tunisie :

Al. 3

Pour la Turquie :

Nesin

Pour l'Union de l'Afrique du Sud
et Territoire de l'Afrique du Sud-Ouest :

R. Ullrich

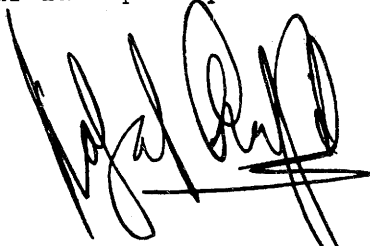
Pour l'Union des Républiques Socialistes
Soviétiques :

A. Kurov


L. Kurov

L. Kurov

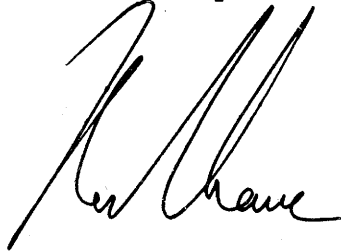
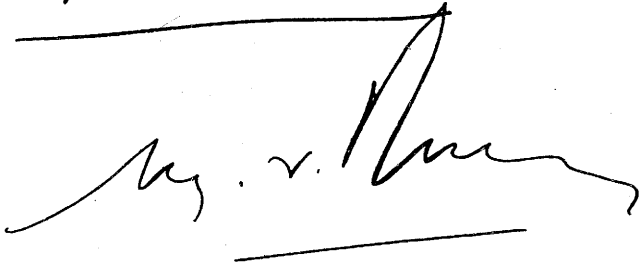
Pour la République de Vénézuéla :

A stylized, cursive signature in black ink, likely belonging to Guillermo Z. García. It features large, sweeping loops and a horizontal line at the bottom.

Guillermo Z. García

A cursive signature in black ink, likely belonging to M. A. Fery. It is written below the name of Guillermo Z. García and is separated by a horizontal line.

Pour la République du Viêt-Nam :

A cursive signature in black ink, likely belonging to R. H. Hame. It is written above a horizontal line.A cursive signature in black ink, likely belonging to M. V. Hame. It is written below a horizontal line.

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APPENDIX No. 1

Examples of Counting of Words

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

I. <i>Paid service indications</i>	Number of chargeable words	Reference to paragraph in Regulations
=RP2.50=	1	246
=FS de Paris Rome=	1	"
=Réexpédié de Tokyo=	1	"
=TF 117080=	1	"
=TF Passy 5074=	1	"
=TF Murray Hill 9-1234=	1	"
II. <i>Family names, names of streets, trains etc., abbreviated names of organizations.</i>		
Van de Brande	3	270
Van debrande	2	"
Vandebrande	1	"
Dell'Acqua (transmit Dellacqua) . .	1	266 and 270
Dell'Acqua (sign transmitted at re- quest of sender) ¹⁾	3	251, 266 and 270
Saint James Street	3	271
Saintjames Street	2	"
Saintjamesstreet (16 characters) . . .	2	"
Saintjamesst	1	"
Stjamesstreet	1	"
East 36 Street	3	"
East36thstreet (exceptional case— figures in name of street)	1	"

¹⁾ The acceptance officer shall underline the sign or signs the transmission of which is expressly requested so as to attract the attention of the transmitting operator.

	Number of chargeable words	Reference to paragraph in Regulations
East thirtysix street	3	271
Eastthirtysix street	2	„
Eastthirtysixstreet (19 characters) . .	2	„
Eastthirtysixst (15 characters) . . .	1	„
East36street (exceptional case— figures in name of street)	1	„
Rue de la Paix	4	„
Rue dela Paix	3	„
Rue de lapaix	3	„
Ruedelapaix	1	„
Boulevard Italiens	2	„
Boulevarditaliens (17 characters) . . .	2	„
Bditaliens	1	„
Orient Express (train or aircraft) . .	2	272
Orientexpress (train or aircraft) . . .	1	„
D/12 or D12 (designation of train) . .	1	279
SN/KL384 (designation of aircraft) .	2	„
UNO	1	147 and 277
ONU	1	„
BOAC	1	„
UNESCO	1	„
YMCA	1	„

III. *House numbers in the address of telegrams* ¹⁾

5bis (transmit 5/bis)	1	280
15A or 15a (transmit 15/A)	1	„
15-3 or 15 ³ (transmit 15/3)	1	„
15bis/4 (transmit 15/bis/4) (6 charac- ters)	2	„
A15 (transmit A/15)	1	„
1021A/5 (transmit 1021/A/5) (6 cha- racters)	2	„

¹⁾ For counting these expressions in the text and signature of the telegram, see 279.

