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REPORT  
ON THE ACTIVITIES OF  
THE INTERNATIONAL  
TELECOMMUNICATION UNION  
FOR  
1954

(90th year of the Union)

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With reference to Article 8, paragraph 2, *r*) of the Buenos Aires Convention and to Administrative Council Resolution No. 123, I hereby submit, to the Members and Associate Members of the Union, the following report on the activities of the Union during 1954.

This document is supplemented by the Financial Operating Report, drawn up in accordance with Article 8, paragraph 2, *q*), of the Convention, and issued separately.

The present report is subdivided as follows:

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1954, the ninetieth year in the life of the Union, was marked by the entry into force of the International Telecommunication Convention of Buenos Aires, 1952. During the fifth stage of its long history—after Paris (1865), St. Petersburg (1875), Madrid (1932) and Atlantic City (1947)—international telecommunication continues to develop with as much vigour as ever. Ceaselessly evolving, telecommunication always gives an impression of great youthfulness. In the vanguard of scientific and technical progress, it is advancing towards a future that can barely be glimpsed in most other fields.

The following pages give a brief outline of the activities of the Union during the past year. This account is merely a summary of the collective efforts made by all countries in the field of telecommunication. For purely practical reasons, we cannot here describe the considerable progress made in many countries during 1954 alone. Besides, the Union which, in the preamble to its charter, recognizes the sovereign right of each country to regulate its telecommunications, concentrates with noteworthy discretion its whole efforts on the solution of common problems, leaving each individual country free to make what use it judges fit of the studies made in common.

In its traditional role as the indispensable information centre through which communications can be established, at any time and without delay, between any two points on the earth's surface, on sea, on land, or in the air, the I.T.U., in 1954, merely carried on the work it has made its own ever since its foundation. On the basis of information supplied by all countries, more than 100,000 copies of various documents were printed and despatched to the most varied destinations throughout the world—telegraph offices, ships, aircraft, etc.—where they have been used daily for the routing of telegrams, the directing of telephone or radiotelephone calls, the locating of ships or aircraft, and requests for, or granting of, assistance in safeguarding human life or property, etc.

As regards its purely technical activities, the I.T.U., in 1954, continued its permanent task of improving and standardizing telecommunication equipment. The general interconnection of telegraph and telephone apparatus throughout the world is possible only if lines and their terminal equipment are designed, maintained and operated in accordance with identical standards. The cooperation required to this end has to be the closer in that, as in many other fields, the laws of economics lead to the maximum use of technical progress in order to eliminate operating staff, and to promote the maximum extension of automatic switching systems. For instance, as a result of the work done by the Plenary Assembly of the International Telephone Consultative Committee (October, 1954), international automatic telephony is to be developed. The time is not far hence when subscribers in Paris, for example, will be able to correspond with persons in London or Brussels by the intervention of no more than a single operator throughout the entire length of the circuit, until such time, of course, as the operator's services can be dispensed with entirely. And this will be done without obliging the countries concerned to do more than adapt their own equipment, i.e., the progress made will not modify the respective positions of the countries concerned as regards the telecommunication industries.

Now the uninitiated might fear that such a tendency towards the improvement, and hence the renewal, of equipment might lead to a general increase in costs, which would eventually mean an increase in the price of the services offered to users. But this is not the case. On the contrary, in technical matters the telecommunication operating Administrations and agencies are always on the lookout for ways and means of reducing the cost to users of their services. All modern telecommunication media, although expensive, tend in the last resort to reduce costs. Thus, mainly as an outcome of the generalized use of coaxial cables and the development of semi- or fully automatic telecommunications, the International Telephone Consultative Committee, at its Plenary Assembly in 1954 (already mentioned), prepared a programme for new investigations

into costs of international telephone calls and of international broadcast or television relays, with a view to obtaining a reduction in rates, thus enabling the public to profit by recent technical progress.

What we have just said about telephones is equally true of telegraphs. The application to the telegraph service of switching, as developed in the telephone service, holds out the prospect of any telegraph office in the world being able to get immediate and direct connection to any other telegraph office in the world and to transmit to that office instantaneously a recorded message, either in the usual typewritten form or in facsimile, for delivery to the addressee. Moreover, this process is not merely quicker, but also much cheaper and less liable to error than the older practice of retransmitting the message at a number of intermediate offices. The new technique is being extended rapidly in the public telegraph service and is also being applied to what is known as the telex service, that is, the direct transmission of recorded messages from a telegraph instrument located in the sender's private office to another in the recipient's office. At the same time, modern telephone routes, whether cable or radio links, provide channels suitable for transmitting telegrams under conditions of steadily growing efficiency and economy. In fact these two branches of telecommunication have common features to an ever increasing extent, although important differences in operating conditions remain; so much so that the I.T.U., which, although of venerable age, is constantly keeping abreast of scientific and technical progress, is at present considering the possibility of amalgamating its two technical committees dealing with telegraph and telephone questions respectively. This tendency is worthy of some emphasis at a time when almost every day new international bodies are springing up.

One of the major preoccupations of the I.T.U. is to make telecommunications universal, i.e., to make instantaneous communications possible from any point on the earth's surface to any other. Such facilities, which would be so valuable from the economic, political, and social points of view, can be offered only at the cost of considerable efforts in favour of the so-called "under-developed" areas of the world on the part of those more favoured regions where telecommunication is now self-supporting. The plenipotentiary delegates of every country in the world, meeting in Buenos Aires (1952), called upon the two I.T.U. technical committees (the C.C.I.F. and the C.C.I.R., which are responsible for questions related to wire and radio circuits): "to undertake joint studies with a view to recommending suitable means, having regard to technical and economic considerations, for linking to the world telephone network regions not yet connected thereto". The two committees concerned, of which the 95 Members of the I.T.U. are Members as of right, have made considerable progress in this direction during 1954, especially within the Joint Committee for the General Trunk Switching Programme, which has concentrated its efforts on the establishment of circuits combining the facilities offered by wire and radio, to link the Middle East and Southern Asian countries to the European network.

This is, of course, a form of mutual assistance to-day called "technical assistance", and was one of the main reasons why the Union came into being ninety years ago. And the sponsors of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance find, in the results obtained in the field of telecommunication, a proof of the fact that all countries are inter-dependent for their economic development, and that the more developed countries find their advantage in helping the less favoured ones to benefit by the progress of technique. The equality of mankind, and the duty of mutual aid, even if for mutual advantage, are notions which are nowhere more strikingly displayed than in telecommunication circles, where distances, frontiers, and racial and religious differences are practically forgotten.

There is one branch of telecommunication, namely, radio, of which the underlying ideas are of even more burning topical interest in the world of to-day. Radio was born hardly more than fifty years ago, and has advanced by leaps and bounds. And yet it is still in its infancy. It is evolving with extraordinary speed and regularity so that the I.T.U. is faced with problems which, although exceedingly difficult, are also of vital interest. Firstly, the standards by which this unlimited power, capable of the most varied uses, is to be best employed must be defined. Secondly, each country and each branch of public activity has to be given the opportunity of using this extraordinary factor in political, economic and social life to the best advantage.

The study of radio technical standards is the business of a specialized I.T.U. committee—the International Radio Consultative Committee—which, keeping abreast of scientific advances, endeavours to codify the practical lessons to be drawn therefrom. During 1954, it launched the programme of work laid down in 1953 by its triennial Plenary Assembly. Radio wave propagation is in the forefront of its preoccupations, and in this respect it cooperates with other international scientific organizations, especially the International Scientific Radio Union. It goes without saying that developments in broadcasting and television are one of its main concerns. Moreover, it is giving close consideration to the applications of cybernetics to the most recent technical designs such as those which have been developed in connection with the use of atomic energy. The important part played by television and remote electromagnetic control in atomic physics is known. Furthermore, there is some reason to believe that certain phenomena of radioactivity are not without influence on wave propagation.

As regards the practical use of radio frequencies, another I.T.U. organ—the International Frequency Registration Board—endeavours to ensure that the innumerable transmitting stations of all the different services coexist with the minimum of mutual interference and the maximum efficiency.

During 1954, this Board made appreciable progress in its main task, which is to centralize in a Master Radio Frequency Record all information about the use of frequencies throughout the world, in order to obtain their official international recognition. This is one step more towards the implementation of the Table of Frequency Allocations drawn up in 1947, which is expected to produce a vast improvement in the world-wide commercial telegraph and telephone services, the maritime and aeronautical mobile services, broadcasting (including television), etc.

Amongst the other highly important results obtained during the past year by the International Frequency Registration Board, the following deserve special mention:

- The bringing into use, on 1 July, 1954, of five frequency bands for the exclusive use of cargo ship radiotelegraph stations, which, in their almost permanent state of material isolation, can now communicate a great deal more effectively.
- A substantial improvement in aviation communications over huge areas, thanks to the clearing of the frequency bands reserved for civil aviation.

But since frequency requirements are becoming daily greater, it is getting more and more difficult to accommodate all the services, despite the efforts made to use the radio spectrum to the best advantage, including the use of the full resources of technique, which itself closely follows the latest scientific advances.

We ought not to conclude these few considerations on the activities of the Union in 1954 without recalling the position of the telecommunication services in relation to the vast problem of Freedom of Information—a subject in which the United Nations and UNESCO are at present so keenly interested.

It is a fact that the contribution of telecommunication to freedom of information is very considerable. Indeed, without exaggeration, it may be said to be primordial. Freedom of Information implies the right to the free exchange of ideas and philosophies by means as direct and as rapid as possible, and also the right of everybody to be kept informed of every event—in the realm of nature, society, science, culture, etc.—at all points in the universe accessible to man or accessible only to his thought. This freedom would be but little more than a word if the news agencies did not have the telegraph, the telephone, or broadcasting available.

But we must not, in approaching this problem, overlook the fact that the aim of telecommunication people is to provide all forms of human activity, without distinction, with the fastest and most faithful means of exchanging information and ideas. They have always been content to make available to all other fields of activity the fruits of their research and their activities, which it has been their one concern to bring to perfection. At no time have they ever sought to control or direct the use of the steadily more useful and productive media they have created. The news specialists constitute merely one of the categories of telecommunication users. In fact,

the range of users extends from the two thousand million persons who make up the world's population to government departments, passing through every possible combination of groups and activities of a political, economic, social, scientific, cultural, or other order.

While, in its infancy, telecommunication developed at the behest and with the aid of governments, it speedily proved a self-supporting concern and developed into autonomous self-sufficient enterprises. It is a fact that to-day, even in countries where telecommunications are provided by government enterprises, they are generally managed like autonomous commercial concerns, that is, the money required to set them going and to run them, as well as the cost of the work done to increase their efficiency, is derived from the charges they collect.

Telecommunication, then, has never tried or been able to control the use of the media it creates; nor, at the risk of jeopardizing its very existence, can it agree to according exorbitant privileges to any one class of users. Thus the telecommunication authorities alone cannot be expected to provide full freedom of information, which, carried to an extreme, would mean that at any time anybody could express everything to any other person, wherever that person may be, and could receive full information about any event taking place at any point on the earth's surface.

The above ideas, current in telecommunication circles, which are quite understandable, do not mean that such circles are impervious to more liberal views, especially such as those which acknowledge that the most valued rights, such as the right to information, should be granted to each individual human being. Indeed, there are few circles in which the value of such a right is more accurately assessed, for it is in such circles, more than anywhere else, that the implications of the annihilation of space and time are best measured. Thus it is that the telecommunication authorities have made considerable sacrifices for the sake of freedom of information, as a mere matter of course.

Thus, for example, very important special facilities have been granted for a very long time to press communications which are essential for the press and radio news services. On the technical level, special efforts have been made all along to give the public powerful media of information at a cost as low as possible. In this connection it will suffice to recall the progress made in broadcasting during the last thirty years and in television during the last five, apart from the less spectacular but equally important advances made in telegraph and telephone cable technique and in the radio technique of the commercial services.

The facts emphatically show how greatly telecommunications contribute, by their very nature and the spirit which animates them, to facilitate the spread of freedom of information throughout the world, but telecommunication circles, unhappily, are neither qualified, nor have they the means, to intervene in the many other fields which exert a considerable and often decisive, influence on this freedom.

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## II. MEMBERS AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF THE UNION

The International Telecommunication Convention (Buenos Aires, 1952) came into force on 1 January, 1954.

Annex 1 hereinafter contains a table showing the situation (as on 15 March, 1955) of the various countries in relation to the Buenos Aires Convention (1952) and the Regulations annexed thereto (according to Article 23 of the Buenos Aires Convention, the administrative Regulations annexed to the Atlantic City Convention of 1947 are regarded as annexed to the Buenos Aires Convention).

During 1953 and 1954, 28 signatories of the Buenos Aires Convention ratified it, and 5 countries acceded thereto<sup>1)</sup>. There are 80 signatories of the Convention: 78 separate signatories, together with the signature of the United States of America on behalf of United States Territories (Final Protocol X), and that of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on behalf of British East Africa (Final Protocol XXVI).

Article 15, paragraph 1, of the Convention lays down that the signatory governments shall send their instruments of ratification to the Secretary-General as soon as possible. However, under paragraph 2 of this same Article, a signatory government, even though it may not have deposited an instrument of ratification, shall enjoy the rights conferred on Members of the Union for a period of two years from the date of entry into force of the Convention, that is to say, until 31 December, 1955.

The British Bermuda-Caribbean Group, comprising the British Colonies of Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands (Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla and British Virgin Islands), Trinidad and Tobago and Windward Islands (Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent), formerly included among the territories constituting the Member known as "Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Territories under Mandate or Trusteeship of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland", became an Associate Member of the Union as from 28 November, 1954, in accordance with Article 1, paragraph 4 c) of the Buenos Aires Convention, the application for Associate Membership, submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on behalf of this British Bermuda-Caribbean Group, having been approved by 63 Members of the Union.

No Member was against admission, but the Government of one Member declared that it abstained from supporting the application.

Further, four other countries voted in favour, but since they had neither signed the Buenos Aires Convention nor acceded thereto by the above date, their replies could not count.

By the final date of the referendum (28 November, 1954), the number of countries the replies of which could alone be taken into account (see Administrative Council Resolution No. 216 revised) was 83.

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<sup>1)</sup> During 1955 (up to 15 March) one further signatory ratified the Convention.



### III. STAFF OF THE UNION

Some information is given below about the staff attached to the various organs of the Union as on 31 December, 1954 (the figures in brackets show staff numbers at the end of 1953, for purposes of comparison).

The staff numbered, all in all, 213 persons, of whom 148 were officials holding permanent contracts and 55 held temporary contracts. In addition, 10 persons were employed as supernumeraries, with short-term contracts, to cope with work of a transitory character or with urgent overloads.

The following tables show how staff was apportioned among the organs of the Union on that date:

Organs	Staff			
	Permanent	Temporary	Supernumerary	Total
General Secretariat . . . . .	74	24	6	104
I.F.R.B. . . . .	47 <sup>1)</sup>	26	2	75
C.C.I.F. . . . .	13	3	1	17
C.C.I.R. . . . .	12	2	1	15
C.C.I.T. . . . .	2	—	—	2
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>148 (133)</b>	<b>55 (51)</b>	<b>10 (27)</b>	<b>213 (211)</b>

It will be noticed that the permanent staff increased by 15 persons and the temporary staff by 4, but there was an appreciable falling-off in the numbers of supernumerary staff. These changes are attributable to the progressive stabilization of the Union's activities.

