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THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE
CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE
(C.C.I.T.T.)

RED BOOK

VOLUME I BIS

SECOND PLENARY ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, 21st NOVEMBER-16th DECEMBER 1960

PART I

List of participants
Minutes of the meetings of the Plenary Assembly
Reports, Resolutions, Opinions
Study Groups in 1961-1964
List of Questions to be studied in 1961-1964

PART II

Means of expression

Published by the
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
APRIL 1961

THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE
CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE
(C.C.I.T.T.)

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APRIL 1961

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CONTENTS OF THE C.C.I.T.T. RED BOOK

- VOLUME I bis** — Minutes and reports of the IInd Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T.
 — Resolutions and Opinions issued by the C.C.I.T.T.
 — List of Study Groups and Sub-Groups for the period 1961-1964.
 — Summary of questions under study in 1961-1964.
 — Recommendations (Series A) relative to the organization of the work of the C.C.I.T.T.
 — Recommendations (Series B) and Questions (Study Group VII) relative to means of expression.
- VOLUME II bis** — Recommendations (Series E) and Questions (Study Groups II and III) relative to telephone operation and tariffs.
 — Recommendations (Series F) and Questions (Study Groups I and III) relative to telegraph operation and tariffs.
- VOLUME III** — Recommendations (Series G, H, J) and Questions (Study Groups XV, XVI and C) relative to line transmission.
 — Recommendations (Series K) and Questions (Study Group V) relative to protection against disturbances.
 — Recommendations (Series L) and Questions (Study Group VI) relative to the protection of cable sheaths and poles.
- VOLUME IV** — Recommendations (Series M and N) and Questions (Study Group IV) relative to line maintenance and measurements on the general telecommunication network.
- VOLUME V** — Recommendations (Series P) and Questions (Study Group XII) relative to telephone transmission performance and apparatus.
- VOLUME VI** — Recommendations (Series Q) and Questions (Study Groups XI, XIII and B) relative to telephone signalling and switching.
- VOLUME VII** — Recommendations (Series R, S, T, U) and Questions (Study Groups VIII, IX, X, XIV) relative to telegraph technique.
 — Recommendations (Series V) and Questions (Study Group A) relative to data transmission.

Each volume contains extracts from contributions received in the 1957-1960 period dealing with the subject of the volume concerned and considered worth publishing owing to their interest.

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PART I

SECOND PLENARY ASSEMBLY

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ORGANIZATION OF THE SECOND PLENARY ASSEMBLY OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

(NEW DELHI: NOVEMBER, DECEMBER 1960)

The Second Plenary Assembly of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee met in New Delhi from 8 to 16 December, 1960. It was preceded by meetings of Study Groups and Sub-Groups from 21 November to 7 December. All meetings were held in the Vigyan Bhavan, a building specially erected to house major conferences.

Fifty-four Administrations of Members and Associate Members of the Union, seventeen recognized private operating agencies, and eight international organizations were represented in the Assembly, while twelve industrial organizations were represented at the study group meetings.

Twelve countries, some of them newly independent, took part in the Consultative Committee's activities for the first time, enjoying the financial arrangements provided for in Administrative Council Resolution No. 416.

Three hundred and forty-two delegates, representatives, experts and observers attended the meetings in New Delhi. Two hundred and forty of them attended the Plenary Assembly properly so called.

Meetings of the Plenary Assembly

The Assembly was preceded by a meeting of heads of delegations, held on 7 December. It was officially opened on 8 December by Mr. Nehru, Prime Minister of India, who was accompanied by Mr. Surrabayan, Minister of Transport and Communications.

Mr. R. C. VAISH, head of the Indian Delegation, was elected Chairman. Four Vice-Chairmen were elected: Dr. H. STERKY (Sweden), Mr. C. NÚÑEZ ARELLANO (Mexico), Mr. BACZKO (People's Republic of Poland), and Mr. S. H. RAHAB (United Arab Republic).

The Plenary Assembly set up four committees, as follows:

- Committee A Working methods and organization of Study Groups.
Chairman: Mr. G. H. BAST (Netherlands); Vice-Chairman: Mr. P. POSTELNICU (Roumanian People's Republic).
 - Committee B Examination and distribution of questions; work programmes for Study Groups.
Chairman: Mr. A. CHOVET (France); Vice-Chairman: Mr. S. A. ZARIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).
 - Committee C Budget control.
Chairman: Mr. A. LANGENBERGER (Switzerland); Vice-Chairman: Mr. I. LIPKOVIĆ (Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia).
 - Committee D Questions of concern to the "new and developing" countries.
Chairman: Mr. G. TEDROS (Ethiopia); Vice-Chairman: Mr. S. A. SATHAR (Pakistan).
-

MEETINGS HELD BY STUDY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS IN NEW DELHI

The following Study Group and Sub-Study Groups of the C.C.I.T.T. met in New-Delhi:

Study Group or Sub-Group:	Designation:	Chairman:
		Messrs.
1	General Transmission Problems	BAST (Netherlands)
1/1	Specifications for Trunk Lines	SUEUR (France)
1/2	Use of Lines for Telephony	R. H. FRANKLIN (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
1/3	Use of Lines for Telegraphy	BASSOLE (France)
2	Coordination of Operation and Tariffs	LANGENBERGER (Switzerland)
2/1	Telegraph Operation and Tariffs	PERRY (Netherlands)
2/2	Telephone Operation and Tariffs	TERRAS (France)
2/4	Semi-Automatic and Automatic Telephone Opera- tion	LAMBIOTTE (Belgium)
3	Radio Relay Systems	M. B. WILLIAMS (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
4	Maintenance	VALLOTON (Switzerland)
5	Protection against Disturbance	COLLET (France)
6	Corrosion and Cable Sheaths	HALLSTRØM (Denmark)
7	Definitions and Symbols	GELLA (Spain)
8	Telegraph Apparatus	PELLÉ (France)
9	Telegraph Transmission	VAN LOMMEL (Netherlands)
10	Telegraph Switching	FAUGERAS (France)
11	Telephone Switching and Signalling	D. A. BARRON (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
	Asia Sub-Committee of the Plan Committee . . .	MATSUDA (Japan)

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LIST OF DOCUMENTS
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AP II/2	Preliminary report on the work of Study Group 8 (Telegraph apparatus) — Part 1: Apparatus for alphabetic telegraphy.
AP II/3	Director's report on the activities of the C.C.I.T.T. between 1957 and 1960.
AP II/4	Report by the Director on the working methods used by the C.C.I.T.T.
AP II/5	Preliminary report on the work of Study Group 10 (Telegraph switching).
AP II/6	Preliminary report on the work of Study Group 8 (Telegraph apparatus) — Part 2: Apparatus for facsimile telegraphy (including phototelegraphy).
AP II/7	Draft of Volume III of the C.C.I.T.T. Red Book.
AP II/8	Preliminary report on data transmission.
AP II/9	Preliminary report on the work of Study Group 9 (Telegraph transmission performance, specification of equipment and directives for the maintenance of telegraph channels).
AP II/10	Preliminary report to the II nd Plenary Assembly on the work of Study Group 7 (Vocabulary and symbols).
AP II/11	First preliminary report on the work of Sub-Group 2/1 (Telegraph operation and tariffs).
AP II/12	Report from Sub-Group 2/1 on codes and abbreviations for the use of the international telecommunication services.
AP II/13	Publication of the I.T.U. "List of definitions of essential telecommunication terms".
AP II/14	Draft of Volume VI of the C.C.I.T.T. Red Book.
AP II/15	Final report by Study Group 12 (Telephone transmission quality and local networks). (See also corrigendum.)
AP II/16	Draft for submission to the Plenary Assembly of the first two parts of the Directives.
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AP II/18	Preliminary report on the work of Study Group 5.

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AP II/21	Preliminary report on the work of Study Group 11 (Telephone switching.)
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AP II/53	Note to the Plenary Assembly from Study Group 7.
AP II/54	Comments of the Polish Administration on Technical Assistance.
AP II/55	Comments of the Polish Administration on the organization and working methods of the C.C.I.T.T.
AP II/56	Tunisia: Comments on the Regional Committees.
AP II/57	Second final report by Study Group 8 (Apparatus for facsimile telegraphy).
AP II/58	Report by Sub-Group 2/3.
AP II/59	First final report by Study Group 8 (Apparatus for alphabetic telegraphy).
AP II/60	Proposed additions and amendments to Document AP II/15.
AP II/61	Final report by Study Group 2.
AP II/62	Final report by Study Group 11.
AP II/63	Co-operation with the I.E.C. in the standardization of cables, wires, and wave-guides.
AP II/64	Final report on the work of Sub-Group 1/2 approved by Study Group 1.
AP II/65	Approval by Study Group 1 of the report of Sub-Group 1/1.
AP II/66	Final report by Study Group 1.
AP II/67	Minutes of the inaugural meeting in the presence of the Prime Minister of India (Thursday, 8 December, 1960).
AP II/68	Poland: Proposed new question (Telex service).
AP II/69	Document submitted by the Chairman of the Plan Sub-Committee for Latin America.
AP II/70	Report by Committee A (Working methods and organization of Study Groups).
AP II/71	Minutes of the First Plenary Meeting (Thursday, 8 December, 1960).
AP II/72	Minutes of the Second Plenary Meeting (Friday, 9 December, 1960).
AP II/73	Question proposed by the Tunisian Administration.
AP II/74	Report by Committee D.
AP II/75	Minutes of the Third Plenary Meeting (Saturday, 10 December, 1960).

No.	Title
AP II/76	Spain: Inclusion of the Definitions in Spanish in the next version of the "List of definitions".
AP II/77	Draft resolution submitted jointly by the Delegations of Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela.
AP II/78	Draft resolution submitted jointly by the Delegations of Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela.
AP II/79	Report on the first two meetings of Committee C (Finance).
AP II/80	Report by Committee B to the Plenary Assembly.
AP II/81	Minutes of the Fourth Plenary Meeting (Tuesday, 13 December, 1960).
AP II/82	Final report by the Finance Committee.
AP II/83	Second report by Committee D.
AP II/84	Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen proposed by the meeting of Heads of Delegations.
AP II/85	Additional amendments proposed to Resolution No. 1 (Additional rules of procedure of the C.C.I.T.T.).
AP II/86	Resolution (Increase in the staff strength of the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat).
AP II/87	Minutes of the Fifth Plenary Meeting (Wednesday, 14 December, 1960).
AP II/88	Minutes of the Sixth Plenary Meeting (Wednesday, 14 December, 1960).
AP II/89	Minutes of the Seventh Plenary Meeting (Thursday, 15 December, 1960).
AP II/90	Minutes of the Eighth Plenary Meeting (Friday, 16 December, 1960).
AP II/91	Minutes of the Ninth and last Plenary Meeting (Friday, 16 December, 1960).
AP II/92	List of documents of the IInd Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T.

MINUTES OF THE PLENARY MEETINGS

INAUGURAL MEETING IN THE PRESENCE OF THE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA

Thursday, 8 December 1960, at 10 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. R. C. VAISH (India)

The meeting was opened by Mr. J. ROUVIÈRE, Director of the C.C.I.T.T., who referred to Chapter 13, paragraph 3, of the General Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention, according to which the Plenary Assembly should be presided over by the Head of the delegation of the host country. He therefore had the great honour of inviting Mr. R. C. Vaish, Chief Engineer of the Posts and Telegraphs Department of India and Head of the Indian Delegation, to take the chair. (*Applause.*)

The CHAIRMAN then made the following statement:

"Mr. Prime Minister, Mr. Minister of Transport and Communications, Ladies, fellow Delegates and friends,

"We are very happy to have our beloved Prime Minister and Dr. Subbarayan, Transport and Communications Minister, in our midst on the opening day of the Plenary Assembly. We are greatly obliged and honoured by the presence on this occasion of our Prime Minister, who is well known for his zeal in introducing new technological developments for the benefit of mankind. As most of you know, the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee is one of the four organs of the International Telecommunication Union, which has 101 countries as its Members and Associate Members. In addition, several operating, scientific and manufacturing organizations also participate in the deliberations of this Committee. Although the Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committees started functioning in 1924 and 1925 respectively, so far all their meetings have been held in Europe. This is the first time a meeting has been held outside Europe and we are very honoured that it is taking place in India. Some 350 delegates from all over the world have come to attend the conference, which has been preceded by meetings of several Study Groups, in which the topmost experts from all over the world have participated. They have pooled their knowledge and exchanged their views, finally formulating recommendations which will be considered by the Plenary Assembly.

"During the last decade there has been revolutionary advancement in the field of telecommunications, and we are on the threshold of making available to people the latest and most efficient methods of communication. We in India who had to make up a large leeway, have started introducing these new methods. To give an example: Only a few days ago, we introduced subscriber-

to-subscriber dialling between two important cities in India, Lucknow and Kanpur, so that a subscriber from Lucknow can now dial a subscriber in Kanpur just like a local exchange, and vice versa. We hope to extend it and introduce other similar technological developments shortly.

"It is therefore appropriate that this meeting of topmost experts in the telecommunication field drawn from all the countries of the world is taking place in New Delhi. I shall not take your time by giving you details of the work done and the organization and functions of the C.C.I.T.T. and I.T.U. as this will be done by Mr. Rouvière, Director of the C.C.I.T.T., and Mr. Gross, Secretary-General of the I.T.U., who will be addressing you shortly. Before I call upon them to speak, however, I would request the Minister to welcome the Prime Minister and the delegates."—(*Applause.*)

The MINISTER of Transport and Communications expressed his gratitude to the Prime Minister for having agreed to inaugurate the Plenary Assembly in spite of the fact that he was so busy with all his duties and parliamentary sessions.

As the Chairman had pointed out, the Second Plenary Assembly was the first I.T.U. meeting being held in Asia, and he was very happy that it should be taking place in India.

He referred to the enormous progress in telecommunications in recent years and to the contacts between the Indian Administration and I.C.A.O. and other international organizations in that connection. Much has been done, but much still remained to be accomplished.

He also referred to the history of the International Telecommunication Union, whose centenary would be celebrated in 1965, and the role which India had played as a member of the I.T.U. almost from its inception.

In conclusion, he welcomed delegates to the Second Plenary Assembly and requested the Prime Minister to inaugurate the conference. (*Applause.*)

The SECRETARY-GENERAL of the I.T.U. then delivered the following address:

"Mr. Prime Minister, Mr. Minister of Communications, Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

"It is to me a great personal pleasure to be able to be present here today in New Delhi and address a word of greeting to all of you who have come to attend this, the Second Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T. When I say "a word of greeting", I speak, naturally, only in my capacity as head of that rather complex family—the International Telecommunication Union—of which the C.C.I.T.T. is so flourishing a member. The host's welcome—which is the really important one—has already been eloquently and graciously extended to us by His Excellency The Minister of Transport and Communications on behalf of the great country in which we now have the privilege to meet.