	Number of chargeable words in the address	Ref. to para. in Regula- tions	Number of chargeable words in the text & signature	Ref. to para. in Regula- tions
IV. <i>Names of telegraph offices, land stations, ship stations, towns, countries or smaller divisions of territory</i>				
New York . . .	1	254 to 262	2	271
Newyork	1	"	1	"
Frankfurt Main .	1	"	2	"
Frankfurtmain .	1	"	1	"
Emmingen				
Kr Soltau . .	1	"	3	"
Emmingenkrstau				
(16 characters)	1	"	2	"
New South Wales	1	"	3	"
Newsouthwales .	1	"	1	"
London W 1 . .	1	"	3	"
LondonW1 (ex- ceptional case: —name of an office includ- ing a figure) .	1	"	1	"
Brooklyn 38				
Newyork . .	1	"	3	"
Brooklyn38newyork				
(17 characters)				
(exceptional case—figures in name of te- legraph office)	1	"	2	"
Queen Elizabeth .				
(ship)	1	"	2	272
Queenelizabeth				
(ship)	1	"	1	"

	Number of chargeable words	Reference to paragraph in Regulations
<i>V. Whole numbers, fractions, decimals</i>		
Two hundred and thirty four	5	273
Two hundred and thirty four (23 characters)	2	"
Trois deux tiers	2	"
Trois deux tiers	1	"
Trois neuf dixièmes (17 characters) . .	2	"
Six four six (instead of 646)	1	"
Quatorze vingt (instead of 1420) . . .	1	"
Cent quatre-vingt-quatorze (transmit Cent quatre vingt quatorze)	3	"
Cent quatre vingt quatorze (23 characters)	2	"
Cent quatre-vingt-quatre ¹⁾	6	260, 266 and 273
Trois point quarante	2	273
Two percent	1	"
Two per thousand	1	"
Deux parsix (dimension)	1	"
Three by four (dimension)	1	"
$\frac{3}{8}$ (transmit 3/4-8)	1	278 to 280
$44\frac{1}{2}$ (transmit 44-1/2)	1	"
$44-\frac{1}{2}$ (transmit 44-1/2)	1	"
$444\frac{1}{2}$ (transmit 444-1/2)	2	"
444.5 (or 444,5)	1	279
444.55 (or 444,55)	2	"
44/2	1	"
54-58	1	"
54-558	2	"

¹⁾ The acceptance officer shall underline the sign or signs the transmission of which is expressly requested so as to attract the attention of the transmitting operator.

	Number of chargeable words	Reference to paragraph in Regulations
VI. Commercial marks, trade marks, designations of goods, technical terms, reference indica- tions and numbers including signs used there- with.		
Emvchf ¹⁾	2	279
GHF ¹⁾	1	"
G H F (separate letters)	3	250
G.H.F. ¹⁾ ²⁾	2	279
G . H . F . (separate letters and signs— — — — latter sent at express request of sender) ²⁾	6	250 and 251
GHF45 ¹⁾	1	279
GHFquarantecinq ¹⁾	3	"
(ABCDE) ¹⁾	2	252 and 279
(AB) ¹⁾	2	"
A(B)C ¹⁾	1	"
(AB)C ¹⁾	1	"
" AC " ¹⁾	2	253 and 279
" AC " ⁸⁾ ¹⁾	1	"
4(201) ¹⁾	2	252 and 279
C(M2)6 ¹⁾	2	"
C(MR)T ¹⁾	2	"
<u>197a</u> <u>199a</u> (transmit 197a/199a) ¹⁾	2	279
<u>3</u> <u>M</u> (transmit 3/M) ¹⁾	1	"
<u>AP</u> <u>M</u> (transmit AP/M) ¹⁾	1	"
21070A1 (technical term) ¹⁾	2	"
(150)	2	252 and 279

¹⁾ Subject to provisions of 148.