#### *Apportionment of staff among the salary classes:*

(permanent and temporary staff only)

Salary class	General Secretariat	I.F.R.B.	C.C.I.F.	C.C.I.R.	C.C.I.T.	Total
Unclassified	1	—	—	—	—	1
A	—	11	1	1	—	13
B	2	—	—	1	—	3
C	2	—	—	—	1	3
D	3	1	1	1	—	6
1	14 <sup>2)</sup>	3	2	2	—	21
2	9 <sup>2)</sup>	4	2	2	—	17
3	5	4	1	1	—	11
4	18	13	4	2	1	38
5	20	15	3	3	—	41
6	17	16	1	—	—	34
7	4	6	1	1	—	12
8	3	—	—	—	—	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>203</b>

<sup>1)</sup> Including the eleven members of the I.F.R.B.

<sup>2)</sup> Including the staff of the Languages Service, available to all the organs.

*Geographical apportionment*

At the end of 1954, the geographical apportionment of Union staff was as follows:

Country	Salary class													Total
	Unclassified	A	B	C	D	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Federal German Republic . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Argentina . . . . .	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Australia . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Belgium . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Canada . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
China . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Colombia . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Cuba . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Denmark . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Spain . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	6
United States . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	5
France . . . . .	—	2	—	2	1	6	3	1	7	5	4	—	—	31
India . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Portuguese India . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Italy . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	1	—	7
Pakistan . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Netherlands . . . .	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	6
Poland . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3
United Kingdom . . .	—	1	2	1	1	3	2	—	5	4	2	—	—	21
Sweden . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Switzerland . . . . .	—	—	—	—	3	9	7	7	14	20	19	11	3	93*)
Czechoslovakia . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ukrainian S.S.R. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
South Africa . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
U.S.S.R. . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Stateless . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	—	6
Total . . . . .	1	13	3	3	6	21	17	11	38	41	34	12	3	203

\*) This includes a few officials with two nationalities, one of which is Swiss.

In conformity with the provisions of Article 8, paragraph 4, of the Convention, the principle of internationalisation was applied as widely as possible. Thus, during 1954, nine permanent posts were brought to the notice of the Administrations of all the countries Members of the Union by means of circulars, and the number of nationalities represented on the staff was increased.

In accordance with Administrative Council Resolutions Nos. 276 and 312, a cost-of-living allowance equal to 5% of their basic salaries was paid until 30 June, 1954, to all officials with a salary not exceeding 15,000 Swiss francs a year. From 30 June, 1954, an allowance of 4% of their basic salaries was paid to all officials in Classes 1 to 8 with an annual minimum of 300 Swiss francs for married officials and of 270 Swiss francs for single ones.

#### IV. FINANCES OF THE UNION

The Financial Operating Report, published separately, gives full information on the finances of the Union. However, it seems well to reproduce here the budgets for 1954 and 1955 in comparative form, in order that readers may have some idea of the credits allocated to the various activities of the Union.

Hence we reproduce below:

- a) In Annex 2, the budget for 1954 (revised) and 1955 in the form adopted by the Administrative Council and prescribed in Articles 9 and 10 of the I.T.U. Financial Regulations and in the annex thereto;
- b) In Annex 3, the budgets for 1954 (revised) and 1955 in the form prescribed in Article 11, paragraph 4, of the I.T.U. Financial Regulations, i.e., in the new summarized form adopted by the United Nations and the other specialized agencies.

The budgets for 1954 and 1955 have been drawn up within the limits prescribed in Additional Protocol IV to the International Telecommunication Convention (Buenos Aires, 1952).

The budget for ordinary expenses, 1954, in relation to that for 1953, shows an increase of 4%. That for 1955, in relation to the budget for 1954, shows an increase of less than 1%.

If we consider the budgets as a whole, i.e., both ordinary and extraordinary expenditure, it will be seen that expenditure in 1955, in relation to that for 1954, shows a reduction of 1.57%.

This reduction in expenses was especially noted by the United Nations Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its Report to the United Nations General Assembly in 1954. It may be asserted that, taken as a whole, I.T.U. expenses have been decreasing since 1951.

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##### *Classification of Members of the Union for the apportionment of expenses*

The classification of the Members of the Union remained stable for 1954 and 1955 (at the date of this report), and represents 614½ units. As noted by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions of the United Nations, the recovery of ordinary contributory shares of Members and Associate Members reached the highest percentage (86.41%) among the specialized agencies of the United Nations.

##### *Cash position—advances from the Swiss Confederation.*

In our report for 1953, we already pointed out that all advances from the Swiss Confederation had been entirely refunded by 1 May, 1954.

There has been no change in the situation.

The I.T.U. Administrative Council has expressed the hope that if need again arose at some future date, the I.T.U. could have recourse to the Swiss Government, in accordance with Resolution No. 9 of the Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference.

In this connection, the Swiss Government has stated that in accordance with the agreements reached, the I.T.U. can at any time ask for such advances as it may need.

*Contributions in arrears*

Swiss francs

a) Arrears under the Madrid Convention, 1952:

On 31 December, 1953 . . . . .	159,576.55
On 15 February, 1955 . . . . .	105,811.21

b) Arrears under the Atlantic City Convention, 1947, and under the Buenos Aires Convention, 1952:

On 31 December, 1953 . . . . .	2,929,808.83
On 15 February, 1955 . . . . .	1,407,563.10

c) Contributions in arrears which have been queried (including interest on overdue payments) (Buenos Aires Resolutions Nos. 13 to 17):

On 31 December, 1953 . . . . .	474,422.—
On 15 February, 1955 . . . . .	275,430.30

These sums are inclusive of interest on overdue payments.

As regards contributions in arrears which have been queried, we would recall that they are largely relative to the apportionment of expenses incurred at certain conferences and meetings by reason of the use of supplementary working languages, and also to the participation of recognized private operating agencies in conference expenses.

There has been some improvement in the position.

*I.T.U. Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds*

The Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds continue to receive contributions by the Union and by the members of the Funds in the normal way. At the end of 1954, they had 199 members (including 9 retired persons), apportioned as follows:

Pension Fund (permanent staff) . . . . .	108 members
Savings-Insurance Fund (permanent and temporary staff) . . . . .	56 members
Provident Fund (staff already employed before 1 January, 1947) . . . . .	35 members

During 1954, the Pension Fund paid one disability pension. The Provident Fund paid the pensions of nine former Union officials, one of whom died at the end of August, 1954.

On 31 December, 1954, the assets of the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds amounted to 6,249,441.31 Swiss francs.

The Management Report for the Funds, which appears in the second part of the Financial Operating Report for 1954, gives full information about the studies and other activities of the Management Board of the Funds.

## V. ACTIVITIES OF THE UNION IN 1954

### 1. CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

The I.T.U. held no conference in 1954. It was, however, very active in its Consultative Committees, which held major study group meetings. The International Telephone Consultative Committee, which held its triennial Plenary Assembly, was especially active. The meetings of the Consultative Committees are part of the normal activities of these organs, in connection with which a few details will be found under 5 below.

No conference is as yet scheduled for 1955. It will be seen a little further on, under the heading "Activities of the Administrative Council", that the Telegraph and Telephone Conference and the Administrative Radio Conference are again adjourned for technical reasons, but also for reasons of economy.

### 2. NINTH SESSION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

The I.T.U. Administrative Council held its Ninth annual session in Geneva, from 1 to 29 May, 1954. We shall deal very briefly here with the main questions discussed.

#### *Administrative and financial questions*

At the Ninth Session, the Council again devoted a good deal of time to questions of staff and finance.

While being anxious to meet the requests of the staff, which tries to improve its position, it has to limit, as far as possible, the financial burdens borne by the Members and Associate Members of the Union. These two preoccupations are almost irreconcilable, and it is exceedingly difficult to find a happy balance between them.

Be that as it may, the 1955 budget has been kept within the limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

#### *Forthcoming conferences of the Union*

In its preoccupation with economy, the Council also tries to keep down to a strict minimum the extraordinary expenses occasioned by conferences. Hence it tries so to arrange matters that conferences are not convened unless major problems arise which can be settled only by the Members of the Union as a whole.

Thus, it did not hesitate to propose to Administrations that the Telegraph and Telephone Conference should be once more postponed, and that the question should be reviewed at its Tenth Session. Thus this conference cannot now take place before 1956.

At the moment, it is still impossible to say when the Radio Conference could suitably be convened. The Council will review this question in 1955, particularly in the light of the progress made in applying the Agreement of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1951).

Lastly, the question was raised in the Council of postponing for one year or two years the next Plenipotentiary Conference, which should normally meet in 1957. This question has also been entered on the agenda of the next session.

*Coordination of the activities of the permanent organs*

With respect to this, the Council was called upon to adopt an important Resolution (No. 292) relative to cooperation between the three International Consultative Committees in the General Switching Programme Committee of the International Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.F.). The work of this committee is becoming exceedingly important. It will continue under the auspices of the C.C.I.F., but will function in close cooperation with the C.C.I.T. and C.C.I.R. Thus, the three telecommunication media—telegraphy, telephony, and radio—the techniques of which, as far as transmission channels are concerned, are moving steadily closer, will be used to the best advantage in the General Switching Programme.

*The high-frequency broadcasting problem*

Each year, in the light of a report by the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.), the Council examines the progress made in the preparation of a high-frequency broadcasting frequency distribution plan. Although, in May, 1954, the situation seemed more satisfactory because of a reduction in the requirements of certain countries, no draft plan seems feasible in the immediate future. The total requirements of countries still considerably exceed the possibilities offered by the appropriate bands of the frequency spectrum. Hence the Council could do no more than request the I.F.R.B. to “continue its studies and to try to find some method which would make it possible to arrive at an acceptable result, bearing in mind the comments and suggestions made by Administrations and the views expressed by the Councillors at the Ninth Session of the Council.”

In this connection, the idea was expressed in the Council that it might be better to continue the studies for preparation of a high-frequency broadcasting plan on the basis of the requirements expressed in “programme-hours” instead of in “frequency-hours”. Generally speaking, the Council seemed favourably disposed to this idea, but left Administrations and the I.F.R.B. to develop it and to apply it in searching for some method whereby a draft plan might be produced.

*Freedom of Information*

The Council again discussed the question of Freedom of Information. It had before it four resolutions by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC) of direct concern to the I.T.U.

This important question is merely mentioned here as a reminder. A special section (Section VI) of this report is devoted to it, under the heading of relations with the United Nations.

*Cooperation with the International Civil Aviation Organization*

*Routing of Class B messages*

At its Ninth Session, the Council discussed at length whether an agreement should not be entered into with I.C.A.O. in connection with the routing of civil aviation messages classed as commercial telegrams, and known as Class B messages, to distinguish them from Class A messages, which concern the regularity and safety of flights and are differently classified as operational messages.

We shall not here go into this question. A special account is given of it in Section VI, under relations with I.C.A.O.

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As usual, the Council reviewed the activities of the Union during the previous year, on the basis of reports provided by the permanent organs.

As a conclusion to this very brief summary of the work done at the Ninth Session of the Council, it may be said that what was accomplished shows once more how exceedingly important a part this body plays in the life of the Union, not only in administrative and financial matters, but also in the co-ordination of its purely technical activities.

### 3. ACTIVITIES OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT

#### *Relations with Members and Associate Members*

The duties of the General Secretariat are prescribed in Article 8 of the Buenos Aires Convention. The nature of the work of the Secretariat as outlined in the reports for 1953 and previous years has not changed since the entry into force of the Atlantic City Convention in 1949.

The work differs essentially from that of some of the other specialized agencies as described in the United Nations Catalogue of Economic and Social Projects. In particular, the General Secretariat does not execute development projects which would involve establishment of a programme of priorities. Its work is not spectacular but it is essential to the smooth day-to-day working of international telecommunication services. It would scarcely be an exaggeration to say that the extent to which the work is apt to pass unperceived is the measure of its necessity and of the efficiency of its execution.

In the year 1954 the work of collecting, sifting and analysing material for publishing in the various service documents of the Union, the registration of ratifications of the Convention and accessions thereto and the other multifarious activities proceeded normally. There were however a number of special tasks entrusted to the General Secretariat by the Ninth Session of the Administrative Council. Among these tasks may be mentioned two important consultations of the Members of the Union. These consultations, which are referred to in more detail elsewhere in the present Report, related to the problems of Freedom of Information and of traffic to be routed over the aeronautical telecommunication network. They involved the circulation of documentation amounting in the aggregate to some 300 pages and the study and analysis of replies received from the majority of the Members of the Union.

The Ninth Session of the Council also entrusted the General Secretariat with the preparation of revised drafts of the Rules of Procedure of the Council, the Financial Regulations, the Staff Regulations and the Regulations for the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds. The four drafts will be submitted to the Council at its Tenth Session in 1955.

Certain consultations of the Members of the Union were also undertaken at the request of particular Members. Two of these consultations may be mentioned as examples, namely on the use of the International Hotel Code in telegrams and on the nature of any *telephone restant* facilities offered to the public. The results of these consultations were published for the information of administrations and were probably of considerable use to them.

Reference may also be made to the fact that as a result of a Recommendation of the Arnhem (1953) meeting of the C.C.I.T., the annual returns of speed of transmission of international telegrams were in 1954 prepared by the General Secretariat in a more elaborate form. These returns have assumed some additional importance in view of the demands of aircraft operating agencies for the specially rapid transmission of their messages (see, in this connection, Chapter VI, Relations with I.C.A.O.).

The Editorial Board of the Telecommunication Journal, composed of representatives of the General Secretariat and the other permanent organs of the Union at Geneva, has continued its efforts to enhance the usefulness of the Journal. More numerous and more varied contributions from administrations would however be welcome.

Apart from the Session of the Administrative Council, the demands on the Secretariat for servicing of conferences and meetings in 1954 were not great. By careful planning of some of the less urgent work it was found practicable to accede to requests of the International Labour

Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the services of two officers of the Language Service for short periods.

As regards the activities of the General Secretariat in the field of information and publicity, it is important to draw a distinction between two sorts of information. On the one hand there is a vast amount of information available to the General Secretariat, the C.C.I.s and the I.F.R.B. as a result of the performance of the functions of these organs as prescribed in the Convention and Regulations. Broadly speaking this information may be briefly described as "international" in character since it is essential for smooth working of international services. On the other hand, it cannot too often be stressed that the actual physical operation of telecommunication services is performed by governmental administrations or the private operating agencies which they recognize. Information on technical progress in particular countries may be briefly described as "national" in character and the permanent organs at Geneva are not always acquainted with up-to-date developments.

So far as the "international" information is concerned there is no difficulty in meeting the vast majority of the requests which are received.

The General Secretariat received a considerable number of inquiries regarding the constitution and activities of the Union. These come from national associations interested in the work of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies, and from universities, schools, libraries, study circles, students and other individuals. In addition, administrations of the Union frequently seek historical information which is not available in their own archives.

These cases almost invariably require separate treatment and every effort is made to furnish full replies adapted to the needs of particular enquirers. A number of standard texts containing information on various subjects, are, however, kept up-to-date and these are furnished where suitable.

At its Ninth Session, the Administrative Council asked the Secretary-General to publish a general pamphlet describing the structure of the Union, its rôle and activities and this is being done. The general question of publicity for the Union is also being examined in consultation with the European Office of the United Nations.

Much information is also diffused through various year books, almanacs and directories published by the United Nations, the specialized agencies, various non-governmental organizations and by private initiative. The General Secretariat is regularly asked to revise information contained in these annual publications and, in collaboration with the other organs at Geneva, authoritative information adapted to the needs of the various enquirers is supplied.