"To me, it is a matter of great significance that the C.C.I.T.T. should be holding its Second Plenary Assembly in this beautiful, vast, and powerful land. It is significant for reasons of *time*—that the ageless spiritual traditions of India should meet with, and *play host to*, the dynamic material progress of the twentieth century as represented by telecommunications. It is no less significant for reasons of geographical location. For this is the first major I.T.U. Conference to be held in the whole length and breadth of Asia. If I may, I should like to dwell for a moment on all that that means.

"First of all, there is the fact, which will already have occurred to those of you who have come from far away, that the distance from Europe, say, to New Delhi is no greater than the distance from New Delhi to Europe, and that it is high time that I.T.U. Conference traffic between Asia

and the rest of the world be no longer one-way. There is, however, a more general, and a more profound, reason for welcoming the fact that this Assembly should be meeting in India today.

"Asia, as we all learned quite early in life, is the largest continent in the world. It is also the repository of much of the wisdom and experience of the world. And now it is coming to be recognized that all people, in all continents, have the right, by reason of their common humanity, to share in the benefits of the scientific and technical wonders of our modern age. Our meeting here is a solemn testimony to that fact.

"We, the I.T.U., as a specialized agency of the United Nations, have a considerable responsibility for stimulating, encouraging and aiding this technical progress throughout the world. We have indeed begun to fulfil that responsibility already, and we shall continue to do so more and more intensively. Our Technical Assistance programme, begun within the framework of the United Nations expanded programme of Technical Assistance in 1952, has enabled telecommunication students to pursue their studies in some of the best technical institutes in the world, has brought teachers to new countries to assist them in setting up training centres of their own, and has transported experts across continents to advise and support local technicians working to build up telecommunications within their own countries. I do not wish to take up your time by listing all the details of our Technical Assistance activities. But I cannot fail to mention here one of the most important among them, and the one with which the C.C.I.T.T. is most closely concerned. I refer of course to the General Development Plan of the International Networks. In my view, the meeting of the Plan Committee in Rome in 1958 and the decisions which it made may prove to be among the most important milestones of international telecommunications in the period since the C.C.I.T.T. came into being. As a matter of fact, the C.C.I.T.T. and the C.C.I.R. have been engaged in technical assistance (spelled with a small t and a small a) in its purest sense ever since they were founded.

"And this brings me directly to the C.C.I.T.T. itself. Your Second Plenary Assembly is in fact a wedding anniversary, on which I should like to offer you my warmest congratulations. I would not attempt to speculate as to which of the former Committees was the bride and bridegroom respectively, but there is no doubt that it is now a very efficient and harmonious household with my friend and colleague, Mr. Jean Rouvière at its head.

"Under Mr. Rouvière and his able team, the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat has performed a prodigious amount of work in its first four years. But it is of course you, the administrations and private operating agencies, with your Study Group meetings and your countless Contributions, who have made the success of the C.C.I.T.T. possible. There is no doubt that the international community owes you and your colleagues a great debt.

"I may say here that my own interest in the work of the C.C.I.T.T. and the former C.C.I.F. and C.C.I.T. goes back a long way. I had the privilege to be present at the C.C.I.T. meeting in Warsaw in 1936, at the meetings of the C.C.I.T. and C.C.I.F. held in Geneva, and, of course, at the first C.C.I.T.T. meeting in Geneva in 1956. Those meetings, together with all the work of study groups, sub-study groups and so forth that I have seen going on between times, have convinced me of the vital importance of the role that you and your colleagues have played, and continue to play, in the world of telecommunications.

"Now that you are at the beginning of your Second Plenary Assembly, your attention will be occupied not only by an assessment of your achievements in the period just ended, but by the problems facing you in the future. And here I should like to return to what I said a moment ago about the spread of technical progress throughout the world. The I.T.U. Plenipotentiary Conference last year laid particular stress on our work in the areas of the world where telecommunications were at an early stage of development. The work of the former C.C.I.F. and C.C.I.T. was largely concerned with Europe—despite the fact that India became a member of the I.T.U. as long ago as 1868. But telegraphy and telephony are now the concern of the world. Your realization of this fact is strongly evidenced by the work of the C.C.I.T.T. on such activities as the

Plan, with the meetings in Tokyo and Mexico City—and also indeed by the fact of your meeting here in New Delhi today. May I urge you not to lose sight of this universality of telecommunications, which is the most important of our common aims and to give it the highest priority you can, consistent with all your other numerous activities? For it is only when telecommunications become truly international in the widest meaning of the term that the International Telecommunication Union can be said to have fully earned its title.

"I wish your Assembly all success. I thank you for all your work in the past. I look forward to many years of partnership and co-operation in the task to which we have all, severally and collectively dedicated ourselves.

"Thank you."—(*Applause.*)

The DIRECTOR of the C.C.I.T.T. said:

"Since you, Mr. Prime Minister, and you, Mr. Minister of Transport and Communications, are doing us the honour of attending our inauguration ceremony, I should have liked to introduce the Assembly before you, which attaches the greatest importance to your presence here. My colleague, Mr. Gross, has, however, already covered some of the ground on which I was to speak in this oratory contest. I shall therefore endeavour to deal with the subject, in which I am passionately interested, from a different angle, and apologise for the fact that I shall have to improvise. I shall try to be brief because I know that all the delegates are looking forward impatiently to the eloquent address that will follow my somewhat dry explanations.

"The International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee, known as the C.C.I.T.T., which is holding its Second Plenary Assembly here, has, within the International Telecommunication Union, to carry out studies and make recommendations on international telegraph and telephone problems, as a previous speaker recalled. It was created four years ago by the amalgamation of the old Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committees. It actually dates, therefore, through its predecessors, from some thirty-five years ago. During all this time, I think I can say that it has rendered great service to the cause of international telecommunications, largely contributing to progress in technique and operation, enabling the countries which have decided to follow its recommendations to establish high quality telegraph and telephone links between one another. I have no scruples here about emphasizing the importance of its work because personally I have played only a very modest part. All the credit goes to the eminent telecommunication specialists who spare no effort in our Study Groups and to the Directors of the old Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committees who laid the foundations of our current work, and to whom I wish to pay special tribute today.

"But it is not our custom in the C.C.I.T.T. to spend time appraising the past; we prefer resolutely to face the future. In this connection I must say that we have brilliant prospects before us — I would even go so far as to say that we are reaching a decisive turning-point in our activities. In a few words, I should like to outline two particularly important aspects of this new direction we are taking.

"First of all, the C.C.I.T.T., without betraying the traditions which are its mainspring, has to adapt the rhythm of its work to the requirements of modern life. In the past, it could take time to reflect on problems before studying them and could carefully polish the solutions it found. Henceforth, however, progress in telecommunications is too rapid for such comfortable habits to be retained. As soon as a new technique appears on the horizon, the C.C.I.T.T. has to take it up immediately and make the speediest possible studies, for fear of being too late to ensure international standardization. Our Plenary Assembly will have to face this position and endeavour to rejuvenate the organization and working methods of the C.C.I.T.T. to ensure that full efficiency is maintained, without which, I have no hesitation in stating here, there would be no point in its existence at all.

"Secondly, and this is the major event of our Second Plenary Assembly, the C.C.I.T.T. which has up to now been almost exclusively European is now acquiring a truly world-wide field of action. You have before you, Mr. Prime Minister, delegates from fifty-four countries. This number is still less than I could wish, but it is only the beginning and it is highly significant that these fifty-four countries belong to all the regions of the world. I am of course very happy to see among the delegates here those who were the founders of the C.C.I.T.T. and for many years

the craftsmen of its success. But I am sure they will not take me to task if today I greet with special satisfaction the countries participating for the first time in our work, some of which have only recently acquired independence. I hope that their zeal will not flag in attending our meetings, where they will be the source of new blood, and I think I can assure them that a considerable part of our activity will consist in the study of their needs and the means to satisfy them.

"At a time when these new prospects are opening up before us, I see in the generous invitation of the Government of India and in your presence, Mr. Prime Minister, at our inauguration ceremony, a symbol full of significance and promise for the future. For the first time, thanks to the Government of India, a Telegraph and Telephone Plenary Assembly is meeting outside the European continent and our world-wide mission is thus consecrated.

"On this occasion we have the good fortune to be the guests of a people whose example we might usefully meditate, since they are masters in combining the respect of tradition with a taste for the most striking innovations. We also have the good fortune to have among us today a great statesman who has become the indefatigable advocate of the cause of peace in this difficult period in world history. All delegates will be imbued with the heartfelt desire to follow your warm-hearted teachings, Mr. Prime Minister, disregarding their different points of view—only technical though they may be—to find satisfactory compromise solutions. A conference meeting under such auspices can, I am sure, only lead to complete success, in this magnificent house of knowledge where our work is so pleasant and easy, under the enlightened chairmanship of a man whose competence and skill we already fully appreciate.

"Who knows? Perhaps by promoting international telecommunication, we shall succeed in laying a stone of that magnificent edifice of world-wide concord which you, Mr. Prime Minister, have undertaken to build. For telecommunication, as you know, is not only an essential factor in economic prosperity; it also has a high humanitarian and social aim since it multiplies contacts between men and between peoples; it is a magnificent instrument of understanding for the bringing together of peoples. Well may we be proud if we can help, modest though our contribution may be, in hastening the advent of the era of brotherhood and peace which all men of reason throughout the world invoke with all their hearts."

The PRIME MINISTER, Mr. Nehru, then said:

"Mr. Chairman, Secretary-General, Director, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

"Those of you who are delegates at this conference are experts and specialists in this particular field. I am, as you know, a layman, with very little knowledge of the intricacies you deal with, but it is a subject which enters into the life of practically every human being, every day, all over the world. It goes on expanding not only in extent but also in depth and everyone must necessarily be deeply interested in how you progress, how you make this means of communication available to the entire world. There are many ways, I suppose, of writing the history of the world, the story of human progress, and yet I imagine that probably one of the most effective would be to trace the history of world communications.

"From the earliest days, the discovery of the wheel brought about many changes, which went on for thousands of years up to the discoveries following the industrial revolution, but the pace of progress has never been so fast as in recent years. The innovation of telegraphs and telephones was a major revolution in world communications, and then radio and radar—what a fascinating story! If I may use a much abused word, I would say that it is a story of great romance.

"Now we see the pace of change becoming faster and faster; the telegraph and telephone system is the nervous system of the world, in fact, it has become such an essential part of human life that it is difficult to imagine living without telegraphs and telephones and their developments such as wireless and so on. Numerous messages are being transmitted across the world, linking together people and countries—sometimes, unfortunately, bringing conflict in their train—but broadly speaking, making the world ever more one world. There is so much talk of the one world of the future, but so far the nearest we are to it is in connection with the telegraph and telephone

system and its extensions. It is, in fact, really an incursion into a new world. I do not refer here to other planets and stars but to new phases of experience in this world of ours which will come in the train of developments in communications. It must be an exciting experience to go step by step on in this way, viewing ever wider horizons. I do not know what the future will bring, but it certainly holds many changes in store for us. Even in my own life I have seen these changes creep up on us gradually; many things which no-one would have even thought of when I was a boy are now taken for granted by us all. We tend to overlook the wonder lying behind them.

"You deal with this very wonderful thing, which is an essential part of human life and progress and which, as one of the speakers just said, approaches all the time a measure of universality, while politicians and the like often quarrel. But your work goes on, in spite of these quarrels, except when some terrible catastrophe strikes us. You have your feet on the ground, of course, but you are also in the air, both physically and metaphorically. You live in the present too, but always looking at the future. Surely a person looking at this picture in a broad and yet deep way must feel the excitement of discovering new things, new methods of communication which are sometimes almost instantaneous. It is something apart which you do; you change the texture of our lives and our life itself and thereby, no doubt, affect the thinking of human beings. It is an odd fact that this thinking often lags behind the practical achievements of the human mind. The human mind has brought about these marvellous developments and yet it has not been able to adapt itself to living in the new world it is creating. Its political level is far below its scientific level, and that is why there is this danger of conflict. Perhaps when the political level catches up with the scientific level we shall have greater co-operation and peaceful progress. Looking at you here assembled for your conference I have the feeling of being apart from the quarrelling world, having a peep at the future, which I hope will be a much more peaceful and co-operative one. Yours is a high task and I hope that your labours will bear fruit. As I said before, I am a layman and you are experienced; I cannot say much about the subject of your debates except that I live enveloped by it, as we all do. The main purpose of my coming here today, however, was to welcome you on behalf of the Government of India and on my own behalf. Apart from the work which you do at this conference, I hope that you will enjoy this pleasant climate in Delhi and all that you see in this country."—(*Applause.*)

Mr. COLLET, of the French Delegation, made the following statement:

"Mr. Prime Minister, Mr. Minister of Transport and Communications, Ladies, Gentlemen,

"The privilege of having participated for the longest period in the work of the C.C.I.'s, which today form the C.C.I.T.T., seems to have sufficed for me to be asked to speak on behalf of the participants in this Plenary Assembly to whom India offers such magnificent hospitality. True, this is an honourable task, but how delicate it is!—since I have to express, to the Head of the Government responsible for so many new pages in the ageless history of a great country, the feelings of eminent personalities from nations of all parts of the world. I seek your indulgence and shall express only some of my impressions on my first visit outside Europe and the thoughts to which they give rise. I think, gentlemen, that from our first contact with the people of this country, and especially our excellent colleagues in the telecommunication services, we were all very pleasantly touched by their courtesy, their kindness, their solicitude to their guests which always seemed so natural in all circumstances. To gain the friendship of one's colleagues is considered in India as an essential condition for succeeding in any undertaking whether great or small.

"During visits in Delhi and to Agra, we were able to see magnificent monuments admirably harmonious and outstanding both for their overall nobility and for the perfection of the smallest

details. They recalled to our minds that India is a country of ancient civilization which, in all periods of its history, has loved the arts, promoted progress in science and simultaneously developed the application of a great variety of techniques.

"They also reminded us that the wise men of India sought, first and foremost, to discover which supreme principles should inspire men. In the course of centuries, whatever ordeals their nation underwent, they worshipped high spiritual values and advocated, in particular, the synthesis of all that is highest and best in everything.

"Should not this fine programme of work also be the objective of our C.C.I.T.T. Plenary Assembly? We ought to be most grateful to the Government of India for having suggested it to us so discreetly by inviting us to New Delhi and giving us the best conditions for our endeavour. May we therefore thank India with all our hearts and express our most profound wishes for the greatness and prosperity of the noble Indian nation."—(Applause.)

FIRST PLENARY MEETING

Thursday, 8 December 1960, at 11.30 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. R. C. VAISH (India)

Subjects discussed:

1. Tribute to participants in the work of the C.C.I.T.T. retired or deceased since the Special Assembly, 1958.
2. Statements on membership of the C.C.I.T.T. (see Annex).
3. Nomination of the Vice-Chairmen of the Plenary Assembly.
4. Setting-up of the Committees of the Plenary Assembly.
5. Nomination of Committee Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen.