²⁾ The acceptance officer shall underline the sign or signs, the transmission of which is expressly requested, so as to attract the attention of the transmitting operator.

		Number of chargeable words	Reference to paragraph in Regulations
a)	(reference indication) . . .	1	279
l)	(reference number)	1	„
Al	(reference indication) . . .	1	„
(.)		2	„

VII. *Ordinal numbers, sums of money, time of day, signs of percentage and per thousand*

27th	1	279
17me	1	„
233rd	1	„
2fr50	1	„
10fr50	2	„
fr10.50	2	„
dixcinquante (numbers written in words)	1	273
troispointquarante (numbers written in words)	2	„
dls50	1	279
dols50	2	„
dls5000.50	3	„
L10	1	„
Stlg	1	„
3s.6d	1	„
10s.6d	2	„
DM9.50	2	„
Swfr10.90	2	„
11h30	1	„
11hr30	2	„
11,30	1	„
8am	1	„
8.00am	2	„
1500gmt	2	„
1700h	1	„
10pm	1	„

	Number of chargeable words	Reference to paragraph in Regulations
10'5" (5 characters)	1	279
2 ⁰ / ₀ (transmit 2-0/0)	1	279 and 280
2 ⁰ / ₆₀ (transmit 2-0/00)	1	"
10 ⁰ / ₀₀ (transmit 10-0/00)	2	"

VIII. *Compound words*

A. aujourd'hui ¹⁾	1	266
aujourd'hui	1	"
porte-monnaie ¹⁾	1	"
portemonnaie	1	"
co-operate ¹⁾	1	"
cooperate	1	264 and 266
good-will ¹⁾	1	266
goodwill	1	264 and 266
already	1	264
alright	1	"
drydock	1	"
airmail	1	"

B. *Irregular combinations* ²⁾

atil	} ²⁾	1	281
cesoir		2	"
jariv		1	"
USDollars		2	"
Deuxfrancs		2	"
tenpounds		2	"
Iresponsabilité ³⁾ (instead of irrespon- sabilité — 16 characters)		2	264

¹⁾ In these cases the acceptance officer shall delete the apostrophe or hyphen and join into a single word. If, however, the sender expressly requests the transmission of the sign in question, each of the separated or joined words and the sign will be counted as separate words.

²⁾ These expressions should not be admitted in telegrams for which plain language only is authorized in these Regulations. If necessary, the acceptance officer shall invite the sender to rewrite the telegram correctly or to send his message at the full rate.

³⁾ To be counted as if properly spelled.

	Number of chargeable words	Reference to paragraph in Regulations
anotherone ¹⁾	2	281
anycase ¹⁾	2	„
donot ¹⁾	1	„
cando ¹⁾	1	„
ryc ¹⁾	1	„
retel ¹⁾	1	„
reurtel ¹⁾	2	„

IX. *Miscellaneous*

A-t-il ²⁾	5	266
A-t-il (transmit A t il)	3	264
5/douzièmes (transmit 5 douziemes) .	2	264 and 279
May/August ²⁾	3	251 and 277
5/12/58 (7 characters)	2	279
15 × 6 (with spaces)	3	„
15×6 (without spaces)	1	„
15+6 (without spaces)	1	„
(January)	2	252 and 264
(25.35)	2	252 and 279
OC(HNCO)2CH2 (chemical formula) .	3	„ „ „
Responsabilité (14 letters)	1	264
Incompréhensible (16 letters)	2	„
(20 caisses expédiées le 15)	6	252

¹⁾ These expressions should not be admitted in telegrams for which plain language only is authorized in the Regulations. If necessary, the acceptance officer shall invite the sender to rewrite the telegram correctly or to send his message at the full rate.

²⁾ The acceptance officer shall underline the sign or signs the transmission of which is expressly requested, so as to attract the attention of the transmitting operator.