As regards what has been described as information of a "national" character, the Ninth Session of the Administrative Council asked the Secretary-General to continue the study of the possibility of issuing an annual pamphlet summarizing telecommunication progress or alternatively of publishing an article on the subject in the Telecommunication Journal. Since, as explained above, the organs of the Union do not operate services, it was found after exhaustive enquiry that the information on the subject of technical progress at the disposal of the General Secretariat, the C.C.I.s and the I.F.R.B. was in most cases too fragmentary to enable a really useful and balanced summary of technical progress to be prepared and the Council will be invited to review the problem at its Tenth Session.

#### *Publication of documents*

1954, like previous years, was characterized by great activity in the Publications Section. Annex 4 gives a complete list of publications which appeared in 1954, with figures showing the number of copies printed.

The General Secretariat frequently corresponded with Administrations to ensure the speedy publication of documents which should be as complete and as exact as possible. However, as we have already stated, some Administrations do not always provide information for bringing service documents up to date, or supply such information late. This especially applies to statistics and the service documents mentioned in Article 20 of the Radio Regulations. The result is that some



of these documents are incomplete—a state of affairs which does not make for operational efficiency. In this connection, mention should be made of Administrative Council Resolution No. 252 (amended), dealing with the supply of information to the General Secretariat.

Among the many documents published during the year, mention should be made of the second edition of the *Radio Frequency Record* (three volumes), printed by the offset process. The three volumes and the preface contain 3,125 pages, format 36×23 cm.

As a result of the publication, in the spring of 1954, of the second edition of the Radio Frequency Record, work could be resumed on the publication of the *List of Broadcasting Stations* and the *List of Fixed Stations*, the issue of which had had to be deferred, as we reported in the Report for 1953.

It should also be pointed out that the mechanical punch-card system has been introduced in the Radio Division of the General Secretariat, with a view to facilitating and speeding-up the preparation and publication of certain service documents, especially the two Lists mentioned above.

Although work on the publication of the *List of Fixed Stations* was resumed, this document could not be published in the course of the year, as had been planned, because the mechanical punch-card system for the preparation of this document was not ready.

Plans had been made to print the *List of Broadcasting Stations*, 14th edition, but finally, as an experiment, this document was printed by the offset process by the Union itself.

The General Secretariat also issued the *Annual Report by the Union to the Economic and Social Council*. The *Secretary-General's Annual Report*, and the *Financial Operating Report*. These documents, which are not for sale, appeared in English, French and Spanish.

The General Secretariat, on behalf of the C.C.I.R., also published *Volumes I, II, and III of the final texts of the VIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. (London, 1953)* in English, French, and Spanish. Volumes I and II in Spanish were entrusted to a Madrid firm, with the assistance, and under the supervision, of the Spanish Administration.

On behalf of the C.C.I.F., the *Instructions for the Protection of Telecommunication Lines against the Harmful Effects of Electric Power Lines* were published in English, and for the C.C.I.T., the *Supplement to the Arnhem Documents*, in English and French, two volumes for each language comprising 660 pages in all.

For 1954, the increase for overheads applied to documents, in accordance with the decisions of the Administrative Council, was 20% for Members and Associate Members, and 30% for other subscribers. However, as from June, 1954, further to a new decision by the Council (Document No. 1581/CA9), the rate for sale to "other subscribers" was reduced to 25%.

A certain proportion of "executive" salaries and of salaries for the employment of supernumerary staff was debited, as direct expenses, to the documents prepared by the General Secretariat.

#### 4. ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD (I.F.R.B.)

Previous reports have described the essential functions of the I.F.R.B. Briefly, the Board is responsible for the compilation of the Master Radio Frequency Record and the Supplementary Information to the Record, which together form a compendium of the radio communications of the entire world, and the continuing incorporation of any changes in the Record resulting from the technical examination of frequency assignment notices received from Administrations. The Board is a central co-ordinating body charged to give advice and assistance to Administrations, in particular, at the present, in connection with the bringing into force of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations, which will eventually improve the effectiveness of radiocommunications throughout the world.

The initial compilation of the Record was virtually completed early in 1954. However the incessant development in the use of radio frequencies and the implementation of plans adopted

by the Union involve continual changes in the frequency assignments of Administrations, and 61,990 frequency assignment notices, by which Administrations informed the Board of such changes, were handled in 1954.

Technical examinations are applied to notices of frequency assignments in order to assess whether the operation of these assignments will be likely to interfere with the operation of other assignments already in service or to be brought into use in accordance with the adopted plans, or to determine whether the latter assignments comply with the technical provisions of the plans. Approximately 35,000 technical examinations were conducted during the year.

A second stage in the implementation of the plans adopted for the Maritime Mobile Service was marked by the introduction, on 1 July 1954, of five cargo ship radiotelegraph working bands, after studies by the Board and consultation of Administrations had shown that the frequency bands concerned could be made available. Preparatory measures were taken for the bringing into use on 1 January 1955 and 1 July 1955 respectively, of five passenger ship radiotelegraph working bands, and of the ship radiotelephone station bands.

The introduction, area by area, of the global plan for the Aeronautical Mobile " R " Service (i.e. for communications with civil aircraft flying along national or international air route, continued, in stages, the areas concerned in 1954 comprising the Middle East, South-East Asia, the Caribbean, the Pacific, the South American/South Atlantic area and the African/Indian Ocean area. The introduction of each section of the plan follows the approval of the facilities by the I.C.A.O., and consultations between the I.F.R.B. and Administrations for the clearance of the 111 frequencies concerned, involving the transfer of over 2,000 assignments to other bands. As in the case of the sectional plans introduced in 1953 the introduction of these new plans has led to a marked improvement in the effectiveness and reliability of aeronautical mobile (R) radio-communications in the areas affected, and to a considerable saving in the number of frequencies used for these communications.

Consultations with Administrations regarding the requirements submitted by them for their High Frequency Broadcasting services were actively carried on, especially with the object of obtaining more precise information as to the actual operational needs of the Administrations. In parallel, studies continued in the light of the information obtained, of the possibility of preparing draft plans. Although time has not yet permitted the completion of these studies it is now clear that, as it has not been possible for Administrations to reduce their requirements to a sufficient extent, plans cannot be made on the basis of the technical standards hitherto employed. The Board is now examining whether, if Administrations can accept revised standards which it has suggested and can agree to some adjustments in their transmission schedules at the most favoured listening hours, the preparation of a draft plan for June (medium solar activity) would be possible. It should be noted that the principles governing the work of the I.F.R.B. in this connection are similar to those which inspired ECOSOC Resolution No. 522 (XVII), Part H.

The assembly and recording of monitoring information and the issue of periodical summaries continues. Requests for monitoring information relating to frequencies to be brought into use in accordance with plans for the Aeronautical Mobile and Maritime Mobile Services resulted, as in 1953, in the supply of a considerable volume of data which proved to be of great value in connection with the implementation of the plans. Although the monitoring information is being supplied in increased quantities, there is still a serious lack of data from certain areas of the world.

The conclusion to be drawn from the events of the year is that although much still remains to be done before the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations is finally implemented, further important progress has been made towards that goal, through the progressive implementation of plans and the continuing movement of other assignments into their appropriate bands.

## 5. ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES (C.C.I.s)

The three technical bodies of the Union, known as International Consultative Committees (International Telegraph Consultative Committee—C.C.I.T.—International Telephone Consultative Committee—C.C.I.F.—and International Radio Consultative Committee—C.C.I.R.) continued, in 1954, within their Study Groups, their work in connection with the improvement and standardization of telecommunication equipment and progress in tariffs. This year was especially important for the C.C.I.F., which also held its triennial Plenary Assembly.

### a) *International Telegraph Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.)* *C.C.I.T. Study Group activities*

The joint C.C.I.T.—C.C.I.R. Study Group on facsimile was set up. It has chiefly been studying large-size facsimile transmission—the transmission, for example, of weather charts.

Study was begun of a switched European telegraph network connecting the main towns in Europe, thus eliminating re-transmission of traffic exchanged between these towns. The first statistics have been assembled for this purpose.

Preparatory work has been done on assembling the various service codes into a single code.

Many studies are in progress for a revision of the principles governing the charging of telegrams, but Administrations do not seem prepared to embark on any far-reaching schemes for revising the present charging system, which is based on the counting of words. However, the rates for the lease of telegraph circuits for the transmission of transit telegrams, which are now based on the number of words passed over those circuits, are emphatically criticized by certain Administrations, which urge that the circuits leased to an Administration by another Administration should not be leased at a higher rate than that accorded to private lessees.

A study was made of the consequences arising from the growth of telex, which is steadily accelerating, and the extension of the lease of telegraph circuits to private users. Numerous measures with a view to improving these services were recommended to Administrations, which will be able to apply them without awaiting the C.C.I.T. Plenary Assembly in 1956.

Two Study Groups held meetings in 1954: Study Group XI (telex), under its Chairman Mr. Perry (Netherlands), which met in Geneva from 30 June to 10 July, and the Telegraph Sub-Committee for the General Switching Programme, which met in Geneva on 10 and 11 September (Chairman: Mr. Bigi, Italy).

### *Documents*

In 1954, the specialized secretariat of the C.C.I.T. drew up the “Supplements to the Arnhem Documents”, which assemble such contributions received between the Plenary Assemblies of Brussels (1948) and Arnhem (1953) as are of permanent interest or of value for current studies (2 volumes, 756 pages, 70 diagrams, one edition in English, another in French).

The C.C.I.T. Secretariat has published the Periodical Maintenance Programme for 1955 for voice-frequency international telegraph channels, and a list of phototelegraph stations taking part in the international service.

### *Definitions and International Vocabulary*

To hasten the preparation of the International Telecommunication Vocabulary and of the List of Definitions, a Draft List of Essential Telegraph Terms, and a draft Telegraph Vocabulary, in English and French, were drawn up. These documents were then submitted to the C.C.I.T. Study Groups as a basis for their work, and at the end of 1955 the C.C.I.T. will be ready to represent telegraph interests in the Joint C.C.I.F.—C.C.I.R.—C.C.I.T. Committee for the International Telecommunication Vocabulary.

b) *International Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.F.)*

The International Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.F.) was exceedingly active in 1954. Its various Study Groups held numerous meetings to prepare the decisions taken by the XVIIth Plenary Assembly (Geneva), which met in October, 1954. Among those decisions, the following deserve special mention:

- The choice of an international signalling system for the international semi-automatic telephone service, and the drawing-up of a work programme for the general introduction in Europe of a new operating method, by which the operator in the international exchange of origin automatically (and with no delay) obtains a subscriber from a distant country, with as much ease as if he were a local subscriber.
- Extension of the network of major international telecommunication lines in Europe and the Mediterranean Basin to the countries of the Middle East and Southern Asia, and especially the laying of direct metallic circuits between Ankara and Ceylon, via Teheran, Kabul, Karachi, and the chief cities of India.
- Study of the characteristics of metallic circuits for the transmission of television and music programmes from one European country to another.
- Development of a new method for specifying the quality of a telephone transmission with a view to making long-distance international calls clearer and more life-like.
- A programme for fresh studies of the costs of international telephone calls or of international radio relay or television transmissions, in order to adjust rates and to give the public the benefits of recent technical developments which enable hundreds of simultaneous telephone calls to be passed over the same conductor simultaneously with radio relay or television transmissions.
- New recommendations for the coexistence (along the same route) of a telecommunication line and of a high-voltage power line of a modern "high-safety" type, bearing in mind the need to protect staff and telecommunication equipment, which latter uses but little power.

c) *International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.)*

The year 1954 was for the C.C.I.R. one of consolidation of the work done in the VIIth Plenary Assembly held in London in the Autumn of 1953. The documents of that Assembly were published in three volumes, in each of the English, French and Spanish languages.

Extensions of the C.C.I.R. propagation curves for frequencies below 300 kc/s, as required by C.C.I.R. Resolution No. 10, have been calculated by the Secretariat of the C.C.I.R., and the new completed curves have been supplied to the I.F.R.B.

A start was made on the heavy task of the calculation of the VHF propagation curves (some 1,700 in all) as required by C.C.I.R. Resolution No. 11. It is expected to have them ready for publication in the course of 1955.

Extensive studies on the difficult subject of prediction of solar index, which is needed in the preparation of ionospheric propagation predictions, have continued in the Secretariat, as requested in C.C.I.R. Recommendation No. 117.

The "Preparatory list of terms and definitions used by the C.C.I.R." which, under C.C.I.R. Recommendation No. 144, had to be issued to the "national correspondents and representatives", has been completed and distributed—in all it ran to 250 copies of each of 12 volumes. This is the first step in the production of the "Radiocommunication section of the I.T.U. vocabulary".

The field strength measurements in the 90 Mc/s range were continued, with the purpose of collecting sufficient data to establish reliable observational propagation curves and to draw con-

clusions on seasonal and meteorological influences on the propagation of metric radio waves. Apparatus for recording automatically the percentage of time that the field is between ten different levels has been developed and constructed in the C.C.I.R. Secretariat. The apparatus also photographs the counters automatically at predetermined intervals and thus reduces to a minimum the time taken to work out the results as well as making it possible to obtain fully useful results in the off-duty hours and days of an operator.

Work on the studies and problems which face the Study Groups in preparation for the VIIIth Plenary to be held in Warsaw in 1956 (the exact dates of which—August 23rd to September 27th—were agreed with the Polish Administration during the year) has been initiated and is going forward.

A meeting of Study Group IX was arranged at the request of its Chairman and took place in Geneva from September 10th to 22nd, 1954. The rapid development of the technique of radio relay links, which is being pressed forward in a number of countries, made the meeting necessary if the C.C.I.R. was not to be too late in taking effective action in guiding future studies. The Study Group proposed three new questions for study, which, in the absence of approval by a Plenary Assembly, were submitted by the Director to Administrations of Members and Associate Members of the I.T.U. by post. Approval by more than the necessary twelve was obtained and these questions have become officially C.C.I.R. questions. (They are Nos. 113 (IX) "Procedure for international connection between radio relay systems with different characteristics", 114 (IX) "Frequency tolerances for transmitters used in wide band radio relay systems operating at frequencies above about 30 Mc/s" and 115 (IX) "Methods for the computation of intermodulation noise due to non-linearity in radio relay systems"). The group also reached preliminary conclusions on many points of detail, e.g. on preferred characteristics for wide band systems which should ultimately render standardization possible, thus helping forward its work and making it easier to formulate definite recommendations for approval by the VIIIth Plenary Assembly.

The results of the meeting of this Study Group may be said, without exaggeration, to have laid solid foundations on which future international wide band radio relay systems can be built up. They were available in time for presentation to the C.C.I.F. Study Groups concerned, which needed the results for their work, immediately before the XVIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.F.

During the recent meetings of the C.C.I.F. Committee for the General Switching Programme (Geneva, September/October 1954) the C.C.I.R. was, for the first time, represented by a sub-committee as prescribed by Administrative Council Resolution No. 292.

Before the end of the year arrangements had been made for Study Groups I and XI to meet in March 1955 to consider a number of questions, the study of which is urgent and which was not being sufficiently advanced by correspondence alone. Study Group I (Transmitters) is arranging to demonstrate "bandwidth" measuring apparatus which is essential in solving Study Programme No. 40 (Methods of measuring emitted spectra in actual traffic), answers to which are awaited both by C.C.I.R. Study Group III and by the I.F.R.B. Study Group XI (Television), among other problems, the solution of which is made urgent by the very rapid development of television all over the world, will deal with standards for colour television.