Annex: Statements on the representation of various countries at meetings of the C.C.I.T.T.

1. Tribute to participants in the work of the C.C.I.T.T. retired or deceased since the Special Assembly, 1958.

The DIRECTOR of the C.C.I.T.T. read out the following names of participants in the work of the C.C.I.T.T. who had retired since the Special Assembly, 1958, and wished them, on behalf of the Assembly, a long and happy retirement:

- Mr. L. C. Pocock (Chile Telephone Company).
- Mr. Foz (Spain).
- Mr. F. Gladenbeck (Federal Republic of Germany).
- Mr. P. A. Walker (United States).
- Mr. Haemers (Belgium).
- Mr. Sovet (Belgium).
- Mr. R. V. McKay (Australia).

Mr. E. H. Jolley (United Kingdom).
Mr. L. E. Magnusson (United Kingdom).
Mr. H. R. Huntley (United States).
Mr. Glenn Ireland (United States).
Mr. J. D. H. van der Toorn (Netherlands).
Mr. I. Svetel (F.P.R. of Yugoslavia).

He then read out names of participants deceased since the Special Assembly, 1958:

Lt. Commander C. P. Edwards (Canada).
Mr. J. L. de Vries (Union of South Africa).
Mr. Walter Gaertner (Federal Republic of Germany).
Mr. Heinrich Fuelling (Federal Republic of Germany).
Mr. W. J. Norfleet (United States).
Mr. Lambin (Belgium).
Mr. P. B. Frost (United Kingdom).
Mr. V. Kostić (F.P.R. of Yugoslavia).

The Assembly rose and observed one minute's silence in tribute to their memory.

2. Statements on membership of the C.C.I.T.T.

The Delegates for SENEGAL, MALI, the UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, FRANCE OVERSEAS, the REPUBLIC OF CHINA, the POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VIET-NAM, the CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, the ROUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC and the REPUBLIC OF KOREA made statements which are annexed to the present minutes.

3. Nomination of the Vice-Chairmen of the Plenary Assembly.

The following delegates were nominated Vice-Chairmen of the Plenary Assembly by acclamation:

Dr. H. Sterky (Sweden).
Mr. C. Núñez-Arellano (Mexico).
Mr. H. Baczko (Poland).
Mr. S. H. Raheb (United Arab Republic).

4. Setting-up of the Committees of the Plenary Assembly.

It was *decided* that the following committees would be set up:

Committee A (Working methods and organization of Study Groups)

Committee B (Examination and distribution of Questions; programme of work)

Committee C (Budget control)

Committee D (New and developing countries).

At the request of the Delegate for ETHIOPIA, the DIRECTOR of the C.C.I.T.T. explained that the terms of reference of Committee D might be the application of Recommendation No. 2 of the Geneva Plenipotentiary Conference, together with numbers 178 and 179 of the International Telecommunication Convention, plus any other matters that directly affected new or developing countries.

The DIRECTOR of the C.C.I.T.T. called attention to the terms of the "Additional rules of procedure" (page 43 of Vol. II of the *Red Book*) according to which he should take the chair at meetings of Special Committee B. He proposed to abrogate this arrangement and to entrust the chairmanship of Committee B to a delegate. If this proposal was adopted, it would be necessary to amend the "Additional rules of procedure" accordingly.

It might also be advisable to delete the phrase restricting membership of the Committee, and to change its title to avoid confusion with Committee A.

The above principle was *approved*.

5. Nomination of Committee Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen.

The following nominations were *approved*:

	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Vice-Chairman</i>
Committee A	Mr. G. H. Bast (Netherlands)	Mr. P. Postelnicu (Roumania).
Committee B	Mr. A. Chovet (France)	Mr. S. A. Zarin (U.S.S.R.).
Committee C	Mr. A. Langenberger (Switzerland)	Mr. I. Lipković (Yugoslavia).
Committee D	Mr. G. Tedros (Ethiopia)	Mr. S. A. Sathar (Pakistan).

ANNEX

STATEMENTS ON THE REPRESENTATION OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES AT MEETINGS OF THE C.C.I.T.T. MADE AT THE FIRST PLENARY MEETING ON 8 DECEMBER 1960

1. The Delegate for SENEGAL said:

"The Government of Senegal, which I represent here in my capacity of Minister of Telecommunications, wishes to express through me how honoured it feels to be represented in this eminent gathering of the International Telecommunication Union. Together with the Delegate for the Republic of Mali, I am also instructed to represent the sister Republics of Dahomey and the Ivory Coast. The Republic of Nigeria has also asked me to represent it.

"For young nations, it is always intimidating and sometimes moving to sit for the first time in international technical assemblies. We feel that any positive contribution we may make will be too slight, because so far we have had neither the possibility nor the means of finding for our problems solutions which, if not new, would be adapted to our particular requirements. On the other hand, our presence here shows that the accession of our nations to an international personality is a concrete fact and it is for us a source of joy and pride. It is very uplifting to break our long

isolation and to sit at the common table of the nations of the world. That is why, beyond our immediate problems, I wish to convey to you, on behalf of my Government, a message of world-wide friendship from the people of Senegal.

"That is also why the scope of our preoccupations seems perhaps wider than that of other delegations. We need to be better acquainted with the world, its peoples and its techniques. We hope to derive great benefit from this meeting by learning from you, by forming links that the future will tighten, by confronting problems and finding harmonious solutions.

"To go on to the main subject before us, I should like to stress Senegal's interest in the general problem of telecommunications. I think our concern will be echoed by most of the developing countries, particularly in tropical or equatorial zones. It would be presumptuous here to stress the complexity of the problems involved.

"These, gentlemen, are in short the questions of concern to Senegal as regards telecommunication. As you see, we are bringing nothing new to your great experience. However, we hope that from more complete and original accounts we shall draw new ideas and bold solutions which will enable us to solve problems which, I repeat, founder as often as not on credit and investment difficulties as in most young or developing countries.

"In conclusion, I shall not forget to convey my thanks to the Government of the great country which is welcoming us and which, for many reasons, is dear to all Africans, more particularly to the Senegalese, and which is so open to ideas of justice, peace and human brotherhood."

2. The Delegate for MALI said:

"The Republic of Mali became independent by the unanimous vote of its National Assembly and joined the United Nations on 29 September 1960.

"I hope you will not take me to task if I say that the prime purpose of any colonized people is to attain independence. This is a sacred right for which many peoples have shed their blood and are still doing so in some parts of the world.

"We are ardent advocates of the full liberation of the continent of Africa.

"Need I say that, once independent, the Republic of Mali asked for membership of all the international organizations in relation with the United Nations ?

"Thus, on 21 October 1960, the President of the Government of the Republic of Mali signed instruments of accession to the Conventions of Buenos Aires, 1952, and Ottawa, together with their annexes, thereby becoming a member of the two oldest institutions in the world.

"To make its presence felt, our young State will be present at all international meetings.

"It is true that we bring no modern technical proposals to your meetings; on the contrary, we are here to take advantage of your experience.

"Thanks to the combined efforts of technical experts of world-wide reputation, telecommunication makes daily progress.

"The economic development of the more advanced countries goes hand in hand with the development of telecommunications and operating conditions are becoming more and more advantageous and reasonable.

"Mali, with its 1 204 000 square kilometers, is one of those African countries whose problems are those of the wide-open spaces. Its economic development is insufficient to set up the network required by its political, economic and social organisation.

"Nevertheless, the Mali P.T.T. is running about forty radiotelegraph circuits with the countries of former French West Africa and inside the Republic.

"The apparatus is used for either telegraphy or telephony, apart from the ISB transmitters used only for the Bamako-Abidjan and Bamako-Dakar circuits.

"There are 4075 kilometers of line providing, in areas where distance permits, trunk circuits of medium quality. All these circuits are suitable for telegraphy.

"Generally speaking, the capacity of the telephone exchanges depends on their size; the switchboards have local batteries, apart from Segou which has a central-battery FM multiple, Kati which has a rural automatic panel and Bamako, a standardized R6 automatic for a thousand lines.

"The exchanges at Bamako and Segou have 3-channel carrier equipment.

"All telegraphy is by sounder, except Bamako and Segou which have teleprinters.

"The radio equipment is mainly Temco-Thomson and Sadir for transmission and S.F.R. and Bachelet for reception.

"VHF tests have given satisfactory results.

"At present, all this wire and radio equipment is attended by African staff, who have had an elementary education in local schools but who are firmly determined to improve and succeed.

"The Republic of Mali realizes the technical problems it has to face. If it may borrow the phrase "God helps those who help themselves", it looks forward confidently to the future.

"It trusts that co-operation with the I.T.U. will give it the means of effectively consolidating its political and economic independence and taking part in the forward march of peoples in world-wide collaboration."

3. The Delegate for the UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS said that his Administration congratulated and welcomed the delegations of new or developing countries. Their presence was a source of joy and satisfaction. It would be useful to those countries themselves, but would also enable them in future to make their own contribution to the common task. Such a development was entirely in conformity with the purpose of the I.T.U., as set forth in the Convention.

However, he was very sorry to note the absence of countries such as the German Democratic Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of Viet-Nam, not to speak of the great Chinese People's Republic. He continued:

"The persons who are attending this Plenary Assembly as delegates of China are not true representatives of that country. The legal representatives of China in meetings of the I.T.U. and its permanent organs can be appointed only by the Central People's Government of the Chinese People's Republic."

4. The Delegate for the OVERSEAS STATES OF THE FRENCH COMMUNITY AND FRENCH OVERSEAS TERRITORIES also expressed his appreciation of the presence of the Minister representing the Republic of Senegal and the delegate of the Republic of Mali. It was his pleasure to inform the Assembly that he was provisionally representing other States which had become independent, such as the Republic of Madagascar, the Republic of Mauretania, the Republic of the Upper Volta, which would soon be Members of the I.T.U. He explained that the Central African Republic, the Republic of the Congo, the Republic of Gabon and the Republic of Tchad would actually be represented in the Assembly in two days' time, as the representatives of those countries had been unable to come earlier to New Delhi. They would take part in the work with their urge towards technical progress and in a spirit of complete collaboration.

5. The Delegate for CHINA welcomed the delegates of the new African States and continued:

"It is very painful to me and, indeed to my Delegation as well as to all the distinguished delegations assembling here, to be subjected again, without escape, to the persistent political barrage and protracted cold war launched by some quarters in any and every available arena, even in this purely technical conference. I quite understand the motives behind this, but I say it is a waste of time without consequences. I myself am reluctant to be drawn into this fruitless debate as I am fully aware of the valuable time being wasted. But since the legitimate rights and honour of my government and my country are being challenged here today, it is only fair for me to defend them and to answer the points just raised in this meeting. I hope, Mr. Chairman, you will bear with me as you did with the gentleman who took the floor before me.

"The legal status of the C.C.I.T.T. is based on Article 7 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Buenos Aires, 1952 and on Article 13 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Geneva, 1959, of both of which the Government of the Republic of China is a signatory.

"The Delegation of the Republic of China to this Second Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T., as in the case of the First Plenary Assembly, 1956, and the Special Assembly, 1958, is the only legitimate representation of China therein and is recognized as such by the C.C.I.T.T. as well as by the I.T.U.

"The so-called question of the "representation of China" is a tiresome subject which is undoubtedly familiar to all distinguished delegations. I would not bore you with all the legal and moral aspects of the issue at hand, but I should like to point out that this question has already been dealt with effectively and decisively in the current session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, as it has been during the past ten years. The C.C.I.T.T. is an organ of a specialized agency of the United Nations. As such, it should abide by the resolution of the United Nations on the subject and should not indulge in it any more.

"Distinguished delegations, including my delegation, coming from all parts of the world and laying aside our urgent and important works at home, are assembling here, *not* to attend any political forum, *but* to deal with some purely technical matters which are within the scope of the C.C.I.T.T. and which require our immediate and undivided attention. Our task ahead is heavy and our time is short. I believe distinguished delegations would agree with me that we simply cannot afford the luxury of indulging ourselves in matters which are out of bounds for the C.C.I.T.T. and this Assembly.

"Furthermore, I think we should bear in mind that the duties of the C.C.I.T.T., as stipulated in Article 13 of the International Telecommunication Convention, 1959 (I quote) shall be: "to study technical, operating and tariff questions relating to telegraphy and telephony and to issue recommendations on them".

"For the above reasons, I consider that the question of the "representation of China" is irrelevant and incompetent as to the functions of the C.C.I.T.T. and indeed to those of the Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T. and thus is out of order."

6. The Delegate for the PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF POLAND said:

"My Delegation extends a warm welcome to the new member countries of the C.C.I.T.T. and trusts that their work in our Plenary Assembly will be fruitful. However, we consider it deplorable that the German Democratic Republic, the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, the People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of Mongolia are not represented in this Plenary Assembly and are taking no part in the activities of the C.C.I.T.T.

"This has an unfavourable effect on the work of the C.C.I.T.T. as regards its value and the scope of its future applications and prevents the achievement of the purposes of the International Telecommunication Union as defined in paragraph 4 of the Geneva Convention, 1959.

"We are also sorry to see that representatives of the Chinese People's Republic are absent from this Assembly.

"The population of China is more than 600 million and the absence of its representatives has an unfavourable effect on the scope, value and application of the decisions to be taken by the present Plenary Assembly and the whole activity of the C.C.I.T.T.

"The Polish Delegation considers that China can be represented solely by persons delegated by the Central People's Government of the Chinese People's Republic and not by the representatives of Chang-Kai-Shek who are here today."

7. The Head of the Delegation of CHINA had also sent the following written statement to the Chairman of the Assembly:

"The Delegation of the Republic of China considers the statement circulated by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. or any other statements of similar content which may be circulated to be out of order and inadmissible in this conference.

"The Government of the Republic of China is the only legally constituted Government of China and is a signatory, in the name of China, to both of the International Telecommunication Conventions of 1952 and of 1959.

"The Delegation of the Republic of China to the Second Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T., as in the case of the First Plenary Assembly and again of the Special Assemblies of 1956 and 1958 respectively, is the only legitimate representation of China therein, and is recognized as such by the C.C.I.T.T. as well as the I.T.U.

"Under Article 13 of the International Telecommunication Convention of Geneva, 1959, the sole duty of the C.C.I.T.T. is to study technical, operating and tariff questions relating to telegraphy and telephony and to issue recommendations on them. The C.C.I.T.T. is not empowered to indulge itself in political matters. Any observations made in connection with the question of the representation of China in this conference are therefore irrelevant and incompetent as to the functions of the C.C.I.T.T."

8. The Delegate for the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA said:

"The United States is pleased at the widening membership of the I.T.U. and extends its welcome to the nations participating for the first time in the C.C.I.T.T.