APPENDIX No. 2 ¹⁾

Payment of Balances of Accounts

1041 The currencies used for payment, as well as the rules for conversion of the balances expressed in gold francs into the currency of payment, referred to in 989 of the Telegraph Regulations, shall be the following:

A. Currencies of payment

1042 The currencies used for the payment of the gold franc balances of international telegraph accounts shall be the following:

- 1043** a) If the country to which the creditor Administration or recognized private operating agency belongs has made a special monetary agreement with the country to which the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency belongs, the currency designated by that agreement;
- 1044** b) If no special monetary agreement exists between these countries, the creditor country may request that this payment be made:
- 1045** 1. in the money of a country where the central bank of issue or other official institution freely buys and sells gold or gold currency for the national money at fixed rates determined by law or by virtue of an agreement with the Government (money referred to hereinafter as "gold currency");
- 1046** 2. or in the money of a country with a free rate of exchange (money referred to hereinafter as "free currency"), the gold parity of which is fixed by the International Monetary Fund;
- 1047** 3. or in the money of a country with a free rate of exchange (free currency), the gold parity of which is determined by domestic law or by an arrangement between the Government and an official issuing house of that country;

¹⁾ Provisions common to the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations.

- 1048** 4. or in its own money, which may not necessarily fulfil the conditions laid down in **1045**, **1046** or **1047**; in this case, the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned must be in agreement;
- 1049** c) If the currencies of several countries fulfil the conditions in **1045**, **1046** or **1047**, the creditor Administration or recognized private operating agency shall indicate the currency of payment which is convenient to it.

B. Rules for Conversion

1050 Conversion into the currency of payment of the balances in gold francs shall be effected according to the following rules:

- 1051** a) If the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies belong to countries between which special monetary agreements exist, conversion shall be made:
- 1052** 1. at the choice of the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency either directly into the currency of the creditor country at the gold parity fixed for such currency by the International Monetary Fund; or through the currency of the debtor country on the basis of the gold parity approved for this currency by the International Monetary Fund; the result obtained in the currency of the creditor country or of the debtor country shall, if necessary, be converted into the currency of payment in conformity with special monetary agreements between the two countries;
- 1053** 2. in the absence of a gold parity approved by the International Monetary Fund for both the currency of the creditor country and the currency of the debtor country: at the gold par rate of a currency fulfilling the conditions prescribed in **1045**, **1046** or **1047**; the result obtained shall then be converted into the currency of the debtor country at the current official rate of exchange for such currency in that country, and thence, if necessary, into the currency of payment, in conformity with the special monetary agreements;

- 1054** 3. at the choice of the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency either directly into the currency of the creditor country and at the gold parity fixed for that currency by a law of the country, or by an arrangement between the Government and an official issuing house, or through the currency of the debtor country and at the gold parity determined for that currency by a law of the country or by an arrangement between the Government and an official issuing house; the result obtained in the currency of the creditor country or in the currency of the debtor country shall, if necessary, be converted into the currency of payment in conformity with the special monetary agreements between the two countries;
- 1055** b) If the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies belong to countries which have not made any special monetary agreement, conversion shall be made as follows:
- 1056** 1. if the currency in which payment is made is a gold currency: at the gold par rate of such currency;
- 1057** 2. if the currency in which payment is made is a free currency for which a gold parity has been fixed by the International Monetary Fund: at the gold parity approved by the Fund, or at the gold par rate determined by domestic law or by an arrangement between the Government and an official issuing house;
- 1058** 3. if the currency in which payment is made is a free currency for which the International Monetary Fund has not fixed any gold parity: either at the gold par rate determined by domestic law or by an arrangement between the Government and an official issuing house, or through another free currency with a gold parity fixed by the Fund; the result obtained shall be converted into the currency in which payment is made at the official rate in force in the debtor country the day or the day before the transfer is effected or the cheque or draft is purchased;
- 1059** c) If, by agreement between the two Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned, the currency in which

payment is made is that specified in **1048**, the balance in gold francs shall be converted into any gold currency or free currency; the result obtained shall be converted into the currency of the debtor country, and thence into the currency of the creditor country at the official rate of exchange in force in the debtor country on the day or the day before the transfer is effected or the cheque or draft is purchased.

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