During 1954 no important changes in the staff or organization of the C.C.I.R. Secretariat took place. In addition to the normal day to day work of the Secretariat, the Director and Vice-Director attended the meetings of the Administrative Council, the meetings of the Coordination Committee and spent an increasing amount of time on work connected with United Nations Technical Assistance. During the year, the Director attended the I.R.E. Convention on global communications in Washington and visited a number of laboratories and research establishments in the U.S.A. While in North America he met officials of the Communication Division of I.C.A.O. in Montreal in order to secure collaboration between I.C.A.O. and the C.C.I.R., primarily on the subject of the organization of the radiocommunication side of air/sea rescue service in emergencies. The C.C.I.R. was also represented at the Plenary Assembly of the U.R.S.I., at the meetings of the Technical Committees of the I.B.O. and the E.B.U., and at the International Sound Recording Congress in Paris.

## 6. PARTICIPATION BY THE UNION IN THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

During 1954, the Union continued to take an active part in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance jointly carried on by the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The part played by the Union was relatively small, but proved its efficacy. The special procedures it has applied from the outset in this field proved very satisfactory in practice. Thus, cooperation between the Union and the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration (U.N.T.A.A.) is proving very economical, and the Union's methods of drawing up programmes and recruiting experts have shown themselves to be both economical and effective. Thus, at exceedingly slight cost, the Union helps to ensure that the Technical Assistance funds designed to improve telecommunication in the countries which most need it are used to the best advantage.

The I.T.U. Technical Assistance programme for 1954, as adopted by the Technical Assistance Board (T.A.B.)—see Annex 6 hereinafter—made provision for the despatch of experts to nine countries and the grant of eleven scholarships or fellowships, at a total cost of 188,550 United States dollars. In fact, fourteen experts were sent in 1954 under I.T.U. auspices to seven countries, and twelve scholars or fellows completed or began their study periods. The tables in Annex 6 show how the experts and award-holders were apportioned.

In order to ensure effective liaison with the bodies responsible for management of the Expanded Programme, the I.T.U. was represented at most of the meetings at which questions of direct concern to it were discussed, or when problems of general organization were tackled. For instance, a representative of the I.T.U. attended the meetings of the Technical Assistance Board in New York (28th meeting, March, 1954, and 31st meeting, December, 1954) and at Geneva (29th meeting, May 1954, and 30th meeting, July, 1954).

Special attention was given to the new procedure laid down by the Economic and Social Council at its XVIIIth session for apportionment, between the organizations taking part in the Expanded Programme, of the funds available for financing the Programme as a whole. The I.T.U. followed with keen interest the discussions of the ECOSOC Technical Assistance Committee (T.A.C.), and the necessary action was taken, in perfect harmony with the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, for the funds required to finance telecommunication Technical Assistance to be duly earmarked.

The new procedure, which will be applied from 1 January, 1956, will abandon the system whereby funds are apportioned between organizations in accordance with a fixed percentage and will replace it by an apportionment based on their technical assistance programmes, as approved by the T.A.C. Henceforward the participating organizations will prepare their programmes on the basis of requirements assessed at the national level and coordinated by the T.A.B. resident representatives in the applicant countries. This programme will be submitted to the T.A.B., which will submit to the T.A.C. a general programme comprising all the proposals made by the participating organizations within the framework of a preliminary budget based on the contributions pledged by the donating countries. However, in order to maintain the previous balance between the programmes of the various organizations, it is laid down that the T.A.C. may not grant an organization funds less than 85% of the amount allocated to it for the current financial year.

The new method of apportioning funds, together with the experience acquired by the I.T.U. since telecommunication Technical Assistance was first applied, in 1952, have led the Secretary-General to propose to U.N.T.A.A. that the provisional Agreement signed in 1952 should be revised. This proposal for revision was considered by the Administrative Council at its 1954 session and the Council authorized the Secretary-General to undertake such revision if it were necessary. The discussions on this point with U.N.T.A.A. were exceedingly friendly. The main changes relate to the financing of the I.T.U. programme in 1955 (year of transition from one system to the other) and, from 1956, the development of certain procedures in connection with the recruitment

of experts, their guidance and supervision, methods of granting awards, and the drawing-up of annual programmes. The new agreement came into force on 1 January, 1955.

\* \* \*

The following is a succinct analysis of the missions performed by experts in 1954. It would be interesting to provide, in addition, an account of the real and lasting effects of Technical Assistance in the various recipient countries, but this will only be possible with the lapse of time. ECOSOC and the various organisations, incidentally, are considering this matter, and as from next year fairly accurate assessments for certain countries will probably be available.

#### *Saudi Arabia*

Mr. E. P. Sanders (New Zealand) remained in Saudi Arabia from 15 November 1953 to 6 August 1954. He advised the Government of this country on all the technical aspects of telecommunication, and in particular on problems of telephone communications (exchanges and carrier circuits). His attention was drawn to the need for improving the system of telecommunication management, and for creating a nucleus of technical staff capable of maintaining and operating the modern equipment already ordered by the Government. The expert's mission was basically a study of Saudi Arabian requirements in the field of telecommunication Technical Assistance. The I.T.U. strongly supports the recommendations made by the expert and has asked that the Technical Assistance Administration make provision for the necessary funds, in order that two of the experts proposed by Mr. Sanders be despatched in 1955, to continue the work begun.

#### *Ethiopia*

The creation of a Telecommunications Institute at Addis Ababa began in 1954, with the assistance of Mr. Spälti (Switzerland), Mr. Wharton and Mr. Eldridge (Canada). The difficulties anticipated were in good measure overcome, and, at the end of the year, 74 pupils were following the courses given by the three Technical Assistance experts, and by locally-recruited national or foreign instructors. Pupils are divided into five groups: senior technical staff, senior administrative staff, radio engineers, radio operators, and telephone fitters. The action begun must be carried on, and hence these three expert missions will be continued in 1955. Specialized training equipment has also been provided and debited to Technical Assistance.

#### *Iran*

Mr. R. Mouret and Mr. A. Viallat (France), on mission in Iran since 1953, have continued advising the Government on methods of operating and maintaining the Iranian telegraph and telephone networks. They took part in the installation and bringing into service of the new equipment acquired by the Government. Their assistance was requested in drawing up the new contract between the Government and the Company operating the local telephone networks. The absence of well-qualified maintenance staff led the two experts to propose the introduction, under their supervision, of special courses for linesmen and for operators of modern telegraph equipment. These two very successful missions will be continued in 1955.

#### *Jordan*

Mr. E. Duncan-Smith (United Kingdom), on mission in Jordan since August, 1953, has advised the Government of that country on the development of its radiocommunications. After

taking an active part in improving the existing broadcasting plant, he studied a network of radio relay links, and he helped in setting up international radiotelephone circuits. He is expected to continue his mission in 1955.

Mr. M. Ibrahim (Egypt), on mission since July, 1953, devotes his energies to improving the telephone network of Jordan. He helped to draw up specifications for new equipment and made numerous line measurements, as a result of which he proposed certain changes necessary for the efficient operation of the telephone circuits. His mission will be prolonged into 1955.

### *Lebanon*

Two Swiss experts, Mr. E. Metzler and Mr. F. Zuber, went to Lebanon to draw up plans for a Lebanese broadcasting centre (transmitters and studios). They have drawn up specifications to this end and will go back in 1955 to examine the tenders received and to advise the Government thereon.

### *Malaya*

Mr. A. Edwards (United Kingdom) was on mission in Malaya from February to June, 1954, and devoted his energies to training operational and maintenance staff for the radio relay link telephone plant recently introduced in this country. His mission coincided with study periods spent in the United Kingdom by their award-holders, who will be able to continue the training of the staff in accordance with the instructions left by the expert. This mission will be completed in 1955 by the despatch of a carrier circuit specialist, who will continue to train the national staff.

### *Pakistan*

A radio expert, Mr. S. Quijano-Caballero (Colombia), has been in Pakistan since April, 1952. Plans have been made for four major radio centres serving the whole of Pakistan, to provide internal and international communications. The equipment of two Pakistani coast stations has been modernized. The expert has also devoted attention to the training of the technical staff; special recommendations have been made in this connection.

The long-distance telecommunication network has been carefully studied by Mr. L. Guibert (France), who in February, 1954, finished a mission begun at the end of 1952. Mr. Guibert has drawn up a list of future requirements on the basis of the data he has been able to assemble. He has made recommendations to the Government on the systematic study of future requirements and has also submitted suggestions for the extension of the existing system.

Mr. Phillips (United Kingdom) returned to Pakistan for three months in 1954 to draw conclusions from a statistical survey carried out according to his instructions by the staff of the telecommunication Administration. A model plan has been drawn up for the extension of the network of one of the Karachi exchanges. The experience acquired has led the expert to propose to the Government the creation, in accordance with a predetermined plan, of a line information and statistics service.

Under the 1955 programme, Mr. Quijano is to stay another six months in Pakistan, and an expert will be recruited to carry on and finish Mr. Guibert's mission. Negotiations are under way to enable Mr. Phillips, too, to resume his mission in 1955.

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## VI. RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### United Nations

Relations with the United Nations are continuing in the closest spirit of collaboration and have given highly satisfactory results.

In the first place, the two organizations are still exchanging full documentary material on their respective activities, and, thanks to a mechanism now working really smoothly, no untoward amount of work results therefrom, at least for the I.T.U.

Whenever possible, the Union was represented at United Nations Conferences and meetings at which questions that might concern it were discussed. But it should be noted that during 1954, as an outcome of the most stringent economy, representation of the Union was on a very limited scale. However, cooperation between the two organizations does not seem to have been much less effective for that reason. True, by close study of the documents and correspondence exchanged between the secretariats of the two organizations, it is very often possible to avoid the need for representation (always costly and time-absorbing) at conferences. The officials of the United Nations have always displayed much understanding and have made every effort to help the I.T.U. to reduce its representation to a minimum.

In Annex 5 hereinafter will be found a list of the United Nations conferences and meetings at which the Union has been represented, and a list of invitations it was obliged to decline during 1954.

The major questions of common interest dealt with during the year are briefly mentioned hereinafter.

Reference will be made below to certain resolutions of the General Assembly (IXth Session) and of ECOSOC (XVIIth and XVIIIth Sessions) of special interest for the I.T.U.

### *Freedom of Information*

The telecommunication aspects of the question of Freedom of Information constituted an important preoccupation of the I.T.U. in 1954. Following the study of the Report of Mr. Salvador P. López, which was referred to in the Report of the Union for 1953, the Economic and Social Council adopted a series of Resolutions under the No. 522 (XVII). Four of these, namely the Resolutions A, B, G and H were of direct interest to the Union. They were fully discussed at the Ninth Session of the Administrative Council and the Council adopted Resolution No. 297 which conveyed specific directions to the Secretary-General in respect of each of them. The ECOSOC Resolutions B and G called for consultation of the Members of the Union and, for their guidance in furnishing their replies, the complete documentation of the Ninth Session of the Administrative Council, devoted to Freedom of Information was circulated to them.

In response to ECOSOC Resolution B, Members were asked to furnish information on any action which they had taken in pursuance of Recommendation No. 2 of the Buenos Aires Conference regarding the "Unrestricted Transmission of News". By the date when the required report was transmitted to the United Nations, 54 Members and 2 Associate Members had furnished information. The replies did not readily lend themselves to grouping and they were reproduced verbatim in the report furnished by the I.T.U. but it may be stated that all the Members and Associate Members which responded to the invitation to furnish information affirmed their support of the Recommendation adopted by the Buenos Aires Conference. UNESCO also commended the

Recommendation of the Buenos Aires Conference to the attention of its Member States and the replies which certain of these States communicated to UNESCO were also included in the I.T.U. Report to the United Nations.

Under Resolution G, the I.T.U. and UNESCO were asked to prepare a "joint study of the problems of transmitting press messages including that of disparities and anomalies in press rates, with the object of formulating and helping promote remedial measures which might be submitted for consideration at the next International Telephone and Telegraph Conference". The General Secretariat of the I.T.U. records the component factors of rates for press telegrams expressed in gold francs but is not normally acquainted with the actual rates collected from senders in local currency. It is, of course, the rates actually charged in local currency which are of direct interest to the press and a very comprehensive questionnaire destined to obtain detailed information on rates and facilities (particularly those established by special arrangements) was sent to Members of the Union. By the time when the joint study by the I.T.U. and UNESCO was transmitted to the United Nations, no less than 72 Members and Associate Members of the Union had furnished information. The collaboration between the I.T.U. and UNESCO in the preparation of this joint study is outlined below under the heading "Relations with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization".

In response to ECOSOC Resolution H, which deals with international broadcasting, reference is made, in the section of the present Report devoted to the activities of the I.F.R.B., to what has been and is being done towards the realization of economy in the use of frequencies and to the elimination of wasteful competition and duplication.

*Resolutions of the IXth Session of the General Assembly and the XVIIth and XVIIIth Sessions of the Economic and Social Council*

As mentioned in the Report for 1953, it is the practice of the United Nations to draw the attention of the Secretary-General to any resolutions of the General Assembly or of the Economic and Social Council which might call for action by the Union. The resolutions of interest to the Union adopted by the IXth Session of the General Assembly and by the XVIIth and XVIIIth Sessions of the Economic and Social Council which are not dealt with separately, in the present Report, under the various subject headings, are mentioned below with comments.

*General Assembly (IXth Session)*

*No. 833 (IX) Draft international covenants concerning Human Rights*

This resolution invited the specialized agencies to acquaint the United Nations with any comments which they had to offer on these covenants. The Secretary-General replied that the I.T.U., as a specialized agency, had no observations to offer.

*No. 884 (IX) Coordination, on the administrative and budgetary level, of the action of the United Nations with that of the specialized agencies.*

This resolution is being closely studied by the I.T.U. The matter has been referred to the Council for consideration at its Tenth Session.

*Economic and Social Council (XVIIth and XVIIIth Sessions)*

*528 (XVII) Form of reports of specialized agencies*

The Administrative Council of the Union was guided by this resolution in drawing up the report for the year 1953.

*540 (XVIII) Report by the International Telecommunication Union*

This resolution noted with appreciation the reports by the Union for the years 1952 and 1953.

*542 (XVIII) Technical Assistance*

The I.T.U. has endeavoured to give its full effort to this important resolution, in the framework of its participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

*553 (XVIII) Coordination of the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies*

This resolution expressed satisfaction with progress made and urged continued efforts with special emphasis on the concentration of efforts in the light of the United Nations priority programmes established by ECOSOC. There is nothing significant to add to the statement made under the heading "Concentration of effort and resources" in the I.T.U. Report for 1953.

This resolution is nevertheless being referred to the I.T.U. Administrative Council at its Tenth Session.

*556 (XVIII) United Nations regional cartographic conference for Asia and the Far East*

The resolution relates to a conference held early in 1955. The Secretary-General indicated aspects of the work of the conference which might be of interest to the Union, particularly the I.F.R.B., and asked to be acquainted with the results.

*Relations with the International Civil Aviation Organization (I.C.A.O.)*

During the year 1954 there was again very close collaboration with I.C.A.O. in study of the problem of the use of the aeronautical telecommunication network for certain traffic of the air transport companies. An outline of the problem was contained in the Report for 1953. The Resolution No. 284 adopted by the Administrative Council of the Union at its Eighth Session in 1953 envisaged the possibility of the preparation of a first draft provisional agreement between the two specialized agencies with a view to a settlement of this very complex matter.

The Fifth Session of the Communications Division of I.C.A.O. held in Montreal in March 1954 provided an opportunity for a very full discussion of the problem and a representative of the I.T.U. attended as an observer. A great deal of additional information bearing on the subject was collected and a first draft provisional agreement was prepared by the Communications Division.