"At the same time, the United States Delegation regrets that the time and attention of this Assembly must be given to political matters which are beyond the competence of the C.C.I.T.T. The Plenipotentiary Conference, which is the supreme organ of the I.T.U., and which met at Buenos Aires in 1952 and at Geneva in 1959, and the Administrative Council of the I.T.U., are the competent bodies to decide such questions and through the years have established the recognized membership of the I.T.U. for all of the activities of the I.T.U., including the permanent organs. This Assembly is therefore not the forum to deal with such questions and, that being so, it is regrettable that they have been brought to its attention.

"The United States Delegation hopes therefore that the question will be given no further discussion and that the Assembly will turn its attention immediately to the numerous technical matters on its agenda."

9. The Delegate for the REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM said:

"On behalf of the Delegation of Viet-Nam and of my country, I should like to welcome the new countries which are members of the C.C.I.T.T.

"The Delegation of the Republic of Viet-Nam is sorry that a political matter—the representation of Member countries such as China, Korea, the Federal Republic of Germany and Viet-Nam—should have been raised before a purely technical Assembly. As the Delegate for the United States has rightly pointed out, this matter has already been settled by the supreme organ of the I.T.U., namely, the Plenipotentiary Conference at Buenos Aires in 1952 and at Geneva in 1959.

"In view of our heavy agenda and the desires expressed by our Chairman, I shall not trespass on your time. Let me just give you a new technical fact concerning my country. In the last

few months, the governors of North Viet-Nam have been, and still are, sending raiding parties into South Viet-Nam with the object of destroying the telecommunication lines. Gentlemen, this one fact proves that those who are in power in North Viet-Nam, quite apart from the illegality of their government, are unworthy to send representatives to our Assembly."

10. The Delegate for the CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC said:

"The Czechoslovak Delegation cordially welcomes the delegations of the new countries who are here with us in the C.C.I.T.T. for the first time.

"However, we must make the following statement:

"The purpose of the C.C.I.T.T., as one of the I.T.U. permanent organs, is co-operation between peoples by the efficient operation of telecommunications. The Delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic therefore expresses its great regret that representatives of the Chinese People's Republic are absent from this Assembly. In our view, it is neither fair nor reasonable to exclude such a great country as China from international collaboration in telecommunication. The so-called representatives of China present here cannot represent China, since they merely represent Chang-Kai-Shek.

"We are also sorry that the representatives of the Democratic German Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam cannot be present to collaborate with us in the field of telecommunications."

11. The Delegate for the ROUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC said:

"The Delegation of the Roumanian People's Republic is happy that this C.C.I.T.T. Plenary Assembly is being held in this wonderful country, the Republic of India, and warmly thanks the P.T.T. Administration of India for the hospitality it has shown us and for the perfect organization of the Assembly.

"The invitation of the IInd Plenary Assembly to New Delhi is fully in accordance with the essential purpose of the International Telecommunication Union which is to broaden international co-operation in this field and we are convinced that this fact will be of real assistance to the peoples of Asia. In this continent, there is a great country with more than 600 million inhabitants, the Chinese People's Republic, which has numerous telecommunication circuits, naturally mainly with the other countries of Asia. The absence of representatives of this important country is contrary to the purposes of the I.T.U. mentioned above and harmful to international collaboration in the field of telecommunication and for the practical results of our Assembly.

"We regret the absence of the delegation of China, considering that only the representatives of the Chinese People's Republic can speak for that country and that the presence of representatives of the Kuomintang is illegal.

"The Delegation of the Roumanian People's Republic hopes that the problem of the representation of China will be solved and it is sure that the delegation of this great country will bring a valuable contribution to the work of the C.C.I.T.T. and will foster international collaboration in the field of telecommunications.

"We also regret that the German Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the People's Republic of Mongolia cannot take part in the work of the C.C.I.T.T.; this runs counter to the essential purpose of the I.T.U. to foster international co-operation in the field of telecommunications."

12. The Delegate for KOREA said that the Delegations of the U.S.S.R., Poland, Czechoslovakia and Roumania were reminded of the fact that the Assembly had met only for the purpose of discussing technical matters and anything of a political nature was therefore inappropriate. Anything not relevant to the proceedings of the Assembly should be deleted from the official record.

SECOND PLENARY MEETING**Friday, 9 December 1960, at 11.45 a.m.***Chairman:* Mr. R. C. VAISH (India)*Subjects discussed:*

1. Reports by Study Group 6 (Documents AP II/20, AP II/26, AP II/42).
2. Reports by Study Group 5 (Documents AP II/16, AP II/17, AP II/18 and AP II/41).
3. Reports by Study Group 12 (Documents AP II/15 and AP II/60).

1. Reports by Study Group 6 (Documents AP II/20, AP II/26 and AP II/42).

The Chairman of Study Group 6 and Sub-Group 6/1, Mr. H. L. HALSTRØM, introduced the following documents:

AP II/20 Preliminary Report on the work of Sub-Group 6/1.

AP II/26 Preliminary Report on the work of Study Group 6.

AP II/42 Final Report on the work of Study Group 6 and Sub-Group 6/1.

Drafting changes to these reports were handed in direct to the Secretariat of the C.C.I.T.T. and are annexed hereto. The Indian Administration supplied an Annex to Question 20 "Metals replacing lead for cable sheaths". This annex describes experience acquired with different kinds of protective coatings for aluminium-sheathed cables and, in particular, shows the influence of the nature of the soil on the behaviour of the coatings.

As there were no comments, Documents AP II/20, AP II/26 and AP II/42 were *approved*.

2. Reports by Study Group 5 (Documents AP II/16, AP II/17, AP II/18 and AP II/41).

The Chairman of Study Group 5, Mr. COLLET, introduced the reports. Improvements in electric power lines had necessitated fairly thorough revision of the "Directives" for the protection of telecommunication lines. The Study Group had also thought it desirable to annex certain documentary texts on protection to the "Directives" in the form of loose-leaf inserts.

Documents AP II/16, AP II/17, AP II/18 and AP II/41 were *approved* without comment.

The Delegate for MEXICO considered that the work of Study Group 5 was of great scientific and technical value and accordingly proposed that it be given exceptional publicity so that all countries could become thoroughly acquainted with it.

The DIRECTOR of the C.C.I.T.T. assured the Assembly that this would be done.

3. Reports by Study Group 12 (Documents AP II/15 and AP II/60).

The DIRECTOR of the C.C.I.T.T. pointed out that neither the Chairman nor the Vice-Chairman of Study Group 12 was present at the Plenary Assembly. He expressed the regrets of the Assembly at their absence and proposed that the Study Group 12 reports be introduced by Mr. Lalou, Counsellor in the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat, who had acted as Counsellor of that Study Group.

It was so *decided*.

Mr. LALOU introduced Document AP II/15 which was both a record of the Geneva meeting, May, 1960, and the final report of Study Group 12, since that Study Group had not met in New Delhi. Study Group 1 and Sub-Group 1/2 had proposed amendments to the Document AP II/15; they were contained in Document AP II/60.

The Delegate for the UNITED KINGDOM, referring to a recommendation made previously by Study Group 1, proposed the deletion of "Note 2" at the bottom of page 5 of Document AP II/60.

It was so *decided*.

With the above amendment, Documents AP II/15 and AP II/60 were *approved*.

THIRD PLENARY MEETING

Saturday, 10 December 1960, at 9.30 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. R. C. VAISH (India)

Subjects discussed:

1. Reports by Study Group 4 (Documents AP II/32, AP II/33 and AP II/47).
 2. Reports by Study Group 10 (Documents AP II/5 and AP II/43).
 3. Reports by Study Group 9 (Documents AP II/9 and AP II/48).
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1. Reports by Study Group 4 (Documents AP II/32, AP II/33 and AP II/47).

At the request of the CHAIRMAN, Mr. J. VALLOTON (Switzerland), Chairman of Study Group 4, introduced Documents AP II/32, AP II/33 and AP II/47. With reference to the list of countries given in the middle of page 3 of Document AP II/47, he pointed out

that Italy had agreed to take part in the tests on condition that the other countries concerned also accepted. He pointed out that a number of amendments were to be made to Document AP II/47.

Subject to the amendments proposed, Documents AP II/32, AP II/33 and AP II/47 were *unanimously approved*.

2. Reports by Study Group 10 (Documents AP II/5 and AP II/43).

At the request of the CHAIRMAN, Mr. D. FAUGERAS (France), Chairman of Study Group 10, introduced Documents AP II/5 and AP II/43. He pointed out an error in the English text on page 3 of Document AP II/43, where the figures in the penultimate line of the first paragraph should be "350 to 1500 milliseconds".

He referred to the similarity between the text of new Question 10/E given on page 18 of Document AP II/43 and that of new Question 21/Q on page 47 of Document AP II/44 (report by Sub-Group 2/1); to avoid confusion it might be advisable to have a different wording or to set up a small joint working party of Sub-Group 2/1 and Study Group 10 to deal with the matter.

At the request of the Delegate for SWEDEN, it was *decided* to re-insert in the final report the note given at the foot of page 26 of Document AP II/5, thus cancelling the statement on page 8 of Document AP II/43. Deletion of the note would have caused great difficulty for the Swedish telex system until such time as the new barring arrangements mentioned therein could be more widely introduced.

On the proposal of the Delegate for the UNITED STATES, it was *decided* to replace "recommandé" in the French text by "réalisable" and "desirable" in the English text by "feasible", in the centre of page 12 of Document AP II/43.

Subject to the amendments proposed, Documents AP II/5 and AP II/43 were *unanimously approved*.

3. Reports by Study Group 9 (Documents AP II/9 and AP II/48). (Also Document AP II/44 for information).

At the request of the CHAIRMAN, Mr. H. VAN LOMMEL (Netherlands), Chairman of Study Group 9, introduced Documents AP II/9 and AP II/48. In order to make Recommendation R.57 applicable to switched networks as well as to point-to-point telegraph communications, he proposed the following amendments, as a result of the deliberations of a small working party set up by Study Group 9:

Page 119 of Document AP II/9:

Amend the title of the Recommendation to read:

“STANDARD LIMITS OF TRANSMISSION QUALITY TO BE APPLIED IN PLANNING INTERNATIONAL POINT-TO-POINT TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS AND SWITCHED NETWORKS, BY MEANS OF START-STOP APPARATUS (50 BAUDS) (1951, amended at Arnhem, 1953, and New Delhi, 1960) (See also Recommendation R. 58).”

Insert the following after the first paragraph:

“For the inter-connection of switched public or private national networks a chart showing the distribution of telegraph distortion between national networks and international circuits connecting the international terminal exchanges is required.”

Amend the first line of paragraph *a)* at the foot of the page to read:

“*a)* In planning international telegraph communications, whether point-to-point or by switching...”

Subject to the amendments proposed, Documents AP II/9 and AP II/48 were *unanimously approved*.

FOURTH PLENARY MEETING

Tuesday, 13 December 1960, at 9.30 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. R. C. VAISH (India)

Subjects discussed:

1. Reports by Study Group 1 (Documents AP II/7, AP II/8, AP II/37, AP II/45, AP II/63, AP II/64, AP II/65, AP II/66).
2. Report by Study Group 3 (Documents AP II/7, AP II/37 and AP II/49).
3. Reports by Study Group 8:
 - a) Documents AP II/2, AP II/59 and AP II/8;
 - b) Documents AP II/6 and AP II/57.
4. Data transmission (Document AP II/8).

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1. **Reports by Study Group 1** (Documents AP II/7, AP II/8, AP II/37, AP II/45, AP II/63, AP II/64, AP II/65, AP II/66).

At the request of the CHAIRMAN, Mr. G. H. BAST (Netherlands), Chairman of Study Group 1, introduced the Reports. He requested that the Plenary meeting renew the mandate of the two working parties presided over by Mr. Claeys, which had accomplished

a great deal and whose work should continue during the period between the IIInd and IIIrd Plenary Assemblies. He also referred to new Question XXII by Sub-Group 1/1 given on page 72 of Document AP II/45 which had been discussed at the last meeting of Study Group 1. There had been some opposition during discussion of this Question, and it had therefore been decided to delete it. Unfortunately the Chairman of Sub-Group 1/1 had been unable to attend the meeting. He had since, however, sent a telegram stating how much he regretted the deletion of new Question XXII, and that he would agree to its inclusion as a documentary question. The Chairman of Study Group 1 therefore proposed that new Question XXII, amended by the deletion of the third subparagraph thereof, be retained as a documentary question. Should the Plenary meeting approve this proposal, Document AP II/65 should be amended accordingly.

There being no objection, the proposal by the Chairman of Study Group 1 was *approved*.

Document AP II/7 — *Approved* without comment.

Document AP II/8 — *Approved* without comment.

Document AP II/37 — *Approved* without comment.

Document AP II/45 — *Approved* without comment.

Document AP II/63 — *Approved* without comment.

Document AP II/64 — *Approved* subject to amendments proposed by the *Representative of the Chile Telephone Company*.

Document AP II/65.

The Delegate for the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA proposed amendments to new Question XXVI to which the penultimate paragraph on page 9 of Document AP II/65 referred. It was *decided* that the Secretariat would prepare a revised text taking account of the comments made by the Delegate for the United States.

At the request of the Delegates for ITALY and JAPAN, these two countries would be added to the list given in the last paragraph on page 5.

Thus amended, and taking into account the amendment proposed by the Chairman of Study Group 1 in his introduction of the reports, Document AP II/65 was *approved*.

Document AP II/66 — *Approved* without comment.

2. Report by Study Group 3 (Documents AP II/7, AP II/37 and AP II/49).

The CHAIRMAN recalled that Mr. V. Gori (Italy), Chairman designate of Study Group 3 chosen by the Ist Plenary Assembly, had died and the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Boroditch (U.S.S.R.), had become Acting Chairman. It was most unfortunate that the Study Group had been deprived of the knowledge and guidance of Mr. Gori who had been a highly qualified expert. In the absence of Mr. Boroditch (Acting Chairman) and Mr. M. B. Williams (United Kingdom), nominated by the members of Study Group 3 to preside at the New Delhi meeting, Mr. J. LALOU, Counsellor C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat, introduced the report at the request of the Chairman.

Documents AP II/7 and AP II/37 having been approved under Item 1 of the Agenda, the Chairman opened discussion on Document AP II/49, which was *approved* without comment.

3. Reports by Study Group 8.

At the request of the CHAIRMAN, Mr. PELLÉ (France), Chairman of Study Group 8, introduced the reports. He also mentioned that the Recommendations of Study Group 8 had been reviewed, those which had become obsolete having been deleted and others reshuffled. In view of the fact that two distinct subjects were covered *a*) apparatus for alphabetic telegraphy and *b*) apparatus for facsimile telegraphy (including phototelegraphy), he suggested that the discussion should be divided into two parts.

a) Documents AP II/2, AP II/59 and AP II/8

Document AP II/2 — *Approved* without comment.

Document AP II/59.

The Delegate for the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA referred to new Question 8/I given on page 23, and in particular to the Note, where the new modulation rates envisaged were 75 and 100 bauds. He suggested the insertion of "approximately" before "75", since much of the equipment in use in his country was not operating at exactly 75 bauds.

A short discussion ensued, in the course of which the CHAIRMAN of Study Group 8 explained that the rates envisaged were not applicable to equipment currently in use, and that it would be difficult for him to accept "approximately 75" since Study Group 8 had decided unanimously that equipment manufactured in the future should operate at exactly 75 bauds. The Delegate for the U.S.S.R. stated that he supported the text as it stood in Document AP II/59.

The Delegate for the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA said that he would not press the point provided that his position was recorded in the Minutes of the meeting.

Document AP II/59 was *approved*, and Document AP II/8 *noted*, since its final consideration came under Item 4 of the Agenda.

b) *Documents AP II/6 and AP II/57*

Mr. J. BESSEYRE, Senior Counsellor C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat, pointed out that, as the Chairman of Study Group 8 had mentioned, the numbering of recommendations in the T series would probably differ in Vol. VII of the *Red Book* from the numbering in the report, in view of the deletion of obsolete recommendations and the fact that a greater number of recommendations had had to be added than was at first anticipated. He also referred to the standardized test charts mentioned on page 5 of Document AP II/57 and drew attention to the fact that they would be made by the International Telecommunication Union under the supervision of the C.C.I.T.T. and offered for sale by the I.T.U.

Documents AP II/6 and AP II/57 were *unanimously approved*.

4. Data transmission (Document AP II/8).

At the request of the CHAIRMAN, Mr. J. RHODES (United Kingdom), Chairman of Working Party 43, introduced the report. He drew attention to paragraph 3 on page 1 where two suggestions were made concerning the future publication of recommendations on data transmission: 1) use of a separate Series for recommendations on data transmission and 2) classification under present Series S or H as appropriate.

It was *decided*, on the proposal of the Delegate for SWEDEN, Vice-Chairman, that a separate Series would be used for recommendations on data transmission to facilitate the use of those recommendations by data-processing machine manufacturers and other users. The Secretariat would have the task of making the necessary cross references and of arranging for Recommendations to be included in more than one volume of the C.C.I.T.T. *Red Book* to facilitate reference.

Document AP II/8 was *unanimously approved*.

FIFTH PLENARY MEETING

Wednesday, 14 December 1960, at 9.30 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. R. C. VAISH (India)

Subjects discussed:

1. Reports by Study Group 11 (Documents AP II/14, AP II/21 and AP II/62).
2. Documents concerning Sub-Study Group 2/1:
 - a) Reports by Sub-Group 2/1 (Documents AP II/11, AP II/12, AP II/19 and AP II/44);
 - b) Australian proposal about Question 38/21 (Document AP II/46);
 - c) International Air Transport Association airline requirements for leased telecommunication circuits (Document AP II/50).
3. Reports by Sub-Study Group 2/2 (Documents AP II/23 and AP II/51).
4. Report by Sub-Study Group 2/3 (Document AP II/58).
5. Reports by Sub-Study Group 2/4 (Documents AP II/14, AP II/22 and AP II/40).
6. Report by Study Group 2 (Document AP II/61).

1. Reports by Study Group 11 (Documents AP II/14, AP II/21 and AP II/62).

The Chairman of Study Group 11, Mr. BARRON (United Kingdom), introduced the reports.

Documents AP II/14, AP II/21 and AP II/62 were *approved* unanimously.

In connection with the suggestion on page 4 of Document AP II/62, Dr. STERKY, Head of the Swedish Delegation, explained that his Administration published a technical review in Swedish. Articles of general interest were translated into English and published in a separate issue. He would be very happy to place such issues at the disposal of other administrations. Perhaps that procedure could be generalized.

2. Documents concerning Sub-Study Group 2/1.

- a) *Reports by Sub-Group 2/1* (Documents AP II/11, AP II/12, AP II/19 and AP II/44).

After they had been introduced by the Chairman of Sub-Group 2/1, Mr. PERRY (Netherlands), the above documents were *approved*, with the exception of the passage relating to Question 35/21 (page 18 of Document AP II/44), which would be discussed under matters concerning Study Group 2 and the passage referring to Question 38/21, which would be the next sub-item on the agenda.

Mr. BESSEYRE, C.C.I.T.T. Senior Counsellor, pointed out that page 67 of Document AP II/11 would have to be amended, since it had been decided that the second part of the draft Recommendation would become a separate Recommendation in Series Q. The title of S.6 would therefore have to be changed.

b) *Australian proposal concerning Question 38/21 (Document AP II/46)*

After the Delegate for AUSTRALIA had introduced the document, the Delegate for the UNITED STATES said that he agreed to the proposal but was in favour of immediate action and no further study.

In the ensuing discussion, the concensus of opinion was in favour of the Australian proposal, while many delegates also supported the United States amendment.

The Delegate for FRANCE, however, pointed out the practical difficulties involved in the proposal and thought that it would be a pity to throw away three years of serious work by taking a hasty decision. The Delegate for the UNITED KINGDOM offered a compromise solution, which did not fully meet with the approval of the Delegate for France and the Chairman of Sub-Group 2/1 pointed out certain difficulties. It was finally *decided*, on a suggestion by the DIRECTOR of the C.C.I.T.T., that the Delegates for Australia, France and the United Kingdom would meet together during a break in the meeting to draft a text that might be acceptable to all.

After the break, the Delegate for FRANCE read out the following text to be appended as a footnote to Recommendation F.12:

"The address should appear in two (or exceptionally three) lines, each line to contain not more than 43 characters.

"The exact operating rules for setting out the address in a page-printed telegram remain under study by the C.C.I.T.T.

"Administrations which, for the time being, are unable to accept the address in more than one line may continue to request transmission or reception of the address in one line."

The above text was unanimously *approved*.

c) *International Air Transport Association airline requirements for leased telecommunication circuits (Document AP II/50)*

Document AP II/50 called for no action by the C.C.I.T.T. and was *noted*.

3. **Reports by Sub-Study Group 2/2 (Documents AP II/23 and AP II/51).**

Documents AP II/23 and AP II/51 were introduced by the Chairman of Sub-Group 2/2, Mr. TERRAS (France) and were *approved* with the following amendments:

Document AP II/51, page 17 (English text only): In Section II, paragraph 2, line 5, insert after "per working day" the words "and 300 working days per year, i.e. 34 000 minutes...".

Document AP II/51, page 22 (English text only): Add, at the end of the last sentence of paragraph 5, the words: "to the number of circuits in service in the various routes on the 15th day of each month".

Document AP II/51, page 29: In the Annexes to Supplementary Question G, the Danish proposal appearing on pages 24-26 of Document S-COM 2/2 No. 58 would be added.

4. Report by Sub-Study Group 2/3 (Document AP II/58).

Document AP II/58, after being introduced by the Chairman of Sub-Group 2/3, Mr. BORNEMANN (Federal Republic of Germany), was unanimously *approved*.

5. Reports by Sub-Study Group 2/4 (Documents AP II/14, AP II/22 and AP II/40).

The Chairman of Sub-Group 2/4, Mr. LAMBIOTTE (Belgium), introducing the reports, thanked the members of his Sub-Group for their valuable collaboration and, in particular, the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Chovet (France) for his clear, precise and instructive guidance. He hoped that Mr. Chovet would give his inestimable assistance for many years to come!

The Delegate for the UNITED KINGDOM proposed, in connection with the Annexes to new Question 4, on page 30 of Document AP II/40, that a passage be added indicating that the Annexes were replies to a request that had been put to administrations to send in suggestions for the wording of the Question. *Agreed*.

Documents AP II/14, AP II/22 and AP II/40 were unanimously *approved* with the above amendment.

The CHAIRMAN, on behalf of the Assembly, expressed appreciation of the excellent work done by Mr. Lambiotte and his Sub-Group.

6. Report by Study Group 2 (Document AP II/61).

The Chairman of Study Group 2, Mr. LANGENBERGER (Switzerland), introduced the documents. He said that the work of Study Group 2 had proved the benefits of amalgamating the Telephone and Telegraph Consultative Committees. Telegraphy and telephony were no longer rivals, but were advancing hand in hand. Study Group 2 was doomed to disappear, but it had done excellent work and he warmly thanked his collaborators in that Group.

On a proposal by the Delegate for the UNITED STATES, supported by the Delegates for CANADA, the NETHERLANDS and PAKISTAN, and by the DIRECTOR of the C.C.I.T.T., it was *decided* that Section 1 on page 6 of Document AP II/61 was unnecessary.

Document AP II/61, together with the questionnaire was *approved* except for Section 1, on page 6.

SIXTH PLENARY MEETING

Wednesday, 14 December 1960, at 3 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. R. C. VAISH (India)

Subjects discussed:

1. Report by Committee D (Documents AP II/69 and AP II/74).
 2. Report by Committee A (Documents AP II/1, AP II/4, AP II/27, AP II/35, AP II/38, AP II/39, AP II 55 and AP II/70).
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1. Report by Committee D (Documents AP II/69 and AP II/74).

1a) Document AP II/74

(Report of the Chairman of Committee D)

1.1 At the request of the CHAIRMAN, the Chairman of Committee D, Mr. TEDROS (Ethiopia), introduced the report. He said that it should be considered as a Chairman's report because Committee D had not yet had an opportunity of discussing it in printed form. He had, however, endeavoured faithfully to express the opinions of the Committee and the unanimous conclusions reached.

The report contained in Document AP II/74 covered the first part of the terms of reference entrusted to Committee D; other points concerning new or developing countries would be taken up by that Committee at a subsequent meeting.

Section 1. — Mr. TEDROS pointed out an error on page 1, where the last paragraph on the page should form part of point 3 of sub-paragraph 1.3. He also urged the Plenary Meeting to approve the three proposals contained in paragraph 1.3.

Section 2. — With reference to paragraph 2.2, and speaking as the Delegate for ETHIOPIA, Mr. TEDROS expressed some doubt as to whether the first meeting of the regional Plan Committee for Africa would be able to take place prior to the meeting of the C.C.I.R. Plenary Assembly planned for 1962/63.

Section 3. — (English text only): The lay-out should be similar to that of the previous sections.

Section 4. — Mr. TEDROS emphasized the importance of paragraph 4.3 which should be approved by the Plenary Meeting if the three points in paragraph 1.3 were also approved.

Section 5. — An editorial change should be made to paragraph 5.4, where the following should be added: “and also for comparison purposes, the situation existing in less developed countries”.

1.2 On a question raised by the Delegate for ITALY, after the Delegates for TUNISIA and PAKISTAN, and the DIRECTOR of the C.C.I.T.T. had expressed their views, it was *decided* that matters concerning the Plan Sub-Committees would be considered in relation to the Report of Committee D (Technical Assistance) and not in relation to the report of Committee A (Organization).

1.3 The DIRECTOR of the C.C.I.R. said that he had taken due note of the contents of paragraph 2.2 of Document AP II/74 which referred to the C.C.I.R. The results of the enquiry made by the C.C.I.R. in July 1960 on the setting-up of an ad hoc Technical Assistance Committee had not been very favourable since such a proposal did not appear to be in strict conformity with Resolutions 35 and 36 of the Plenipotentiary Conference. Any decision taken by the Plenary Meeting should be as close as possible in meaning to those Resolutions.

1.4 The Delegate for TUNISIA proposed that, if the principle of setting up Plan Sub-Committees as put forward in paragraph 1.3 of Document AP II/74 was approved, the question of the setting up of a Plan Sub-Committee for Africa should be considered. He then referred to Document AP II/62 approved at the Fifth Plenary Meeting, where a working group on telephone signalling and switching had been set up under Study Group XI, and proposed that similarly an ad hoc working party should be set up, under Study Group III, to meet the wish expressed in paragraph 5.4 of Document AP II/74. This ad hoc working party would be responsible for studying the part allotted to telecommunications in a country's development plans. The working party would be of special interest to countries whose telecommunications are under-developed. The Plenary Assembly *decided* to defer a decision on this point until the report of Committee A was considered.

1.5 After an exchange of views between the Delegates for CANADA, the F.P.R. of YUGOSLAVIA and PAKISTAN, the DIRECTOR of the C.C.I.T.T. said that any procedure applied in the establishment of new questions for Technical Assistance should be based upon Nos. 179 and 180 of the Convention, and that if a question was of world-wide interest it should be entrusted to the competent C.C.I.T.T. Study Group, whereas, if it was of regional interest it should be handled by the appropriate Plan Sub-Committee which could set up working parties for this purpose. As the Delegate for the F.P.R. of Yugoslavia had said, the

difficulty would be in deciding whether a problem was of regional or world-wide interest, though such difficulty would not be insuperable.

On a point raised by the Delegate for PAKISTAN, the DIRECTOR of the C.C.I.T.T. said that initially the organization of the Plan Sub-Committees' working methods should not be too rigid; improvements could be made later in the light of the experience acquired.

In reply to a question from the Delegate for CANADA, the DIRECTOR of the C.C.I.T.T. said that the working parties he mentioned above could meet during or immediately after the meetings of the Regional Plan Sub-Committees, so that no additional travelling expenses would be entailed.

The Delegate for the U.S.S.R. expressed some doubts as to the procedure put forward in paragraphs 3.2 and 3.5 of Document AP II/74, which would not in his opinion enable the most efficient technical assistance to be given to new or developing countries. It might be advisable for questions of regional interest to be submitted by Plan Sub-Committees to the appropriate C.C.I.T.T. Study Groups who, if necessary, would set up ad hoc working parties to deal with them.

1.6 A discussion then ensued, on a question by the Delegate for ITALY, as to whether a Plan Sub-Committee for Europe should be set up, and whether or not it should include the Mediterranean Basin countries.

After further discussion between the Delegates for ITALY, PAKISTAN, CANADA, TUNISIA, MEXICO and VIET-NAM, and the DIRECTOR of the C.C.I.T.T., it was *decided* that Plan Sub-Committees would be set up for Africa, Asia and Latin America, the creation of a Plan Sub-Committee for Europe being deferred for the present.

1.7 The Delegates for the NETHERLANDS, CANADA and the U.S.S.R. felt that it would be advisable to postpone a final decision as to working procedures for Plan Sub-Committees until some experience in the matter had been acquired, and to remove Section 3 from the body of the report and to keep it only as an Annex thereto as provisional guidance for the use of the Administrative Council when defining the terms of reference of the Plan Committee. The IIIrd Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T. would be in a position to make a decision on the subject of working procedures in the light of the experience gained in the meantime.