This draft was very carefully examined by the Administrative Council of the Union at its Ninth Session in 1954. Dr. Warner, the President of the Council of I.C.A.O., was present and he replied very fully to a considerable number of questions addressed to him by Members of the I.T.U. Council. The Council considered however "that in view of the complexity of the issues and the diversity of the interests involved, as gathered from the replies of different countries and from discussion in the Administrative Council, it would be desirable to consult the Members of the Union before coming to a conclusion on the draft agreement". This decision of the I.T.U. Council was embodied in its Resolution No. 299, which again stressed the need for coordination of views of telecommunication and civil aviation authorities at the national level and expressed deep appreciation of the valuable assistance furnished by Dr. Warner.

In accordance with the Resolution No. 299, the draft agreement with full supporting documentation was transmitted by the Secretary-General of the Union to Members and Associate Members for their comments. The Council of I.C.A.O. also decided to consult the Member States of that organization.

A report on the results of the consultation of Members and Associate Members will be presented to the Tenth Session of the Administrative Council of the Union in 1955. While it is not yet possible to foresee the solution of the problem it can be affirmed that the patient efforts of the year 1954 have marked an appreciable step forward. In this connection it is opportune to recall a remark by Dr. Warner at the Ninth Session of the Council: "The procedure would be lengthy, but if a really satisfactory result were obtained the time would have been well spent".

It should also be noted that the International Frequency Registration Board of the I.T.U. closely cooperates with I.C.A.O. for all questions relative to the assignment of frequencies to aeronautical stations. This cooperation was especially active during 1954, when the work of clearing the frequency bands reserved for civil aviation went forward with a view to implementation of the assignment plans themselves, studied jointly by the two organizations.

Lastly, the International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.) continued, with I.C.A.O., the study of the technical aspects of life-saving in case of disaster at sea or in the air.

#### *Relations with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)*

Resolution No. 522 (XVII) G of the Economic and Social Council, already referred to in this Report under the heading of Freedom of Information, called upon the I.T.U. and UNESCO to prepare "a joint study of the problems of transmitting press messages including that of disparities and anomalies in press rates, with the object of formulating and helping promote remedial measures which might be submitted for consideration at the next International Telephone and Telegraph Conference" UNESCO was represented at the Ninth Session of the Administrative Council when this resolution was discussed and an offer of UNESCO to assemble and analyse factual information to be sought by the I.T.U. was gratefully accepted by the Council.

The work of preparing the joint study involved very close collaboration between officials of the two specialized agencies over a period of many months. This collaboration was undoubtedly profitable for both agencies not only because it strengthened still further the cordial relations already existing but because it enabled the secretariats to obtain a closer insight into each other's problems.

#### *Relations with the World Meteorological Organization (W.M.O.)*

These relations, as in the past, are both close and effective. Their purpose, more especially, is to harmonize the weather data published in the documents of the two organizations. Further, the International Radio Consultative Committee of the I.T.U. (C.C.I.R.) pursued with the W.M.O. the study of scientific questions of common interest to telecommunications and to meteorology.

#### *Relations with the World Health Organization (W.H.O.)*

The General Secretariat regularly exchanges information with the World Health Organization, International Quarantine Section, as regards the radio transmission of epidemiological bulletins. This information facilitates the keeping up-to-date of the data published in this connection by both organizations.

#### *Joint Committee of the International Labour Organisation and of the World Health Organization on the Hygiene of Seafarers*

The General Secretariat was represented, as an observer, at the 2nd Session of the above committee.

The agenda item of concern to the I.T.U. was related to calls by radio for medical assistance for ships at sea.

The Committee took the view that the existing facilities for transmission of medical advice by radio to ships at sea was adequate, and that, in general, satisfactory medical advice could be obtained in all the sea areas of the world. Some recommendations were made to improve the existing facilities, but more from the medical than from the radio point of view.

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## VII. PREMISES FOR THE UNION IN GENEVA

The Union still has its offices in three separate buildings. Generally speaking, conditions leave a good deal to be desired, both as regards the working conditions of officials and the operation and general supervision of departments. The Administrative Council once more considered this matter at its 1954 session. It had been informed of an offer by the State of Geneva to erect a building designed to accommodate all offices of the Union in the immediate neighbourhood of the Palais Wilson. But, while the question was being examined the Council was advised by the Director of the United Nations European Office that the Secretary-General of the United Nations was prepared to propose to the General Assembly that the Union be assisted in removing to premises to be erected in the precincts of the Palais des Nations, subject to an agreement between the two organizations for financing the scheme and for the use of common services, for the sake of economy.

Hence the Council decided to instruct the Secretary-General to make joint studies, with the Genevese authorities on the one hand, and with the United Nations, Geneva, on the other, on the possibilities of erecting a building to accommodate the offices of the I.T.U.

In this fashion the Council hoped that at its 1955 session it would be able to make a choice between the proposal made by the Genevese authorities and that made by the competent authorities of the United Nations.

Accordingly, the Secretary-General of the United Nations submitted this matter, at the end of 1954, to the General Assembly, which agreed in principle to consider, at its 1955 session, the possibility of granting the necessary credits to finance, in conditions to be agreed upon with the I.T.U., the erection of premises within the precincts of the Palais des Nations, to house the offices of the Union.

Studies were very actively carried on in cooperation with the Director of the United Nations European Office, and at its 1955 session, the Administrative Council will have all the data required to evaluate the United Nations offer.

At the same time, the Secretary-General approached the authorities of the State of Geneva with a view to obtaining an offer for submission to the Council conjointly with that of the United Nations.

It should be noted that the World Meteorological Organization is in this respect in a situation in every way comparable to that of the I.T.U. It is also seeking premises, either in buildings to be erected within the precincts of the Palais des Nations, or in a building to be put up by the State of Geneva. The parallel studies going on in the I.T.U. and W.M.O. will of course be pursued in close cooperation between the two organizations, the more so in view of the possibility that both might be housed under the same roof.

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ANNEX 1

**Position of countries in relation to the Acts of Buenos Aires (1952)  
and the Regulations annexed thereto**

(as on 15 March 1955)

The following list includes the countries enumerated in Annexes 1 and 2 to the Buenos Aires Convention, and shows the ratifications and accessions recorded by the General Secretariat up to 31 December, 1954. A territory and a group of territories admitted to Associate Membership under the Atlantic City Convention, and a group of territories admitted to Associate Membership under the Buenos Aires Convention, are also mentioned.

Of the Buenos Aires Acts, only the Convention has to be ratified. However, certain countries having thought fit to ratify or give express approval to the Protocols annexed to the Convention, such ratifications or declarations of approval are mentioned hereinafter in the form of notes.

The letter S means that the Convention was signed. The letter A means an accession to the Convention or approval of the Regulations.

The countries preceded by an asterisk are Members of the United Nations.

Country or group of territories	Class of contribution  No. of units	Plenipotentiary Conference of Buenos Aires (1952)				Radio Conference of Atlantic City (1947)			Paris Conference (1949)			
		Convention		Final Protocol	Additional Protocols	Radio Regulations	Additional Radio Regulations	Additional Protocol	Telegraph Regulations	Telephone Regulations		
			Date on which the instrument of ratification or accession was deposited with the General Secretariat									
MEMBERS: 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
*Afghanistan <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	1	S		S	S	—	—	—	S		S	
Albania (People's Republic of) <sup>1)</sup>	½	S		S	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	A
*Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of) <sup>1)</sup> .	1	S		S	S	S	S	—	—		—	
*Argentine Republic. . . . .	25	S	<sup>14)</sup>	S	S	S	S	—	—	A	—	
*Australia (Commonwealth of) <sup>1)</sup>	20	S	22. III. 1954 <sup>16)</sup>	S	S	S	S	—	S	A	S	A
Austria <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	½	S		S	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	A
*Belgium <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	8	S		S	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	A
*Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	3	S		S	S	S	S	S	S		S	
*Burma . . . . .	3					S	S	—	—	A	—	A
*Bolivia . . . . .	3	S		S	S	—	—	—	—		—	
*Brazil . . . . .	25	S		S	S	S	S	—	—		—	
Bulgaria (People's Republic of) <sup>1)</sup>	1	S		S	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	A
Cambodia (Kingdom of) <sup>1)</sup> . .	1	S		S	S	—	—	—	—		—	
*Canada <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	20	S	23. VI. 1954 <sup>19)</sup>	S	S	S	—	—	S	A	—	
Ceylon . . . . .	1	S	29. XII. 1953	S	S	—	—	—	S	A	S	A
*Chile . . . . .	3	S		S	S	S	S	—	S		S	
*China <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	15	S	3. II. 1955	S	S	S	S	—	S	A	S	A
Vatican City State . . . . .	½	S		S	S	S	S	S	S		S	
*Colombia (Republic of) <sup>1)</sup> . . .	3	S		S	S	S	S	—	—		—	



Country or group of territories	Class of contribution No. of units	Plenipotentiary Conference of Buenos Aires (1952)				Radio Conference of Atlantic City (1947)			Paris Conference (1949)			
		Convention		Final Protocol	Additional Protocols	Radio Regulations	Additional Radio Regulations	Additional Protocol	Telegraph Regulations	Telephone Regulations		
			Date on which the instrument of ratification or accession was deposited with the General Secretariat									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Territories under Mandate or Trusteeship of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and North. Ireland <sup>10)11)</sup>	8	A	16. XI. 1953 <sup>9)</sup>	—	—	S	S	—	—	A	—	
Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	2	S		S	S	S	S	—	S		S	
Korea (Republic of) . . . . .	1	S	28. XII. 1954 <sup>9)</sup>	S	S	—	—	—	—		—	
*Costa Rica <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	3	S		S	S	—	—	—	—		—	
*Cuba <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	2	S	19. V. 1954 <sup>9) 18)</sup>	S	S	S	S	—	—		—	
*Denmark . . . . .	5	S	30. X. 1953	S	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	A
*Dominican Republic . . . . .	3	S	27. VII. 1954 <sup>20)</sup>	S	S	S	S	—	S	A	S	
*Egypt <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	5	S	7. XII. 1954	S	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	A
*El Salvador (Republic of) . . . . .	3	A	6. I. 1954	—	—	S	S	—	—	A	—	
*Ecuador . . . . .	1					S	—	—	—		—	
Spain . . . . .	3	S		S	S							
*United States of America <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	30	S		S	S	S	—	—	S	A	—	
*Ethiopia . . . . .	1	S	3. XI. 1954	S	S	S	S	—	S		S	
Finland . . . . .	3	S	8. XII. 1953 <sup>9)</sup>	S	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	A
*France <sup>1) 23)</sup> . . . . .	30	S	19. VIII. 1954	S	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	A
*Greece <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	3	S		S	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	A
*Guatemala <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	1	S		S	S	S	S	—	—		—	
*Haiti (Republic of) . . . . .	1					S	S	—	—	A	—	
*Honduras (Republic of) . . . . .	2					S	S	—	S		S	
Hungarian People's Republic <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	1	S		S	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	A
*India (Republic of) <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	20	S		S	S	S	S	—	S	A	S	A
*Indonesia (Republic of) <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	10	S		S	S	S	S	—	S	A	S	A
*Iran <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	1	S		S	S	S	S	—	S		S	
*Iraq <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	1	S		S	S	S	S	—	—		—	
Ireland . . . . .	3	S	14. VII. 1954	S	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	A
*Iceland . . . . .	½	S	15. X. 1953 <sup>9)</sup>	S	S	S	S	S	—		—	
*Israel (State of) <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	1	S	10. VI. 1954	S	S	—	—	—	S		S	
Italy <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	20	S	10. VI. 1954 <sup>9)</sup>	S	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	A
Japan <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	25	S	30. X. 1953	S	S	—	—	—	—	A	—	
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of) <sup>1)</sup>	1	S		S	S	—	—	—	—	A	—	A

[illegible]

Country or group of territories	Class of contribution No. of units	Plenipotentiary Conference of Buenos Aires (1952)				Radio Conference of Atlantic City (1947)			Paris Conference (1949)			
		Convention		Final Protocol	Additional Protocols	Radio Regulations	Additional Radio Regulations	Additional Protocol	Telegraph Regulations	Telephone Regulations		
			Date on which the instrument of ratification or accession was deposited with the General Secretariat									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
*Syrian Republic <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	1	S		S	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	A
*Czechoslovakia <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	8	S		S	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	A
Territories of the United States of America <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	25	<sup>2)</sup>		<sup>2)</sup>	<sup>2)</sup>	S	—	—	—	A	—	
Oversea Territories of the French Republic and Territories administered as such <sup>1)</sup> <sup>24)</sup> <sup>25)</sup>	20	S	19. VIII. 1954	S	S	S	S	—	S	A	S	A
*Thailand . . . . .	5	S		S	S	S	S	—	S		S	
*Turkey <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	5	S		S	S	S	S	S	S		S	
*Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa <sup>1)</sup>	13	S	29. III. 1954 <sup>17)</sup>	S	S	S	S	—	S	A	S	A
*Union of Soviet Socialist Republics <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	30	S		S	S	S	S	S	S	A	S	A
*Uruguay (Oriental Republic of) .	3	S		S	S	S	—	—	S		S	
*Venezuela (Republic of) <sup>8)</sup> . .	10	S		S	S	S	—	—	S		S	
Viet-Nam (State of) <sup>1)</sup> . . . .	1	S		S	S	—	—	—	—		—	
*Yemen <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	1											
Zone of Spanish Protectorate in Morocco and Spanish Possessions <sup>21)</sup> . . . . .	1	S		S	S	—	—	—	—		—	
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS:												
British West Africa <sup>4)</sup> . . . . .	½	A	29. XII. 1953 <sup>9)</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British East Africa <sup>5)</sup> . . . . .	½	<sup>3)</sup>	23. XII. 1953 <sup>9)</sup>	<sup>3)</sup>	<sup>3)</sup>	—	—	—	—		—	
Bermuda-British Caribbean Group <sup>27)</sup> . . . . .	½					—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaya-British Borneo Group <sup>6)</sup> . . . . .	½		<sup>13)</sup>			—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration	½					—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>1)</sup> See the statement or statements appearing in the Final Protocol annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention of Buenos Aires (1952).

<sup>2)</sup> For the Territories of the United States of America, see Final Protocol X.

<sup>3)</sup> For British East Africa, see Final Protocol XXVI.

<sup>4)</sup> Comprising the following territories:

Gambia (Colony and Protectorate),  
Gold Coast:

Colony  
Ashanti  
Northern Territories

Togoland (Under United Kingdom Trusteeship),  
Nigeria:

Colony  
Protectorate  
Cameroons (Under United Kingdom Trusteeship),  
Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate).

<sup>5)</sup> Comprising the following territories:  
Kenya (Colony and Protectorate),

Tanganyika (Territory under United Kingdom Trusteeship),  
Uganda (Protectorate).

<sup>6)</sup> Comprising the following territories:

Brunei (Protected State),  
Federation of Malaya:

Malacca (British Settlements)  
Penang (British Settlements)  
Johore (Protected State)  
Kedah (Protected State)  
Kelantan (Protected State)  
Negri Sembilan (Protected State)  
Pahang (Protected State)  
Perlis (Protected State)  
Selangor (Protected State)  
Trengganu (Protected State),  
North Borneo (including Labuan),  
Sarawak,

Singapore [including Christmas and Cocos (Keeling) Islands].

<sup>7)</sup> Formerly: Portuguese Oversea Territories.

<sup>8)</sup> Formerly: United States of Venezuela.

<sup>9)</sup> The instrument also covers the Protocols annexed to the Convention.

<sup>10)</sup> The following territories are listed in the instrument of accession:

Aden (Colony and Protectorate)  
Bahamas  
Barbados  
Basutoland  
Bechuanaland Protectorate  
Bermuda  
British Guiana  
British Honduras  
Cyprus  
Falkland Islands (Colony and Dependencies including South Georgia, South Orkneys, South Shetlands, South Sandwich Islands and Graham Land)  
Fiji (including Pitcairn Island)  
Tonga (Protected State)  
Gibraltar  
Hong Kong  
Jamaica (including Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands)  
Leeward Islands:  
  Antigua  
  Montserrat  
  St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla  
  Virgin Islands  
Malta  
Mauritius  
Northern Rhodesia (Protectorate)  
Nyasaland (Protectorate)  
St. Helena (including Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha)  
Seychelles  
Somaliland Protectorate  
Swaziland  
Trinidad and Tobago  
Western Pacific High Commission Territories:  
  British Solomon Islands Protectorate  
  Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony (including the Phoenix and Northern Line Islands groups)  
  The Southern Line Islands  
Windward Islands:  
  Dominica  
  Grenada  
  St. Lucia  
  St. Vincent  
  Zanzibar (Protectorate).

<sup>11)</sup> The following note from the Government of the United Kingdom accompanied the instrument of accession:

#### “ International Telecommunication Convention

Constitutional changes in Northern and Southern Rhodesia and in Nyasaland

Legislation has recently been enacted in the United Kingdom Parliament providing for the association of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in a federation to be known as the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The Federal Government formally came into existence in Salisbury on 3rd September, 1953, but the setting up of the Federal administration and the transfer of powers to it will extend over a period.

2. The constitution of the new Federation provides for the transfer from the three constituent Territorial Governments to the Federal Government of responsibility for those matters covered by the International Telecommunication Convention. Moreover, as from 30th October, 1953, the Federal Government has been the authority within the Federation responsible for the implementation of international obligations affecting the individual Territories. Accordingly, since the International Telecommunication Convention provides no method whereby accession can be effected on behalf of the Federation *eo nomine*, the United Kingdom Government proposes to regard:

- (i) its present accession to the International Telecommunication Convention on behalf of Southern Rhodesia, and
- (ii) its accession on behalf of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in the instrument deposited in respect of the Colonial Ensemble,

as constituting, without further formality, an accession on behalf of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.”

<sup>12)</sup> According to the instruments, the ratification also applies to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

<sup>13)</sup> By a communication dated 18 December 1953—registered with the General Secretariat on 23 December 1953—the British Embassy at Berne declared, on instructions from its Government, and in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 17 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Buenos Aires, 1952, that Her Majesty's Government's acceptance of that Convention applies to the group of territories known as “Malaya-British Borneo”.

<sup>14)</sup> According to a communication from the Administration of the Argentine Republic, received by the General Secretariat on 28 December 1953, that country will apply, as from 1 January 1954, the provisions of the following Acts signed at Buenos Aires on 22 December 1952:

A) International Telecommunication Convention and its six annexes;

B) Final Protocol;

C) Additional Protocols I to IV.

<sup>15)</sup> See also Notification No. 693, page 6.

<sup>16)</sup> The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia declares that this ratification of the said Convention applies to the Territories of Papua and Norfolk Island and to the Trust Territories of New Guinea and Nauru.

The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia in ratifying the said Convention makes the following reservations:

“The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia makes the reservation that it does not agree to be bound by the Telephone Regulations referred to in Article 12 of the said Convention.

“The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia further, in view of the fact that certain countries have reserved the right to accept or not to accept the provisions of Article 6 of the Convention, reserves the right to take such measures as may be necessary, where appropriate in conjunction with other Members of the Union, to ensure the proper functioning of the International Frequency Registration Board, should the reserving countries in the future not accept the provisions of Article 6 of the Convention.”

<sup>17)</sup> The instrument also covers the Final Protocol and the four Additional Protocols annexed to the Convention.

<sup>18)</sup> The President of the Republic of Cuba in ratifying the said Convention makes the following reservation:

“In view of the provisions of Article 12 of the Buenos Aires Convention and considering its stipulations therein, the Republic of Cuba hereby makes a formal reservation as regards its acceptance of the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations.”

<sup>19)</sup> The Convention has been ratified by the Government of Canada subject to the reservations expressed in the Final Protocol to the Convention.

<sup>20)</sup> The instrument also covers the Final Protocol, the Additional Protocols, the Resolutions, Recommendations and Opinion annexed to the Convention.

<sup>21)</sup> Formerly: Spanish Zone of Morocco and the totality of Spanish Possessions.

<sup>22)</sup> The instrument also covers the six Annexes, the Final Protocol and the Additional Protocols annexed to the Convention.

<sup>23)</sup> According to the instrument, the ratification also applies to Algeria.

<sup>24)</sup> According to the instrument, the ratification also applies to the Franco-British Condominium of the New Hebrides.

<sup>25)</sup> Comprising the following territories:

French Equatorial Africa (Gabon, Middle-Congo, Oubangui-Chari, Chad);

French West Africa (Senegal, French Sudan, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, Niger, Haute-Volta, Dahomey, Mauretania);

French Somaliland;

French Settlements in India (*see Notification No. 708, page 1*);

French Settlements in Oceania;

Madagascar and Dependencies;

New Caledonia and Dependencies;

Saint Pierre and Miquelon Islands;

Territories under French Trusteeship (Cameroon, Togo).

<sup>26)</sup> The instrument of ratification contains in addition:

1. The reservations shown in XX and XXIII of the Final Protocol of the said Convention.

2. The following statement:

“The Government of Pakistan have further decided that it is desirable, in ratifying the said Convention, to say that they expect that Pakistan's exceptional position as a new State will be given due and sympathetic consideration by the other Members of the Union, particularly so in the allotment of radio frequencies adequate for the services in Pakistan since Pakistan's ability to abide by the provisions of the Convention, relating to the International Frequency Registration Board referred to in Article 6 of the said Convention, must depend largely upon such allotment.”

<sup>27)</sup> Comprising the following territories:

The British Colonies of Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands ((Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla, and British Virgin Islands), Trinidad and Tobago, and Windward Islands (Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent).

<sup>28)</sup> By a note dated 16 February, 1955, and registered with the General Secretariat on 25 February, 1955, the British Embassy, at Berne, announces that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 17 of the Buenos Aires International Telecommunication Convention (1952), regard their acceptance as applying to the Anglo-French Condominium of the New Hebrides.

ANNEX 2  
BUDGETS FOR 1954 (REVISED) AND FOR 1955  
I. Summary of ordinary income and expenditure

INCOME	Swiss francs		EXPENDITURE <sup>1)</sup>	Swiss francs	
	1954	1955		1954	1955
Balance brought forward from 1953 . . . .	327,395		Administrative Council. . . . .	207,000	207,000
Withdrawal from the Reserve Account . .		216,210	General Secretariat . . . . .	2,488,800	2,485,500
Contributory shares:			I.F.R.B. . . . .	1,997,000	1,969,850
1954, 614 units at 8,810 Swiss francs a unit	5,409,340		C.C.I.F. . . . .	449,100	461,900
1955, 614 units at 8,800                   ,,       ,,		5,403,200	C.C.I.T. . . . .	94,570	93,600
Refund from Publications Budget <sup>2)</sup> . . . .	254,040	259,390	C.C.I.R. . . . .	472,500	533,750
Unforeseen . . . . .	3,225	1,000	Liquidation of bills in abeyance, with in-		
			terest <sup>4)</sup> . . . . .	49,300	48,200
Total ordinary income . . . . .	5,994,000	5,879,800	Subsidy to Publications Budget for docu-		
Withdrawal from the C.C.I.F. Reserve			ments published at a loss <sup>3)</sup> . . . . .	80,000	80,000
Fund <sup>2)</sup> . . . . .	20,000				
Interest . . . . .	200,000		Total ordinary expenditure . . .	5,838,270	5,879,800
			Expenses for C.C.I.F. Laboratory equip-		
			ment and fittings <sup>2)</sup> . . . . .	20,000	
			Reclassification of certain posts, credits		
			reserved under Resolution 279 . . . .	29,935	
			Interest . . . . .	75,000	
				5,963,205	5,879,800
			Payment to the Reserve Account . . . .	250,795	
	6,214,000	5,879,800		6,214,000	5,879,800
<i>N. B.:</i>					
Technical Assistance, United Nations con-			Technical Assistance, administrative ex-		
tributions . . . . .	64,200	64,200	penses . . . . .	64,200	64,200
Withdrawal from the C.C.I.F. Reserve			Expenses for C.C.I.F. Laboratory equip-		
Fund <sup>2)</sup> . . . . .		15,000	ment and fittings <sup>2)</sup> . . . . .		15,000

<sup>1)</sup> See Summary of ordinary expenses, pages 38 to 40.  
<sup>2)</sup> For laboratory fittings only.  
<sup>3)</sup> In accordance with the supplementary publications budget.  
<sup>4)</sup> In accordance with Buenos Aires Protocol III (1952).

# 1954 BUDGET (REVISED) AND BUDGET FOR 1955 (continued)

## II. Summary of extraordinary income and expenditure

	Budget Swiss francs	
	1954	1955
C.C.I.F. Study Groups and C.C.I.F. XVIIth Plenary Assembly, Geneva, 1954 . . . . .	120,000	40,000
C.C.I.T. Study Groups . . . . .	63,000	86,500
C.C.I.R. Study Groups . . . . .	75,000	104,000
Telegraph and Telephone Conference, Geneva, 1956 . . . . .	—	13,000 <sup>1)</sup>
Total extraordinary income and expenditure . . . . .	258,000	243,500

Extraordinary expenses are apportioned among participants in conferences and meetings in accordance with Article 13, paragraph 3, of the Buenos Aires Convention (1952) and Chapter 20 of the Buenos Aires General Regulations (1952).

## III. Supplementary Publications Budget

	Budget Swiss francs			
	1954 <sup>2)</sup>		1955 <sup>2)</sup>	
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
Total income . . . . .	1,516,060		1,312,281	
Total expenditure . . . . .		1,528,300		1,318,815
Excess expenditure to be withdrawn from the publications capital account	12,240		6,534	
	1,528,300	1,528,300	1,318,815	1,318,815

<sup>1)</sup> These expenses will be apportioned among participants in the Telegraph and Telephone Conference (Geneva, 1956) in accordance with Article 13, paragraph 3, of the Buenos Aires Convention (1952).

<sup>2)</sup> For detail, see pages 41 to 43.

**THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION**

**SUMMARY OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE**

Sub-heads	Swiss francs											
	General Secretariat		IFRB		CCIF		CCIT		CCIR		Totals	
	Budgets		Budgets		Budgets		Budgets		Budgets		Budgets	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL (travel, per diem allowances, insurance, overheads) . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	207,000	207,000
<b>1. STAFF:</b>												
.10 a) Salaries . . . . .	1,466,000	1,545,000	1,250,600	1,287,600	190,000	192,000	50,020	50,500	305,000	335,550	3,261,620	3,410,650
.10 b) Cost-of-living allowances . . . . .	40,000	51,000	27,800	28,150	3,650	4,700	850	950	6,500	8,650	78,800	93,450
.10 c) Cost-of-living allowance for retired staff . . . . .	11,000	12,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,000	12,000
.11 Insurance . . . . .	237,500	249,800	202,000	207,600	31,500	31,800	9,100	9,800	49,900	54,850	530,000	553,850
.12 Expatriation allowances . . . . .	31,000	15,000	26,700	22,000	1,000	1,000	2,200	700	8,800	3,200	69,700	41,900
.13 a) Family allowances . . . . .	63,000	63,000	36,900	39,200	7,200	8,000	2,400	2,400	6,400	7,200	115,900	119,800
.13 b) Children's education allowances . . . . .	20,000	22,000	9,500	23,000	2,000	2,000	2,200	3,000	1,500	1,500	35,200	51,500
.14 Removal expenses . . . . .	41,500	14,000	20,000	25,000	1,000	4,000	—	—	3,000	2,500	65,500	45,500
.15 Overtime . . . . .	6,000	6,000	2,000	2,000	400	400	—	—	500	500	8,900	8,900
.16 Gratuities for long service . . . . .	3,500	2,250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,500	2,250
.17 Home leave . . . . .	10,000	33,000	62,200	31,200	5,000	—	1,200	—	3,200	30,000	81,600	94,200
.18 Temporary staff . . . . .	16,900	16,000	23,000	19,000	7,500	6,700	7,500	10,700	7,500	6,900	62,400	59,300
.19 Other staff expenses . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.191 Other Union contributions to the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds . . . . .	140,000	70,000	83,900	40,000	2,000	10,000	400	400	4,200	7,500	230,500	127,900
.192 Insurance, survivors of retired staff . . . . .	34,500	36,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34,500	36,000
.193 Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds, management expenses . . . . .	8,000	10,600	3,500	5,000	1,000	1,500	400	400	1,500	2,000	14,400	19,500
.194 Language courses . . . . .	7,000	7,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,000	7,000
Reclassification of certain posts	48,900	32,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48,900	32,000
<b>2. TRAVEL AND REPRESENTATION:</b>												
.20 In Switzerland . . . . .	1,000	1,000	400	400	500	500	200	200	500	500	2,600	2,600
.21 Abroad . . . . .	10,000	10,000	22,600	15,000	10,000	7,500	6,200	2,500	15,500	15,500	50,500	64,300
.22 Union representation at meetings of other organizations . . . . .	7,500	7,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,500	7,500
.23 Local transport . . . . .	500	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	500	500
<b>3. OFFICE:</b>												
.30 Rent:												
.301 Rent, Palais Wilson . . . . .	24,200	24,200	13,000	13,000	—	—	700	700	—	—	37,900	37,900
.302 Rent, Maison des Congrès . . . . .	14,000	14,000	5,000	5,000	5,900	5,900	—	—	—	—	24,900	24,900
.303 Rent, Villa Bartholoni . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
.31 Office equipment:												
.310 Books, maps, papers . . . . .	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	500	500	800	500	5,000	5,000	14,300	14,000
.311 Furniture, office machines . . . . .	25,600	20,000	85,000	85,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	114,600	109,000
.32 Office overheads:												
.320 Office supplies . . . . .	22,000	22,000	46,500	49,500	25,000	18,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	6,000	102,500	98,500
.321 Lighting, heating . . . . .	13,000	13,000	8,500	8,500	3,000	3,000	500	500	5,000	5,000	30,000	30,000
.322 Postage . . . . .	13,000	13,000	4,000	4,000	5,500	5,500	800	800	2,500	2,500	25,800	25,800
.3221 Telephones . . . . .	10,200	10,200	3,600	3,600	1,750	1,750	600	600	4,000	4,000	20,150	20,150
.323 Service (cleaning, upkeep, door-keeper) . . . . .	16,500	16,500	9,000	9,000	500	500	500	500	500	500	27,000	27,000
.324 Preparation and publication of high-frequency broadcasting reports and plans . . . . .	—	—	35,000	30,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	35,000	30,000
.33 Installations, removals and repairs:												
.330 Removal costs . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.331 Installations and repairs to premises . . . . .	5,000	5,000	3,000	4,000	—	—	—	—	500	500	8,500	9,500
.332 Technical apparatus . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	9,000	10,000	9,000
.34 Central Library (share) . . . . .	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	12,500	12,500
.35 Darkroom (share) . . . . .	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,000	500	500	500	500	500	500	4,500	5,000