The Plenary Assembly decided to *accept* the extraction of Section 3.

1.8 The Delegate for the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, supported by the Delegates for the U.S.S.R. and the OVERSEAS STATES OF THE FRENCH COMMUNITY AND FRENCH OVERSEAS TERRITORIES, proposed that the last sentence of paragraph 3.5 be amended to read: "Draft recommendations from regional Sub-Committees should be submitted to the competent Study Group for information only."

It was so *decided*.

In view of the opinion expressed by the Delegates for AUSTRIA, FRANCE, ITALY, the U.S.S.R. and TUNISIA that the wording of paragraph 1.3 should be made more specific, it was *decided* that the Secretariat would prepare a revised text of paragraph 1.3 taking account of amendments put forward by the Delegate for CANADA and the Representative of the CHILE TELEPHONE COMPANY.

At the suggestion of the DIRECTOR of the C.C.I.T.T., it was also *decided* to amend point 2 of paragraph 1.3 by inserting "for Asia, Africa and Latin America" after "regional Plan Sub-Committees".

The following amendments to Document AP II/74, put forward by Mr. CHAPUIS, Counsellor C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat, and Mr. HAYES, Vice-Director C.C.I.R., respectively, were *approved*:

Page 2: paragraph 2.6, last line: Replace "travel expenses" by "subsistence allowance".

Page 3: paragraph 3.4, penultimate line: Replace "Sub-Study" by "Study".

1.9 Thus amended, and with the corrections put forward by the Chairman of Committee D in the course of his introduction of the document, Document AP II/74 was *approved*, it being understood that Section 3 would be provisional in character and become an Annex to the report.

1b) *Document AP II/69*

(Proposal to set up a "Provisional Study Group for the Inter-American Network")

1.10 At the request of the CHAIRMAN, the Delegate for MEXICO, Mr. NÚÑEZ, introduced Document AP II/69 which, he said, was entirely in accordance with the principles which had just been approved under Document AP II/74, and represented a unanimous request from nineteen countries. In reply to a question from the Delegate for CANADA, he confirmed that any decision taken would concern the C.C.I.T.T. alone which could not, obviously, speak for the C.C.I.R.

1.11 After discussion between the DIRECTOR of the C.C.I.T.T., and the Delegates for MEXICO, ITALY, COLOMBIA, VENEZUELA and the U.S.S.R., the Resolution contained in Document AP II/69 was *approved* by the Assembly, which *decided* to set up a temporary Study Group for the Inter-American network until such time as the Plan Sub-Committee for Latin America could carry out its task fully.

2. Report by Committee A (Documents AP II/1, AP II/4, AP II/27, AP II/35, AP II/38, AP II/39, AP II/55 and AP II/70).

2.1 At the request of the CHAIRMAN, the Chairman of Committee A, Mr. G. H. BAST (Netherlands) introduced the report contained in Document AP II/70, and explained that

it should be considered as a draft report since Committee A had not yet had time to review it. He then proposed the following amendments:

Page 2: last paragraph of *d*): Replace "the Study Group recommends ... powers" by "the Committee draws the attention of Chairmen to their powers".

Add the following after "working parties": "Further, it may be useful for the chairman to draw up a programme of work of the Study Groups, in agreement with the Director of the C.C.I.T.T., and to communicate it to the members as soon as possible after the Plenary Assembly".

Page 3: (English text only) Replace "Sub-Group 2/2" by "Sub-Group 2/1" in point 5 of paragraph 1.

Page 5: Insert after "for Study Group 11 (etc.)" the following: "for Study Group 12: No change".

(English text only) In the first point of paragraph 3, replace "be continued" by "be discontinued".

It was *decided*, at the suggestion of the Delegates for AUSTRALIA and TUNISIA, that the Secretariat would prepare a revised text for pages 2 and 6 in the light of the decisions taken at the beginning of the meeting in connection with the report of Committee D.

2.2 On a point raised by the Delegate for the UNITED KINGDOM in connection with the last point of paragraph 3 on page 5 (transformation of the C.C.I.R. Study Group on radio relay links into a joint C.C.I.R.-C.C.I.T.T. Study Group) a discussion arose. It was finally *decided* to delete the last point of paragraph 3 of Document AP II/70.

SEVENTH PLENARY MEETING

Thursday, 15 December 1960, at 9.00 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. R. C. VAISH (India)

Subjects discussed:

1. Report by Committee A (Document AP II/70) (continued).
 2. New Questions set by the Plenary Assembly (Document AP II/36).
 3. Place of meeting of the next Plenary Assembly.
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1. **Report by Committee A** (Document AP II/70) (continued.).

a) The CHAIRMAN of Committee A referred to point *c*) on page 1 of Document AP II/70, concerning the setting up of a joint working party; he saw no reason why the number of study groups on which such a working party depended should be limited to two. He

therefore proposed that the second and third lines of this point should be amended to

“... a joint working party of two or more study groups could be set up; such a working party would report to the study groups concerned...”.

It was so *decided*.

b) The VICE-DIRECTOR of the C.C.I.R. referred to the procedure for designating Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen for Joint C.C.I.T.T.-C.C.I.R. Study Groups. He drew the attention of the Assembly to the fourth paragraph on page 1 of Document AP II/70 and especially to the sentence “this rule ... and Sub-Committees”. He felt that considerations of geographical distribution were quite outside the question of those designations.

The DIRECTOR of the C.C.I.T.T. recalled that when Committee A had discussed this matter, reference had been made to the tradition whereby both the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Plan Committee were designated by the C.C.I.T.T., without reference to geographical considerations in view of the C.C.I.T.T.'s leading role in that sector. That did not of course mean that the C.C.I.R. had a negligible role to play in the Plan Committee, but it was nevertheless true that all operating and traffic problems fell within the scope of the C.C.I.T.T., whether they concerned wire or radio connections. That being so it was reasonable that the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Plan Committee should be designated by the body which had the major part to play.

The CHAIRMAN of Committee A proposed that the phrase “reasons of geographical distribution” in AP II/70 should be replaced by “practical considerations”. He explained that the designations in question should be made immediately and that it was impossible to wait until the next Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R.

The Delegate for ITALY proposed that the C.C.I.T.T. should, at the present Plenary Assembly, designate the Chairmen of the Plan Committee and Sub-Committees, and that it should also designate the Vice-Chairmen, but only on a provisional basis, leaving it to the next Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. to designate the definitive Vice-Chairmen.

The DIRECTOR of the C.C.I.T.T. and the VICE-DIRECTOR of the C.C.I.R. supported the proposal and, in the absence of any objections, it was *decided* to accept the proposal by Italy relative to the designation of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Plan Committee and its Sub-Committees.

c) The Delegate for POLAND, referring to points d) and e) on page 2 of Document AP II/70, felt that the administrations should be made more aware of the setting up and terms of reference of working parties so that they might send their experts to the working party

meetings. He also called for amendment to the Additional Rules of Procedure of the C.C.I.T.T. with respect to the distribution of the preparatory and temporary documents of working parties.

d) The Delegate for the U.S.S.R. referred to page 2 of Document AP II/70, point g), relative to coordination groups. He was anxious to know whether the groups in question would have the same status as the study groups.

The DIRECTOR of the C.C.I.T.T. assured the Assembly that the coordination groups would have no powers of decision. He recalled that the Secretariat had always tried to arrange for the meetings of study groups dealing with related questions to be held at the same time. That would be the moment to convene the coordination groups which would not have the status of permanent organs. The Director of the C.C.I.T.T. proposed that the word "studies" in the last line of paragraph g) should be replaced by "work".

The Delegates for FRANCE and BELGIUM drew attention to certain difficulties that would arise if several study groups dealing with related subjects were to meet at the same time.

The discussion was concluded when the Delegate for the U.S.S.R., supported by the CHAIRMAN of Committee A, proposed to instruct the Secretariat to prepare a note amending the paragraph in question in the way suggested by the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. and specifying clearly that the coordination groups would have no power of decision.

It was so *decided*.

Document AP II/70 was *approved* with the amendments mentioned above.

2. New questions set by the Plenary Assembly (Document AP II/36).

The Delegate for KOREA introduced Document AP II/36, relative to the creation of a study group to deal with questions about press calls.

The UNESCO representative then made the following statement:

"Mr. Chairman,

"The Director-General of UNESCO is grateful to the International Telecommunication Union and to the Indian Government for the invitation to be represented here today—an invitation which bears witness to the close association that has been established between the Union and UNESCO.

"The link between the Union and UNESCO derives directly from the conventions establishing the two organizations. The primary directive of the Union is that of "facilitating relations between the peoples by means of efficient telecommunication services". UNESCO, for its part, is required by its Constitution to "promote the free flow of ideas by word and image". These twin purposes are inevitably joined in the modern world in which telecommunication has become the major channel for transmission of news and information.

"It is not surprising, therefore, that the I.T.U. and UNESCO began working together in this field as long ago as the Atlantic City Conference of 1947. Since that time, the United Nations itself has become associated with this effort, the Economic and Social Council having expressed the hope that the I.T.U. would continue its efforts at appropriate conferences to bring into effect reduced international press telegraph rates.

"This matter now comes before your Assembly because the Korean Government has proposed that the C.C.I.T.T. establish a study group on press communication problems. I should like to convey UNESCO's appreciation to that Delegation and, with their permission, to set forth briefly some of the considerations underlying the UNESCO interest in the matter.

"Most of these considerations have been described in the abundant documentation already produced on this subject. In particular, I refer to the study undertaken by the I.T.U. and UNESCO at the request of the United Nations and published under the title of "The Problems of Transmitting Press Messages". This study was based on information assembled by the I.T.U., covering more than 90 States and territories, and includes the conclusions drawn by UNESCO from an analysis of the extensive data.

"The main conclusion was that there is widespread dislocation of the telecommunication rate structure for press traffic. Among the principal causes are the difficulty of applying the true gold franc equivalent in composing rates and the devaluation of certain currencies. For these and other reasons, disparities have arisen to an increasing extent in the press rates applied throughout the world. At present, charges made between equidistant points for similar services vary greatly and it may cost more than twice as much to send a message in one direction as in the reverse.

"The result is to restrict severely the flow of news reaching the public. Where rates are high, correspondents are limited to transmitting only the bare facts about important events, without giving background information that would help to make the meaning clear to the reader. High rates also make it too costly for many newspapers to maintain a staff of foreign correspondents. These limitations are a matter of great concern during a period when the pace of world events demands a full and free flow of news.

"This situation has the greatest impact on the less developed countries. In these areas, far removed from the world's news centres, the cost of transmitting press messages is almost prohibitive, curtailing very sharply the flow of news within and between whole continents.

"Recently, a large-scale conference convened by UNESCO at Bangkok, attended by government representatives and experts from 21 countries, studied this issue in connection with the measures which might be taken to develop information media in South-East Asia. The report of the meeting put the point bluntly in this way:

"News agencies, world or national, which now operate in South-East Asia are severely handicapped by slow communications and high press rates in most countries. In the first place, the facilities available are insufficient; in the second, certain countries impose various technical limitations on their use by the press; and finally, there is a great disparity in communication rates."

"The press rates problem is, in fact, particularly acute in this region. Costs range from the British Commonwealth penny-a-word rate to charges which are among the highest in the world. Disparities in rates amount to as much as 700 per cent. A contributing factor is that the same charges are usually made for dispatches sent by radio, even where no intermediate handling is involved, as for those sent by cable and requiring the payment of extra transit fees to one or more intermediate stations. Moreover, many administrations do not permit users to receive radio newscasts direct; reception is consequently handled by external communication agencies, with a resultant increase in costs. A revision of procedures would assist considerably in reducing existing disparities.

"With regard to the insufficiency of telecommunication facilities in the region, may I point out that although there is a growing demand for telex, leased circuits and telephoto services, traffic is limited owing to high costs, insufficiency of radio circuits, and limitations on hours of transmission. Although administrations have devoted considerable effort to the development of a telephone service, I need hardly emphasize that there is vast room for expansion. The telegraph services, which are now often beaten by the air mail, need to be improved through the introduction of teleprinters and speedier handling and delivery of messages. Much could also be done to extend "collect" facilities for charges on press messages.

"All of these deficiencies, I would add, work to the particular disadvantage of the national news agencies of South-East Asia, since the world news agencies can utilize telecommunication services from points outside the region.

"In view of these considerations, the Bangkok meeting recorded this conclusion:

"The meeting considered that the problems facing new agencies in South-East Asia were closely inter-related with the problem of ensuring cheap and adequate telecommunication facilities in the region. It was therefore strongly of the opinion that, without adequate overall facilities for collecting news and transmitting it once it had been collected, no mass information medium could satisfactorily fulfil its role.

"To deal with this situation, the Bangkok meeting recommended that the C.C.I.T.T., at the present meeting in New Delhi, consider the possibility of establishing a study group on press communications.

"UNESCO, Mr. Chairman, shares the reluctance of the I.T.U. to create new bodies which tend to be both costly and self-perpetuating. Yet there is an evident need for a concerted examination of the complex and varied issues involved in facilitating the transmission of press messages.

"These circumstances prompt us to enquire whether, in the first instance, it might not be possible to initiate this study on a regional basis, beginning with the South-East Asian region, where the problem needs immediate attention and where a good deal of preliminary work has already been done by the Bangkok meeting. Perhaps, in fact, such a regional enquiry could be initiated, at least, by one of the I.T.U.'s existing study groups. Whatever form this study takes, if it permits telecommunication experts from the administrations in this region to gather together, we are confident that their work will result in effective and practical recommendations for remedial action. Such recommendations, moreover, might also prove to be a useful guide to other regions.

"How the problem is to be dealt with, Mr. Chairman, is a matter which the C.C.I.T.T. alone can determine. I can only assure you that it is a problem of very real importance and that, in finding solutions to it, the C.C.I.T.T. will be making it possible for telecommunication to serve more fully as a vehicle for the flow of information. UNESCO stands ready to join with you in any such initiative, designed to ensure that the striking technological advances made in the communication field are used to the greatest extent to help create the kind of enlightened public opinion that is the best guarantee of peace."

In the ensuing discussion on Document AP II/36, the Delegates for COLOMBIA and CHINA supported the proposal made by Korea. However, the Delegates for NORWAY, CANADA, IRELAND, SWEDEN, FRANCE, the UNITED STATES, the NETHERLANDS and SWITZERLAND, while affirming the strong desire of their administrations to foster the free circulation of information, were against the proposal; they stressed the drawbacks and inadvisability of setting up a study group specially responsible for guarding the interests of the press, which would thus find itself in a privileged position as compared with other telecommunication users.

As a conclusion to this discussion, it was *decided* not to set up the proposed study group.

3. Place of meeting of the next Plenary Assembly.

The Head of the COLOMBIAN Delegation made the following statement:

"On behalf of the Government of Colombia, and in answer to the wishes of countries in America, my Delegation has the honour and pleasure of offering the City of Bogotá as meeting place for the IIIrd Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T. I understand that my colleague Mr. Poukhalsky, Head of the Soviet Delegation, wishes to offer Moscow as meeting place for the next Assembly. And I also know that he is as keen to have his offer accepted by this Plenary Assembly as I am to have Bogotá accepted.

"We are both very sorry that we have been unable to come to an agreement so as to unburden you all of the difficult task of choosing between the two cities that have been offered. We both did our best to face you with only one offer, but we were unsuccessful. You are entitled to an explanation from us. As far as the attitude of the Colombian Delegation is concerned, we could not change it for various reasons which I am sure you will all appreciate (despite the sincere wish of our Delegation to be able to go to Moscow, perhaps in 1966):

"— in the first place, we were sincerely convinced that if the meeting is held in Latin America it will be of the greatest interest to the C.C.I.T.T. as well as to the developing countries in America and the rest of the world;

"— secondly, our delegation met with almost unanimous support at the suggestion that we should offer Bogotá as venue for the IIIrd Plenary Meeting of the C.C.I.T.T.;

"I wish to thank all those colleagues who have, either directly or indirectly, supported Colombia, and I should also like to thank in advance all those who have not yet expressed their opinion but who will soon be doing so with their votes.

"I am sure, gentlemen, that all of you—including the delegation from the U.S.S.R.—will be glad to go to America after they have examined our considerations. In any case, my Delegation would be prepared to vote for Moscow if the U.S.S.R. could offer as weighty objective reasons as ours, apart from the unquestionable argument of the natural tourist attraction of the unknown.

"We could mention the desirability of a better geographical distribution of C.C.I.T.T. meetings. If we were to do so, we would have to mention that the first meeting of the C.C.I.T.T. in Latin America has yet to take place. But let us pass over strictly geographical reasons, which may be right or frivolous, and let us try to analyse the reasons which may be of genuine importance to the C.C.I.T.T. or to most of the countries in the world. I think that the spirit reigning over this Assembly may be summed up in the following two points: a desire to make a world-wide and efficient organization of the C.C.I.T.T., and the spirit of co-operation between all the peoples of the world.

"Gentlemen, many of the countries which are now in the process of development and world political initiation—and such countries constitute a majority—many have acquired political independence only recently. Others have been trying to preserve it for some time. However, our struggle to hold a position in the world is not confined to this sector: we also wish to free ourselves from ignorance, poverty and backwardness. It is for this reason that we have come to these international organizations, where the countries that are more advanced and powerful in the technological field—and particularly in telecommunications—are represented; the I.T.U. in general and the C.C.I.T.T. in particular play a very important role here. The countries of Latin America are aware of this, and wish to join in their activities. The C.C.I.T.T.'s objectives are really international and these twin ideas—of co-operation and understanding—will find fertile ground in America. If the C.C.I.T.T. accepts our invitation to America, it will find 21 countries eagerly awaiting it. It is not a question of political convenience or of any other interests of a single country, but of the aspirations of a continent and the desire for co-operation of a large number of countries.

"Perhaps it would be desirable at this point to give you a few facts about the place to which we are inviting you: Bogotá, the capital of the Republic of Colombia, is situated in the heart of America, and enjoys an excellent climate throughout the year. Colombia, which is in the north-west of South America, has a population of 14 million, an area of 1 million square kilometres and an incipient but excellent communication network.

"I would ask you to excuse me, gentlemen, for my lengthiness. I have tried to describe a just aspiration which I trust will be supported. Colombia will be deeply honoured with your presence at the IIIrd Plenary Assembly; the delegates of countries in Africa, Asia and Oceania will be welcomed with especial warmth as brothers. The delegates from Europe will also be welcomed with the enthusiasm, affection and respect which are due to the forefathers of our culture and civilization.

"I trust, gentlemen, that we shall meet in America in a spirit of friendliness, co-operation and understanding. You will have the satisfaction of having contributed to something very constructive, within special surroundings of peace and cordiality, for, as you will be able to see for yourselves, that promise of peace which we are all longing for throbs in the heart of America. Thank you."

The Head of the SOVIET Delegation then invited the C.C.I.T.T., on behalf of his Administration, to hold its IIIrd Plenary Assembly in Moscow. The Soviet Administration would do everything in its power to ensure that the work of the IIIrd Plenary Assembly was crowned with success. The speaker pointed out that there were two regions in the world where no important I.T.U. or C.C.I.T.T. conference had been held so far: they were Africa and Eastern Europe. It would be only logical to convene the IIIrd Plenary Assembly in Moscow, thus supplying additional proof of the world-wide vocation of the C.C.I.T.T. and the I.T.U. At Moscow, the delegates would have the opportunity of getting to know the Soviet people better and of becoming acquainted with the telecommunication networks of the U.S.S.R., which had been steadily expanding over the last 40 years.

The Delegate for POLAND, Vice-Chairman, proposed that the vote should be held by secret ballot. It was so *decided*.

The vote was then taken on the invitations by Colombia and the U.S.S.R. The result was as follows:

Number entered:	50
Absent:	5
Invalid:	2
Votes cast:	43

In favour of Moscow: 25

In favour of Bogotá: 18

(*Applause.*)

Hence, it was *decided* that the IIIrd Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T. should be held in Moscow.

The CHAIRMAN congratulated the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. He was sure that the work of the Plenary Assembly in Moscow would be crowned with success. He then asked the delegate of Colombia to convey the thanks of the Assembly to the Colombian Administration for sending the invitation. (*Applause.*)

The Delegate for the U.S.S.R. warmly thanked the Plenary Assembly. His Administration would do everything in its power to ensure that the delegates would be pleased with their stay in Moscow.

The Delegate for COLOMBIA thanked the Delegations which had voted in favour of Bogotá and congratulated the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. The Colombian Administration would try to send delegates to Moscow and to take part in all C.C.I.T.T. activities.

(Applause.)

EIGHTH PLENARY MEETING

Friday, 16 December 1960, at 9.30 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. R. C. VAISH (India)

Subjects discussed:

1. Approval of the Minutes of the Inaugural Meeting (Document AP II/67) and the First, Second, Third and Fourth Plenary Meetings (Documents AP II/71, AP II/72, AP II/75 and AP II/81).
2. Report by Study Group 7 and questions concerning the List of Definitions (Documents AP II/10, AP II/13, AP II/34, AP II/52, AP II/53, AP II/76, AP II/77 and AP II/78).
3. Report by the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. (Document AP II/3).
4. Nomination of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Study Groups, Sub-Groups and Working Parties (Document AP II/84).
5. Financial Report and Report by Committee C: future Secretariat (Documents AP II/24, AP II/25, AP II/28, AP II/31, AP II/79 and AP II/82).

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1. **Approval of the Minutes of the Inaugural Meeting (Document AP II/67) and the First, Second, Third and Fourth Plenary Meetings (Documents AP II/71, AP II/72, AP II/75 and AP II/81).**

Document AP II/67 was *approved* without comment.

Document AP II/71 was *approved* with amendments.

Document AP II/72 was *approved* without comment.

Document AP II/75 was *approved* without comment.

Document AP II/81 was *approved* without comment.

2. **Reports by Study Group 7 and questions concerning the List of Definitions (Documents AP II/10, AP II/13, AP II/34, AP II/52, AP II/53, AP II/76, AP II/77 and AP II/78).**

The Chairman of Study Group 7, Mr. GELLA (Spain), introduced the documents and proposed that Documents AP II/52, AP II/53 and AP II/10 be examined first.

After Mr. DORMER, Secretary of Study Group 7, had explained the situation, it was *decided* that the List of Definitions (1957) would be reprinted in English and French,

with editorial corrections and subsequent issue of supplements which would be valid for both the original and the revised editions. Then Part I of the List would be subjected to a thorough overhaul, with inclusion of the terms in Spanish and Russian. Translations of the definitions into Spanish and Russian would be supplied by the Spanish and Russian-speaking countries.

During the discussion, the Delegates for the U.S.S.R., SPAIN, COLOMBIA, CHILE, VENEZUELA and the Representative of the COMPAÑÍA TELEFÓNICA NACIONAL DE ESPAÑA expressed their willingness to contribute towards the translation of the definitions into Russian and Spanish, while the Delegate for the UNITED KINGDOM stressed the importance of bearing in mind paragraph *h*) on page 11 of Document AP II/52.

During the examination of Document AP II/34, Mr. DORMER raised the question of the competence of the C.C.I.T.T. representatives on the joint C.C.I.T.T.-C.C.I.R.-I.E.C. Committee.

It was *agreed* that they should be empowered to take decisions during the debates of the Committee and that they could always appeal to the competent C.C.I.T.T. bodies in case of extreme difficulty. It was made quite clear that the Assembly could speak only on behalf of the C.C.I.T.T. and that it in no way committed the C.C.I.R.

Subject to the above decisions, Documents AP II/10, AP II/13, AP II/34, AP II/52, AP II/53, AP II/76, AP II/77 and AP II/78 were *approved*.

3. Report by the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. (Document AP II/3).

The DIRECTOR of the C.C.I.T.T., introducing the report, pointed out that it contained some of his personal opinions, on such matters as the organization and running of the I.T.U. Secretariats (Section 7). He was not asking the Assembly to approve these views, for which he remained fully responsible. They were included in the report for the information of the Assembly.

The Delegate for the UNITED KINGDOM congratulated the Director on his excellent and useful report. It should not be forgotten, however, that the report was to be submitted, through the Secretary-General, to the Administrative Council, after approval by the Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T. He therefore felt that personal impressions were out of place in the report and proposed the deletion of Section 7 on pages 13 and 14.

The DIRECTOR of the C.C.I.T.T. said that he had felt it his duty to inform the Assembly of the difficulties he encountered. Such difficulties were, of course, a matter for the Council or Plenipotentiary Conferences and not for the Assembly. He had simply wanted to draw the attention of the countries represented in New Delhi to certain shortcomings

which ought to be corrected later by the competent authorities. Once that purpose had been achieved, he was not against deletion of Section 7 in the report which would go forward to the Council.

The Delegate for the UNITED STATES agreed with the Delegate for the United Kingdom.

The Delegate for FRANCE felt that it was the duty of the Director to bring his difficulties to the attention of the Assembly and the duty of the Assembly to note them.

The Delegate for ITALY pointed out that the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. had made proposals to the Plenipotentiary Conference tending to increase the power of the Secretary-General. Those proposals had not been approved. Had they been, Mr. Rouvière would have encountered even greater difficulties.

The DIRECTOR of the C.C.I.T.T. still thought—and every day showed that he was right—that the best set-up for the Union would be a centralized organization with a single head, provided, of course, that the latter was properly chosen. A method of organization was worth only as much as the men responsible for carrying it out.

Document AP II/3 was *approved*, with the exception of Section 7, which was *noted* and would be *deleted* from the final version of the report to be submitted to the Administrative Council.

4. Nomination of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Study Groups, Sub-Groups and Sub-Committees (Document AP II/84).

Document AP II/84 was *approved*, with the following amendments:

Study Group VI: Vice-Chairman to be Mr. S. M. Muqtadir (Pakistan) instead of Mr. Gagliardi (Italy).

Study Group XV: Vice-Chairman to be Mr. Gagliardi (Italy) instead of Mr. Jacot (Switzerland).

Vice-Chairman of the Plan Committee:

There were two candidates: Mr. Arafazayan (United Arab Republic) and Mr. Hamid (Pakistan). A secret vote, proposed by the Delegate for IRAN, supported by the Delegates for INDONESIA, the U.S.S.R., INDIA, YUGOSLAVIA and CZECHOSLOVAKIA, was taken with the result:

24 votes in favour of Mr. Hamid;

21 votes in favour of Mr. Arafazayan.

Mr. Hamid (Pakistan) was therefore elected Vice-Chairman of the Plan Committee.

The CHAIRMAN and the Delegate for the UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC congratulated Mr. Hamid on his election.

The Delegate for FRANCE OVERSEAS wished it to be recorded that the nominations (Vice-Chairman) concerning the Plan Committee and Sub-Committees were provisional, since the C.C.I.R. also would ultimately have to express its views.

In reply to a question from the Delegate for SWITZERLAND, it was made clear that the terms of reference of the Intercontinental Maintenance Working Party were entirely within the competence of new Study Group IV.

5. Financial Report and Report by Committee C: Future Secretariat (Documents AP II/24, AP II/25, AP II/28, AP II/31, AP II/79 and AP II/82).

After Mr. LANGENBERGER (Switzerland), Chairman of Committee C, had introduced the documents, Document AP II/82 was examined page by page.

Page 2

A discussion arose on the question of the Director's proposals for extra staff and post regradings.

The Assembly finally recognized the need for reinforcing the Secretariat to cope with the extra burden thrown on it by recent decisions. Details of staffing, regrading, etc., were obviously within the province of the Administrative Council.

The Assembly would issue a resolution approving and supporting the Director's proposals for the attention of the Administrative Council.

Page 5

Mr. LANGENBERGER (Switzerland), Chairman of Committee C, referring to the last paragraph before Section 2, said that the Committee felt that the Indian Administration should be congratulated on the excellent arrangements made for premises and furniture for the Assembly and for the facilities in general. Perhaps the Assembly would wish to endorse that opinion? (*Prolonged applause.*)

Page 11

The Delegate for the UNITED STATES pointed out that the list of international organizations registered to participate in the Assembly set forth on page 11 included certain organizations which had not submitted to the formal procedures for participation in the C.C.I.T.T. under number 672 of the General Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention. She suggested that the list be carefully reviewed by the General Secretariat, that approval for participation be only for the duration of the Assembly

and that the international organizations concerned should apply to the Secretary-General, in accordance with the General Regulations (Chapter 11), if they wished to take part in the future work.

Page 12

Opposite "Mali" insert "1 unit".

Add the Central African Republic.

Documents AP II/24, AP II/25, AP II/28, AP II/31, AP II/79 and AP II/82 were approved.

NINTH AND LAST PLENARY MEETING

Friday, 16 December 1960, at 3 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. R. C. VAISH (India)

Subjects discussed:

1. Statements by the Delegates for Indonesia and the Netherlands.
2. Recruitment in the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat.
3. Text proposed by the Tunisian Delegation for the new question concerning economic development conditions for telecommunications.
4. Report by Committee B (Document AP II/80).
5. Second Report by Committee D (Document AP II/83).
6. Opinions and resolutions (Documents AP II/1, AP II/85 and AP II/86).
7. Closure of the IInd Plenary Assembly.

1. Statements by the Delegate for Indonesia and the Netherlands.

The Delegate for INDONESIA made a statement to which the Delegate for the NETHERLANDS replied. (Annexes 1 and 2 to the present Minutes).