Subheads	Swiss francs											
	General Secretariat		IFRB		CCIF		CCIT		CCIR		Totals	
	Budgets		Budgets		Budgets		Budgets		Budgets		Budgets	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
5. MISCELLANEOUS AND UNFORESEEN:												
.51 Miscellaneous . . . . .	5,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	600	500	500	500	1,500	1,000	10,600	10,000
.52 Unforeseen . . . . .	2,000	1,950	1,800	1,600	1,400	1,500	500	950	500	900	6,200	6,900
6. LABORATORY:												
.600 a) Salaries . . . . .	—	—	—	—	97,500	105,000	—	—	—	—	97,500	105,000
.600 b) Cost-of-living allowances .	—	—	—	—	3,700	4,250	—	—	—	—	3,700	4,250
.601 Insurance . . . . .	—	—	—	—	15,700	16,800	—	—	—	—	15,700	16,800
.602 Expatriation allowances . . .	—	—	—	—	1,800	2,000	—	—	—	—	1,800	2,000
.603 a) Family allowances . . . .	—	—	—	—	4,000	4,000	—	—	—	—	4,000	4,000
.603 b) Children's education allow-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ances . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000
.604 Home leave . . . . .	—	—	—	—	5,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	5,000	2,000
.605 Removal expenses . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000
.606 Other Union contributions to	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
the Staff Superannuation and	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Benevolent Funds . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1,000	7,100	—	—	—	—	1,000	7,100
.607 Management expenses of the	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Staff Superannuation and Be-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
nevolent Funds . . . . .	—	—	—	—	500	500	—	—	—	—	500	500
.61 Laboratory upkeep . . . . .	—	—	—	—	7,000	7,000	—	—	—	—	7,000	7,000
.62 Laboratory equipment and fit-	—	—	—	—	(20,000)	(15,000)	—	—	—	—	(20,000)	(15,000)
tings . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. SPECIAL EXPENDITURE:												
.71 Existing Provident Fund (for	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
the General Secretariat, the	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
I.F.R.B., and the C.C.I.R.) .	100,000	100,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100,000	100,000
.72 Medical attention and sickness	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
insurance (for all organs) . .	27,000	29,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27,000	29,000
Total . . . . .	2,448,800	2,485,500	1,997,000	1,969,850	449,100	461,900	94,570	93,600	472,500	533,750	5,708,970	5,751,600
Subsidy to the Publications Budget for	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80,000	80,000
documents published at a loss . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liquidation of accounts in abeyance,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49,300	48,200
with interest . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ordinary expenditure . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,838,270	5,879,800
Staff numbers . . . . .	92	94	72	72	16	16	2	3	16	17	198	202



# SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET, 1954 (revised)

## Summary of Items

	Expenditure	Income
	Swiss francs	
<i>Income:</i>		
Sale of documents (not including those published at a loss) published during the year . . . . .	1,397,460	
Sale of documents published previously . . . . .	6,350	
		1,403,810

## Expenditure:

### Group I — Preparation of documents:

Production costs (type-setting, printing, paper, binding, etc.) . . . . .	924,000	
*) Executive salaries for document preparation . . . . .	91,400 *)	
Packing . . . . .	40,770	
Postage . . . . .	108,380	
Total direct expenses for computation of cost price . . . . .	1,164,550	

### Group II — Overheads:

*) Salaries, publications and despatch section . . . . .	137,940 *)	
Salaries, assistants . . . . .	29,060	
*) Equipment . . . . .	8,000	*)
*) Rent . . . . .	9,000	
*) Cleaning, heating, lighting . . . . .	6,000	
*) Telephones . . . . .	1,700	
Depreciation of printed matter . . . . .	20,000	
Bank charges, out-of-pocket, and miscellaneous expenses . . . . .	7,000	
Interest on advances . . . . .	18,000	
		236,700

## Documents published at a loss (Journal, notifications, circulars, portraits, etc.):

### Income:

Sale of documents published at a loss . . . . .	32,250	
**) Subsidy from ordinary budget . . . . .	80,000	
		112,250

\*) Constitute income for the ordinary budget (91,400 + 137,940 + 8,000 + 9,000 + 6,000 + 1,700 = 254,040).

\*\*) Constitutes expenditure for the ordinary budget.

	Expenditure	Income
	Swiss francs	
<i>Expenditure:</i>		
Direct expenses, Journal . . . . .	46,000	
Direct expenses, portraits . . . . .	2,000	
Notifications, circulars, circular-letters . . .	61,600	
Packing . . . . .	6,150	
Postage . . . . .	11,300	
	<hr/>	
	127,050	
Surplus expenditure (to be borne by the publications capital account, in accordance with the Annex to the ITU Financial Regulations, paragraph 7a) .		12,240
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,528,300	1,528,300
	<hr/>	<hr/>

*N.B.:* In accordance with paragraph 6 of the Annex to the ITU Financial Regulations, the sales price of a publication is obtained by adding overheads (Group II above) to cost price.

This calculation works out as follows:

Total, Group II — Overheads . . . . .	236,700
Total, Group I — direct expenses . . . . .	1,164,550
	20.32%, or <u>20%</u> .

Hence the *sales price* for Members and Associate Members of the Union will be 120% of cost price.

The Administrative Council has ruled that the sales price for non-Members will be 125% of cost price.

## SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET, 1955

Summary of Items		Expenditure	Income
		Swiss francs	
<i>Income:</i>			
Sale of documents (not including documents published at a loss) published during the year	1,192,331		
Sale of documents published previously . . . . .	7,700		
	<hr/>		1,200,031
<i>Expenditure:</i>			
<i>Group I — Preparation of documents:</i>			
Production costs (type-setting, printing, paper, binding, etc.) . . . . .	723,200		
*) Executive salaries for document production	86,550 *)		
Packing . . . . .	38,855		
Postage . . . . .	105,260		
	<hr/>		
Total direct expenses for calculation of cost price . .		953,865	

For notes, see the following page.

		Expenditure	Income
		Swiss francs	
<i>Group II — Overheads:</i>			
*) Salaries, Publications and Despatch Section .	148,140 *)		
Salaries, assistants . . . . .	20,060		
*) Equipment . . . . .	8,000	}	*)
*) Rent . . . . .	9,000		
*) Cleaning, heating, lighting . . . .	6,000		
*) Telephone . . . . .	1,700		
Depreciation of printed matter . . . . .	20,000		
Bank charges, out-of-pocket expenses, and sundry . . . . .	7,000		
Interest on advances . . . . .	18,000		
		<hr/>	237,900

*Documents published at a loss (Journal, notifications, circulars, portraits, etc.):*

*Income:*

Sale of documents published at a loss . . .	32,250	
**) Subsidy from ordinary budget . . . . .	80,000	
		112,250

*Expenditure:*

Direct expenses, Journal . . . . .	46,000	
Direct expenses, portraits . . . . .	2,000	
Notifications, circulars, circular-letters . . .	61,600	
Packing . . . . .	6,150	
Postage . . . . .	11,300	
		127,050
Excess expenditure (to be debited to the publications capital account, in accordance with the Annex to the ITU Financial Regulations, paragraph 7a) . . . . .		6,534
	1,318,815	1,318,815

*N.B.:* In accordance with paragraph 6 of the Annex to the ITU Financial Regulations, the sales price of a publication is obtained by adding overheads (Group II above) to cost price.

This calculation works out as follows:

Total, Group II — Overheads . . . . .	237,900
Total, Group I — direct expenses . . . . .	953,865
	24.94 %, or 25 %.

Hence the *sales price* for Members and Associate Members of the Union will be 125 % of cost price.

The Administrative Council has ruled that the sales price for non-Members will be 130 % of cost price.

\*) Constitute income for the ordinary budget (86,550 + 148,140 + 8,000 + 9,000 + 6,000 + 1,700 = 259,390).  
\*\*) Constitutes expenditure for the ordinary budget.

ANNEX 3

**International Telecommunication Union, Geneva**  
**Summary of budget estimates for 1954 (revised) and 1955 in the form adopted**  
**by the United Nations and the other specialized agencies**

ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE

GROUP I. Personnel Services

	1954	1955
	Swiss francs	
<i>Salaries, wages, and other pay items:</i>		
Established posts . . . . .	3,425,620	3,569,405
Temporary staff . . . . .	32,400	32,300
Staff intermittently employed . . . . .	223,266	218,466
Overtime and night differential . . . . .	8,900 <sup>1)</sup>	8,900 <sup>1)</sup>
Compensation for annual leave not taken . . . . .	—	—
Consultants' fees and associated expenses . . . . .	14,900	20,000
	<hr/> 3,705,086	<hr/> 3,849,071
<i>Staff benefits and allowances:</i>		
Children's allowances, education grants, and related travel	156,100	176,300
Repatriation grant . . . . .	—	—
Installation grants and termination allowances . . . . .	71,500 <sup>2)</sup>	43,900 <sup>2)</sup>
Refund of national income tax . . . . .	—	—
Contributions to sickness insurance and various insurances	27,000	29,000
Contributions to the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds . . . . .	953,560	846,370
Allowances and claims . . . . .	—	—
Sundry . . . . .	104,475 <sup>3)</sup>	119,475 <sup>3)</sup>
	<hr/> 1,312,635	<hr/> 1,215,045
TOTALS, GROUP I . . . . .	<hr/> <hr/> 5,017,721	<hr/> <hr/> 5,064,116

GROUP II. GENERAL SERVICES

<i>Travel and transport:</i>		
Missions: Delegations . . . . .	110,000	110,000
Staff . . . . .	101,500	87,950
Consultants . . . . .	—	—
Travel on home leave . . . . .	86,600	96,200
Travel expenses of staff members and of their dependents, and removal expenses . . . . .	66,500	46,500
Sundry . . . . .	500	500
	<hr/> 365,100	<hr/> 341,150

For explanatory notes, see page 46.

	1954	1955
	Swiss francs	
<i>Contractual and other services:</i>		
Printing . . . . .	80,000	80,000
Sundry . . . . .	281,850 <sup>4)</sup>	274,250 <sup>4)</sup>
	<u>361,850</u>	<u>354,250</u>
<i>Supplies . . . . .</i>	146,350	136,000
<i>Premises and equipment . . . . .</i>	183,150	149,500
	<u>1,056,450</u>	<u>980,900</u>
TOTAL, GROUP II . . . . .		

GROUP III. SPECIAL PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES

Missions . . . . .	—	—
Subsidies . . . . .	—	—
Scholarships and Fellowships . . . . .	—	—
Other . . . . .	—	—
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
TOTAL, GROUP III . . . . .	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

GROUP IV. OTHER BUDGETARY PROVISIONS

Unpaid liability fund . . . . .	49,300	48,200
Provision for new projects, contingencies and unforeseen expenses . . . . .	—	—
Reserve Fund . . . . .	—	—
Working Capital Fund . . . . .	—	—
Unapportioned reserves . . . . .	—	—
Other . . . . .	97,734 <sup>5)</sup>	30,084 <sup>5)</sup>
Overall reduction (to be deducted) . . . . .	—	—
	<u>147,034</u>	<u>78,284</u>
TOTAL, GROUP IV . . . . .		
TOTALS, GROUPS I TO IV . . . . .	<u>6,221,205</u>	<u>6,123,300</u>

GROUP V. SUBSIDIARY INCOME

Staff contributions . . . . .	—	—
Estimated income from services rendered to other agencies . . . . .	—	—
Sale of publications . . . . .	—	—
Sundry . . . . .	553,865	476,600
	<u>553,865</u>	<u>476,600</u>
TOTAL, GROUP V . . . . .		
NET TOTALS { 1954 . . . . .	5,667,340	
{ 1955 . . . . .		5,646,700

For explanatory notes, see page 46.

GROUP VI (new). PUBLICATIONS SECTION BUDGET <sup>6)</sup>

	1954	1955
	Swiss francs	
<i>Expenditure:</i> Cost of preparation and printing . . . . .	1,528,300	1,318,815
Total expenditure . . . . .	<u>1,528,300</u>	<u>1,318,815</u>
<i>Income:</i> Sale of publications . . . . .	1,516,060	1,312,281
Withdrawal from the capital account . . . . .	12,240	6,534
Total income . . . . .	<u>1,528,300</u>	<u>1,318,815</u>

NOTES

<sup>1)</sup> Overtime only.

<sup>2)</sup> Expatriation allowance.

<sup>3)</sup> Details:

	1954	1955
Cost-of-living allowance for staff . . . . .	82,975	98,225
Cost-of-living allowance, retired staff . . . . .	11,000	12,000
Long-service gratuities . . . . .	3,500	2,250
Language courses . . . . .	7,000	7,000
	<u>104,475</u>	<u>119,475</u>

<sup>4)</sup> Details:

Rent . . . . .	80,800	80,800
Lighting, heating . . . . .	30,000	30,000
Service (cleaning, upkeep, caretaker) . . . . .	27,000	27,000
Postage, telegrams . . . . .	25,800	25,800
Telephone charges . . . . .	20,150	20,150
Preparation and publication of HF reports and plans . . . . .	35,000	30,000
Extraordinary budget (conferences):		
Premises, furniture, machines . . . . .	9,350	8,500
Document production . . . . .	45,250	30,000
Unforeseen . . . . .	8,500	7,000
Publication and distribution of reports . . . . .	—	15,000
	<u>281,850</u>	<u>274,250</u>

<sup>5)</sup> Details:

Sundry and unforeseen . . . . .	19,234	19,334
Interest to be paid to the Swiss Confederation on advances to the ITU . . . . .	78,500	10,750
	<u>97,734</u>	<u>30,084</u>

<sup>6)</sup> In the ITU, separate budgets and accounts are kept for ordinary expenses, extraordinary expenses, and Publications Section expenses, these latter not being covered by the contributions of Members and Associate Members.

The Publications Section is an independent commercial service, the expenses of which are covered by income from the sale of documents to administrations, private operating agencies, and private individuals.

## ANNEX 4

### LIST OF DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED BY THE UNION IN 1954

24 notifications with a total of 257 printed pages, annexes included.

9 *TT Division* circulars = 32 printed pages.

These circulars deal with the following questions:

- Circular No. 1281 (Despatch of the 2nd edition of Table C, rates in the European system)
- „ No. 1282 (Edition of the supplements to the Documents of the C.C.I.T. Plenary Assembly, Arnhem, 1953)
- „ No. 1283 (Freedom of Information)
- „ No. 1284 (Traffic to be Routed over the Aeronautical Telecommunication Network)
- „ No. 1285 (Orders for the List of Point-to-Point Radio Circuits, 1955)
- „ No. 1286 (Despatch of the General Telephone Statistics, 1953)
- „ No. 1287 (Orders for the List of Phrases most commonly exchanged in the International Telephone Service, C.C.I.F.)
- „ No. 1288 (Despatch of the General Telegraph Statistics, 1953; telex statistics)
- „ No. 1289 (re-print of Table B, rates in the extra-European system).

18 *Radio Division* circulars = 29 printed pages.

These circulars deal with the following questions:

- Circular No. 687 (Despatch of the List of International Monitoring Stations)
- „ No. 688 (Despatch of the Alphabetical List of Call Signs, 16th edition)
- „ No. 689 (Periodical summary of monitoring information)
- „ No. 690 (Orders for the List of Radiolocation Stations, 3rd edition)
- „ No. 691 (Orders for the Radio Frequency Record, 2nd edition)
- „ No. 692 (Volume II of the final texts of the VIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R., London, 1953)
- „ No. 693 (C.C.I.R. Recommendation No. 141, addition to Appendix 9 of the Radio Regulations)
- „ No. 694 (Volume III of the Documents of the C.C.I.R. VIIth Plenary Assembly, London, 1953)
- „ No. 695 (Despatch of the 25th edition of the List of Coast and Ship Stations, and orders for the 26th edition)
- „ No. 696 (Despatch of Volume I of the final texts of the C.C.I.R. VIIth Plenary Assembly, London, 1953)
- „ No. 697 (Orders for the I.F.R.B. Technical Standards)
- „ No. 698 (Despatch of Volume II of the Final Texts of the VIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R., London, 1953)
- „ No. 699 (Orders for the 14th edition of the List of Special Service Stations)
- „ No. 700 (Despatch of the Radio Frequency Record, 2nd edition)
- „ No. 701 (Despatch of the List of Radiolocation Stations, 3rd edition)
- „ No. 702 (Despatch of the 23rd edition of the List of Aeronautical and Aircraft Stations, and orders for the 24th edition)

Circular No. 703 (Despatch of the General Radio Statistics, 1953)  
 „ No. 704 (Despatch of Volume III of the final texts of the C.C.I.R. Plenary Assembly,  
 London, 1953).

1 General Circular No. 5 (Despatch of the documents of the Buenos Aires Conference) = 1 page.

52 I.F.R.B. Circulars = 1,443 offset pages (notification to the I.F.R.B. of frequency assignments and publication of the I.F.R.B.'s findings in connection with frequency cards and assignment notices).

	No. of copies printed	
Collected Resolutions, Ninth Session of the Administrative Council . . . . .	F	350
	E	400
	S	160
Financial Operating Report, 1953 (88 pages) . . . . .	F	750
	E	700
	S	200
Secretary-General's Annual Report for 1953 (52 pages) . . . . .	F	450
	E	410
	S	150
Annual Report to ECOSOC, 1953 (62 pages) . . . . .	F	250
	E	450
	S	200
Portrait of Edwin H. Armstrong (autotype) . . . . .		700
International Telecommunication Convention, Buenos Aires, 1952 . . . . .	Russian	250
	Chinese	50
Telecommunication Journal, 12 numbers, trilingual . . . . .		2,000
General Telegraph Statistics, 1953 . . . . .	F	350
	E	300
	S	120
General Telephone Statistics, 1953 . . . . .	F	450
	E	250
	S	120
General Radio Statistics, 1953, trilingual . . . . .		900
List of Point-to-Point Radio Channels, Supplements 5, 6 and 7, trilingual . . .		1,300
Official List of Telegraph Offices, 19th edition, Recapitulatory Annex No. 13 and Annexes 14 to 18, trilingual . . . . .		16,000
Table B, 2nd edition, Supplements 21 to 28 . . . . .	F	450
	E	450
Table C . . . . .	F	1,000
	E	1,000
Telegraph Regulations, Paris, 1949 (reprint) . . . . .	F	510
	E	520
Regional Arrangement for Maritime Radiobeacons in the European Area of Region 1, Paris, 1951 (reprint) . . . . .	F	350
Atlantic City Radio Regulations, 1947 (reprint of the English text) . . . . .	E	1,500
List of Radiolocation Stations, 2nd edition . . . . .	F	2,900
List of Radiolocation Stations, 3rd edition and Supplement No. 1 . . . . .	E	11,190
List of Special Service Stations, Supplements Nos. 3, 4 and 5 to the 13th edition .	F	2,900
	E	12,500
Alphabetical List of Call Signs, 16th edition, Supplements Nos. 1 to 9, Preface in E, F, S, R, and Chinese . . . . .		18,800



	No. of copies printed
List of Coast and Ship Stations, 25th edition, trilingual . . . . .	16,400
List of Aeronautical and Aircraft Stations, 23rd edition, trilingual . . . . .	2,750
Preface to the Radio Frequency Record, 1st edition, Supplement No. 5 . . . . .	F 750
	E 1,350
	S 300
Preface to the Radio Frequency Record, 2nd edition and Supplements Nos. 1 and 2 . . . . .	F 600
	E 1,400
	S 2,000
Volume I of the Radio Frequency Record, 1st edition, Supplement No. 5, Preface in E, F, S, Russian and Chinese . . . . .	1,800
Volume I of the Radio Frequency Record, 2nd edition, and Supplements Nos. 1 and 2 . . . . .	2,000
Volume II of the Radio Frequency Record, 1st edition, Supplement No. 5, Preface in E, F, S, Russian and Chinese . . . . .	1,800
<i>Idem</i> , Supplement No. 5, Preface in E, F, S, Russian and Chinese . . . . .	1,800
<i>Idem</i> , 2nd edition and Supplements Nos. 1 and 2, Preface in E, F, S, Russian and Chinese . . . . .	2,050
Volume III of the Radio Frequency Record, 1st edition, Supplement No. 5, Preface in E, F, S, Russian and Chinese . . . . .	1,600
<i>Idem</i> , 2nd edition and Supplements Nos. 1 and 2, Preface in E, F, S, Russian and Chinese . . . . .	1,600
Supplementary Information to the Radio Frequency Record, 1st edition, Supplem- ent No. 3, Preface in E, F, S, Russian and Chinese. . . . .	1,800

*C.C.I.F.*

Instructions for the Protection of Telecommunication Lines against the Harmful Effects of Electric Power Lines . . . . .	E 500
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*C.C.I.T.*

Documents of the C.C.I.T. VIIth Plenary Assembly, Arnhem, 1953, Supplem- ents to the Arnhem Documents . . . . .	F 330
	E 390

*C.C.I.R.*

Documents of the VIIth Plenary Assembly, London, 1953, Volume I . . . . .	F 700
	E 1,400
	S 400
<i>Idem</i> , Addendum No. 1 and corrigendum . . . . .	F 700
	E 1,400
Documents of the VIIth Plenary Assembly, London, 1953, Volume II . . . . .	F 600
	E 900
	S 250
Documents of the VIIth Plenary Assembly, London, 1953, Volume III . . . . .	F 360
	E 610
	S 160
Bibliography on Communication Theory, bilingual E/F, Supplement No. 1 . . . . .	200
Collection of Antenna Diagrams, Supplement No. 1 . . . . .	F 520
	E 550
	S 130

*I.F.R.B.*

Summary of International Monitoring Information, trilingual, booklets 2, 3, 4 and 5 . . . . .	500
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## ANNEX 5

### **LIST OF UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCES OR MEETINGS TO WHICH THE UNION WAS INVITED FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 1954**

#### **A. Conferences or meetings at which the Union was represented**

1. Meeting of the Technical Assistance Committee, New York, 15-24 March, 1954.
2. 28th meeting of the Technical Assistance Board, New York, 21-31 March, 1954.
3. 17th session of the Economic and Social Council, New York, 30 March, 1954.
4. 26th session of the Preparatory Committee of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, Geneva, 17 May, 1954.
5. 29th meeting of the Technical Assistance Board, Geneva, 20-29 May, 1954.
6. 18th session of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, Geneva, 24-26 May, 1954.
7. XVIII session of the Economic and Social Council, Geneva, 29 June, 1954.
8. 30th meeting of the Technical Assistance Board, Geneva, 8-15 July, 1954, and 26-27 July, 1954.
9. Meeting of the Technical Assistance Committee, Geneva, July, 1954.
10. 9th ordinary session of the United Nations General Assembly, New York, 21 September, 1954.
11. 5th Technical Assistance Conference, New York, 26 November, 1954.
12. 31st meeting of the Technical Assistance Board, New York, 29 November-10 December, 1954.

#### **B. Conferences or meetings invitations to which were declined by the Union**

1. 4th inter-organizational meeting of officials in administrative and financial departments, Geneva, 19-23 January, 1954.
2. Meeting of the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon, 20-25 January, 1954.
3. Meeting of the Committee for Industry and Commerce of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon, 26 January-5 February 1954.
4. 13th session of the Trusteeship Council, New York, 28 January, 1954.
5. 10th session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon, 8-18 February, 1954.
6. 8th session of the Commission on the Condition of Women, New York, 22 March, 1954.
7. 8th session of the United Nations Statistical Commission, Geneva, 5-24 April, 1954.
8. 15th session of the Advisory Committee on Administrative Questions, New York, 19 April, 1954.
9. 2nd session of the Inland Waterways Committee of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Saigon, 3-8 May, 1954.
10. United Nations Conference on customs formalities relative to the temporary importation of touring vehicles, and tourism, New York, 11 May, 1954.
11. Regional Technical Conference on the development of water power, Tokyo, 17-22 May, 1954.
12. 5th inter-organizational meeting of officials in administrative and financial departments, Geneva, 24-26 May, 1954.
13. 14th session of the Trusteeship Council, New York, 2 June, 1954.

14. 20th session of the Advisory Committee on Public Information, Geneva, 30 June-1 July, 1954.
  15. Extraordinary session of the Economic Commission for Latin America, Santiago, 30 July, 1954.
  16. Advisory Committee for Administrative and Budgetary Questions, New York, 13 September, 1954.
  17. 3rd Conference of European National Technical Assistance Committees, Rome, 23-24 September, 1954.
  18. 4th session of the Sub-Committee on Electric Power, Tokyo, 6-11 October, 1954.
  19. 27th session of the Preparatory Committee of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, New York, 6 October, 1954.
  20. 19th session of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, New York, 13-15 October, 1954.
  21. 3rd session of the Railway Sub-Committee of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Tokyo, 13-18 October, 1954.
  22. Plenary Meeting of the Economic Commission for Latin America, Santiago, 8 November, 1954.
  23. 22nd session of the Cinema Council of the United Nations, New York, 15-16 November, 1954.
  24. 21st session of the Advisory Committee on Public Information, New York, 17-19 November, 1954.
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# ANNEX 6

TABLE I

*I.T.U. Technical Assistance Programme, 1954*  
*approved by T.A.B. at its 28th and 29th meetings*

(extract from Documents TAB/R.243/Rev.1 and TAB/SR.29)

			U.S. dollars
<i>Experts</i>			
Ethiopia	* 3 experts for twelve months	36 months	35,500.—
Malaya	* 1 expert	6 months	7,800.—
Pakistan	* 3 experts (prolongation)		11,000.—
	1 expert	6 months	7,800.—
	1 expert	7 months	11,000.—
Iran	* 2 experts		23,300.—
Saudi Arabia	* 1 expert	8 months	4,200.—
Jordan	* 2 experts for seven months	14 months	14,700.—
Iraq	2 experts for eight months	16 months	18,500.—
Paraguay	1 expert	6 months	7,600.—
Lebanon	* 1 expert <sup>1)</sup>	3 months	4,900.—
Total for experts:			146,300.—
<i>Scholars or Fellows</i>			
		U.S. dollars	
India	* 1 student	2,050.—	
Korea	* 1 student	2,050.—	
Nepal	1 student	2,050.—	
Pakistan	* 2 students	4,100.—	
Greece	* 1 student	2,050.—	
Turkey	1 student	2,050.—	
Iran	* 1 student	2,050.—	
Iraq	* 1 student	2,050.—	
Turkey	1 student	600.—	
Egypt	* 1 student	2,050.—	
Malaya	* 3 students	6,150.—	27,250.—
			173,550.—
Expenses incurred by the I.T.U.:			15,000.—
Total costs for the I.T.U. in 1954:			188,550.—

\* All these projects were carried out in whole or in part during 1954.

<sup>1)</sup> The I.T.U. has recruited three experts for Lebanon, two of whom began their missions at the end of 1954.

TABLE I a)

*I.T.U. Technical Assistance Programme in 1955 approved by T.A.B. at its 31st meeting*

I. *Projects which will be implemented in 1955*

U.S. dollars

*Experts*

Ethiopia	3 experts for 12 months	36 months	28,200
Iran	2 experts for 7½ months	15 months	12,750
Iraq	2 experts for 10 months	20 months	14,300
Jordan	2 experts for 6 months	12 months	22,740
Lebanon	3 experts for 4 months	12 months	13,520
Malaya	1 expert for 6 months	6 months	7,600
Pakistan	4 experts for 6 months	24 months	41,500
Saudi Arabia	2 experts for 7½ months	15 months	15,660
Syria	1 expert for 5 months	5 months	5,550
Turkey	1 expert for 4 months	4 months	4,450
			<hr/> 166,270

*Students*

U.S. dollars

China	2 students	5,200	
Greece	1 student	2,200	
Iran	1 student	2,600	
Israel	1 student	1,350	
Japan	1 student	2,600	
Malaya	3 students	7,800	
Nepal	1 student	2,600	
Syria	3 students	4,900	
Yugoslavia	3 students	6,830	36,080
			<hr/>

Total for the Category I Programme: 202,350

II. *Projects which will be implemented in 1955  
if the necessary funds are available*

*Experts*

Afghanistan	1 expert for 9 months	9 months	13,250
Iran	1 expert for 12 months	12 months	13,450
Iraq	2 experts for 12 months	24 months	12,100
Paraguay	2 experts for 6 months	12 months	12,000
Saudi Arabia	2 experts for 8 months	16 months	17,000
			<hr/> 67,800

*Students*

U.S. dollars

Greece	1 student	2,200	
Israel	3 students	6,500	
Japan	2 students	5,200	
Venezuela	7 students	20,250	
			<hr/> 34,150

*Equipment*

Ethiopia			18,500
			<hr/>

Total for the Category II Programme: 120,450

TABLE II

*Missions in progress on 1 January, 1954*

Country	Experts on mission	End of mission	Speciality
<i>Saudi Arabia</i> . .	E. P. Sanders (New Zealand)	July, 1954	Telephone exchanges; carrier equipment.
<i>Ethiopia</i> . . . .	A. Spälti (Switzerland)	still on mission	Director of a Telecommunications Institute
<i>Iran</i> . . . . .	A. Viallat (France)	still on mission	Telegraph equipment
	R. Mouret (France)	still on mission	Installation and upkeep of overhead wires and of cables
<i>Jordan</i> . . . . .	E. Duncan-Smith (United Kingdom)	still on mission	Radiocommunications
	Mr. Ibrahim (Egypt)	still on mission	Telephone lines and equipment
<i>Pakistan</i> . . . .	S. Quijano-Caballero (Colombia)	still on mission	Radiocommunications
	L. Guibert (France)	February, 1954	Long-distance telephone lines. Carrier currents

TABLE III

*Missions entirely finished in 1954*

Country	Experts on mission	Duration of mission	Speciality
<i>Malaya</i> . . . .	A. Edwards (United Kingdom)	February-June	Radio relay links
<i>Pakistan</i> . . . .	H. Phillips (United Kingdom)	April-June	Local telephone networks

TABLE IV

*Experts who began their missions in 1954*

Country	Experts	Beginning of mission	Speciality
<i>Ethiopia</i> . . . .	P. Eldridge (Canada)	February	{ Radio instructors at the Telecommunications Institute
	P. Wharton (Canada)	January	
<i>Lebanon</i> . . . .	E. Metzler (Switzerland)	November	Broadcasting transmitters
	F. Zuber (Switzerland)	December	Broadcasting studios

TABLE V

*Countries for which the I.T.U. has proposed experts who have not yet been appointed by the governments*

Country	Number of experts requested	Speciality
<i>Lebanon</i> . . . . .	1	Organization of telecommunications
<i>Pakistan</i> . . . . .	1	Automatic telephone exchanges
<i>Turkey</i> . . . . .	1	Broadcasting

TABLE VI

*List of telecommunication students who had their study periods in 1954*

Country of origin	Student's name	Host country
<i>Korea</i> . . . . .	Yong Shul Shin	United States
<i>Egypt</i> . . . . .	Mohamed Hassanine	Switzerland, United Kingdom
<i>Greece</i> . . . . .	C. Theophilopoulos	Germany
<i>India</i> . . . . .	D. Joshi	United Kingdom, Switzerland, Germany
<i>Iran</i> . . . . .	H. Monzavi	France
<i>Iraq</i> . . . . .	H. W. Abdullah	United Kingdom
<i>Malaya</i> . . . . .	M. Rajagopal	United Kingdom
	L. Row	" "
	C. Yzelman	" "
<i>Pakistan</i> . . . . .	A. Quadir	United Kingdom
	C. Santos	" "
	Y. Reza	Australia