2. Recruitment in the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat.

In reply to a question from the Delegate for the U.S.S.R., who referred to No. 152 of Article 11 of the International Telecommunication Convention, and deplored the poor geographical distribution of the staff of the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat, the DIRECTOR of the C.C.I.T.T. said that he had made every effort to apply No. 152 of the Convention, but had only been able to do so in the case of the one or two vacancies which had occurred.

If the Administrative Council authorized the new posts required by the C.C.I.T.T., he assured the Delegate for the U.S.S.R. that he would fill them by recruiting on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

The Delegate for the U.S.S.R. thanked the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. for his assurance and said that he had had no intention of implying that the poor geographical distribution was in any way due to lack of impartiality on the part of the Director. He had been referring to future recruitment and was satisfied with the reply given by the Director of the C.C.I.T.T.

3. Text proposed by the Tunisian Delegation for the new question concerning economic development conditions for telecommunications.

At the request of the CHAIRMAN, the Delegate for TUNISIA introduced his proposal. He recalled that he had that morning suggested that the proposed working party be chaired by a delegate from India, and that the Vice-Chairman be a delegate from the United Arab Republic.

The CHAIRMAN requested the Chairman of Study Group III to state his views since the proposed working party would be set up within Study Group III.

The CHAIRMAN of Study Group III (Mr. LANGENBERGER, Switzerland) felt that it would be preferable to entrust study of the new question to the Study Group itself, which could later set up a working party if necessary, rather than establish a working party at the Plenary Meeting.

The Delegate for the UNITED KINGDOM feared that such a study might prove unfruitful; he doubted whether the information received as a result of such an investigation would serve the purpose envisaged by the Delegate for Tunisia.

In reply to a question from the Delegate for ITALY, the Delegate for TUNISIA confirmed that the telecommunications to which he referred were wire telecommunications.

The DIRECTOR of the C.C.I.T.T. stressed that immediate creation of the working party in question would—among other advantages—improve the geographical apportionment of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen, which, despite the efforts made by the Assembly, was not yet fully satisfactory.

After a discussion in which the Delegates for the NETHERLANDS and the UNITED KINGDOM took part, a vote was taken on the proposal by the Tunisian Delegation.

By 14 votes in favour and 16 against, with 5 abstentions, the setting up of a working party by the Plenary Meeting to study the new question was rejected.

It was then *decided* that the new question concerning economic development conditions for telecommunications would be allotted to Study Group III for study.

The Delegate for TUNISIA, speaking on behalf of new or developing countries, thanked the Plenary Meeting for accepting the study of a new question which concerned exclusively such countries.

4. Report by Committee B (Document AP II/80).

At the request of the CHAIRMAN, the CHAIRMAN of Committee B (Mr. A. CHOVET, France) introduced the report. He pointed out that the meeting of Committee B had not finished until late the previous afternoon but, thanks to the hard work of the Secretariat, the document had been produced rapidly and distributed that morning. There were, however, some corrections to be made and a reference to be added to the new question entrusted to Study Group III under item 3 of the present Minutes.

He also referred to the Additional Rules of Procedure of the C.C.I.T.T. from which it followed that Committee B should draw up the programme of Study Group meetings for the period up to the next Plenary Assembly. Unfortunately it had been impossible for that to be done at the IInd Plenary Assembly because the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Study Groups, who had to examine the situation with regard to the questions for study and decide on the programme for their groups, had been appointed that morning only. The Director of the C.C.I.T.T. had said that it would be possible to work out the programme by direct contact between the Study Group Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen, and himself when they had had time to go into the matter.

As amended, Document AP II/80 was *approved*.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the Chairman of Committee B, on behalf of the Assembly, for the excellent work he had accomplished in spite of the accident he had met with and requested him to convey the appreciation of the Plenary Meeting to the members of Committee B. (*Applause*).

5. Second Report by Committee D (Document AP II/83).

At the request of the CHAIRMAN and the CHAIRMAN of Committee D, the VICE-CHAIRMAN of Committee D (Mr. S.A. SATHAR, Pakistan), who had presided over the third meeting of that Committee, introduced the second report.

He then pointed out the following corrections to be made to the document:

Page 2, paragraph 2.1—third line. After “Secretariat” insert “that they can ask”.

paragraph 2.4—add “also” at the end of the first line.

Page 3, paragraph 3—third line. After “I.T.U.” insert “Secretariat”.

It was *decided*, at the suggestion of the VICE-DIRECTOR of the C.C.I.T., to amend paragraph 2.2 on page 2 as follows:

Third line—replace “C.C.I.T.T.” by “appropriate C.C.I.”.

Fourth line—delete “and C.C.I.T.T.”.

In reply to a question by the Delegate for the U.S.S.R., who referred to paragraph 1.2 on page 2, the DIRECTOR of the C.C.I.T.T. explained that the Joint Technical Assistance Committee (C.C.I.T.T.-C.C.I.R.) had, at its Geneva (1957) Meeting, suggested that it might be well to have a stock of measuring equipment in Geneva, maintained by the technical staff of the Consultative Committees for loan to Technical Assistance experts requiring such equipment for their missions. The Administrative Council had, however, rejected that proposal which explained why the recommendation was listed as outstanding.

As amended, Document AP II/83 was *approved*.

6. Opinions and resolutions (Documents AP II/1, AP II/85 and AP II/86).

a) Document AP II/85

At the request of the CHAIRMAN, Mr. J. BESSEYRE, Senior Counsellor C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat, introduced the proposed amendments to the Additional Rules of Procedure of the C.C.I.T.T. contained in Document AP II/85 which also incorporated the amendments proposed in Document AP II/1.

On a point raised by the Delegates for SWITZERLAND and ITALY, it was *decided* to insert “Control” after “of the Budget” in the second line of the new text given in point 1.

At the suggestion of the VICE-DIRECTOR of the C.C.I.R., it was *decided* to amend the Note at the foot of page 2 as follows:

Third line—delete “Chairman and”.

Fourth line—delete the second “and”.

Replace the fifth and sixth lines by the following:

“be set up. These designations are provisional until the next Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. which will elect the definitive Vice-Chairmen.”

At the suggestion of the Delegate for the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, it was *decided* that the Secretariat would look into the English and French terminology used with a view to avoiding confusion between Study Groups and Committees, so that the IIIrd Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T. might consider the matter.

On a point raised by the Delegate for FRANCE, it was *decided* to delete "if necessary" in the first line of sub-paragraph *b)* under point 8 on page 2.

Thus amended, Document AP II/85 was *approved*.

b) *Document AP II/86*

(Increase in the staff strength of the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat).

The Delegate for the UNITED KINGDOM apologised for re-opening discussion on the subject covered by the document. He proposed, however, supported by the Delegate for ITALY, that the last paragraph be amended as follows:

"draws the attention of the Administrative Council of the I.T.U. to the need to provide the required staff to cope with its new tasks by taking into account, as far as possible, the proposals submitted by the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. in Document AP II/28."

The DIRECTOR of the C.C.I.T.T. said that the text in Document AP II/86 was entirely in accordance with the conclusions reached by the Chairman after the discussion at the Eighth Plenary Meeting. But he did not object to the amendment proposed.

As amended by the Delegate for the United Kingdom, Document AP II/86 was *approved*.

7. Closure of the IInd Plenary Assembly.

The CHAIRMAN said:

"Ladies and gentlemen,

"This is the final meeting of the C.C.I.T.T. IInd Plenary Assembly. Our beloved Transport Minister who has taken very keen interest in the proceedings of this Assembly has sent a message to the Delegates which I shall read out to the Assembly. He could not be personally present to say goodbye to you as he had to go out of Delhi on some urgent business.

'My dear Vaish,

'I should like to convey to the members of the conference my regret at not being able to be present at the conclusion of the conference to bid goodbye to the delegates who have come from many countries. I had already agreed to go to Indore for a transport conference and that is why I am not able to be present in person to bid goodbye at the end of the conference. Please tell the delegates that we have enjoyed having them in India for the very first time when the conference was held in any part of Asia. I hope that the delegates will go back to their homes with warm feelings towards India and its people. Please wish them all a happy return home on my behalf.'

"May I make a few observations. Those among you who were present at the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference held in Geneva in 1958 will recall that the privilege of extending the invitation to the Assembly to hold the IInd Session in New Delhi devolved on me. At that time I did not realize that, according to the regulations, the leader of the delegation of the host country would automatically become the Chairman of the Plenary Assembly. I did not deserve this honour. There are veterans among us whose experience of such conferences dates back from the early forties and who are much more qualified to occupy the exalted position. My

experience of international conferences was limited. I was therefore somewhat sceptical about the outcome of my chairmanship which might mitigate the good work that will be done by the conference. I am glad to find that my misgivings have proved groundless. We have really done a very good job and I can say without any fear of contradiction that the prophecy made by the Chairman of the Special Assembly, my friend Mr. Nicotera, paragraph 3 of page 39 of the *Red Book*, Vol. II, that the Plenary Assembly in New Delhi would certainly be a memorable one in the history of the Committee and would be in the general interests of the Union has been fulfilled. The success is entirely due to the help and co-operation that every delegate and worker willingly extended to our task. In the first place, I have to thank the four Vice-Chairmen, Messrs. Sterky, Núñez-Arellano, Baczko and Raheb. I had to seek their advice on several occasions and they have been of very great assistance to me. I wish to thank the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the four Committees who did such splendid work in such a short time, but for whose reports the conference could not have completed its task in time. My thanks are also due to the C.C.I.T.T. staff who have done exceptionally well. All duties in connection with the work of the conference such as preparation and distribution of documents were performed with remarkable speed and efficiency. It would be invidious to mention names as all have done very well indeed but in particular I may mention Mr. Rouvière, the Director of the C.C.I.T.T., a past master in organization and always ready with appropriate information and answers to the most difficult questions and who has the rules and regulations governing international conferences at the tip of his fingers. But for his help and co-operation the work would not have gone on so smoothly and efficiently as it did. I thank him warmly and request him to convey my thanks to the C.C.I.T.T. staff for the splendid work done by them. My thanks are also due to the rapporteurs, interpreters, typing pool and others who have done very good work. I also thank the Secretary-General who was present at some of our meetings and who gave us helpful advice to solve some knotty questions. My thanks are also due to my colleagues and staff who have helped me in the most wonderful way; but for their indefatigable efforts and willing co-operation we would not have achieved the results we did. Some of them worked all day and even night and did all this in addition to their normal duties. I thank them most warmly.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I will not take any more of your time. As some of you have booked your seats by air services which will be leaving in a couple of hours, you will naturally be anxious to leave immediately. I thank you all most warmly for your help, understanding, and indulgence which helped me in my task which you assigned to me. I trust your stay in this country has been pleasant and comfortable, and wish all of your a safe return to your homes, Merry Christmas and a very Happy New Year."—(*Much applause*).

The Delegate for SWEDEN, Vice-Chairman, expressed the thanks of the four Vice-Chairmen to the Chairman. The latter had referred to their help and advice but he did not feel that they deserved such praise because they had only served as tellers twice and he had acted as Chairman for about fifteen minutes in all. He did not think that there could be any more pleasant job in an international gathering than to be appointed Vice-Chairman when the Chairman served all the time. They all admired the Chairman's diligence and great kindness. He knew that Mr. Vaish had been somewhat afraid of the outcome of his chairmanship, but all that he could say was that everyone admired him. He wished him a pleasant rest after the conference. (*Applause.*)

The Delegate for MEXICO, Vice-Chairman, expressed his admiration for the great country in which the conference had been held, and the conceptions in the field of philosophy

which had helped to set up some of the pillars of philosophy of the whole of humanity. He also voiced his thanks to the Chairman, with whom it had been a pleasure to work, and referred to his great capacity for work, his pleasant manner, and his just decisions.

(Applause.)

The Delegate for the UNITED KINGDOM expressed the thanks of the Delegates seated in the body of the hall to Mr. Vaish for all he had done. He had had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Vaish as a personal friend for many years. The latter had always been a modest man and that modesty had, as he had mentioned in his speech, made him approach his task with some diffidence. In spite, however, of the inexperience to which he laid claim, he had always succeeded in making the conference progress and decisions had been reached on the wide range of matters with which they had had to deal in such a short time.

He also expressed the thanks of all Delegates for the wonderful conditions which had been provided. Long would they all remember the generosity of the welcome, the charm of the country and its people and the beautiful weather, which was somewhat unusual particularly for the members of his Delegation. It was also memorable because it was the first time a Plenary Assembly had been chaired by a representative of the great country of India. He knew all Delegates would agree with him that Mr. Vaish's courteous and efficient chairmanship had not only been of inestimable value in the work of the conference but had also served to increase—if that was possible—the great prestige which the Chairman, his colleagues, and his country already enjoyed, and which they so much deserved and had so well earned. *(Applause.)*

The Delegate for the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA expressed the heartfelt thanks of his Delegation to the Chairman and wished all present a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. *(Applause.)*

The Delegate for PAKISTAN associated himself with the sentiments expressed by previous speakers, and referred to the excellent chairmanship of the Assembly, the hospitality of the Indian Administration and the facilities extended to Delegates. The holding of the Assembly in Asia was an event of great importance in the history of telecommunications and his Delegation was grateful to the Government of India for having made that possible; it had also facilitated the active participation in the Assembly of Delegates of various countries in Asia.

In conclusion, he complimented the Chairman on the excellent way in which he had conducted the proceedings of the conference. *(Applause.)*

The Delegate for FRANCE joined in the thanks expressed. Unlike the Delegate for the United Kingdom who had known the Chairman for many years and had already had an opportunity of appreciating his qualities of courtesy, competence and organization, no member of the French Delegation had been acquainted with Mr. Vaish before, or had had an opportunity of knowing the splendid country which he had so well represented when chairing the Assembly. He said how deep his impression had been both of the hospitality received and of the qualities of the Chairman and his colleagues, and referred

to the great feeling of friendship they all had for the Chairman and for his country which they would be leaving with profound regret; they would however now be able to make known and appreciated to all their acquaintances at home the great country of India.

The Delegate for VENEZUELA said that his country was far away from India but his countrymen liked and admired the great Indian people as did the rest of the world. Mr. Vaish had been the captain of the ship of the C.C.I.T.T. Plenary Assembly; he had led it safely to harbour, with the valuable assistance of the Vice-Chairmen, Chairmen of the Study Groups, C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat, C.C.I.R. representatives, document service, translators, etc. and all present. He expressed his sincere thanks to all those helpers and hoped that they would continue to accompany the C.C.I.T.T. in all its work with the same spirit of co-operation. He had hoped that they would all meet again in 1964 in Colombia but fate had decided otherwise, and instead the meeting would take place in Moscow, in the great country of the U.S.S.R.—later perhaps they would meet in Bogotá. However, the place where the meeting was held would not change the spirit of the conference because they all belonged to the same brotherhood of the International Telecommunication Union.

In conclusion, he congratulated the Chairman most warmly, conveyed his best wishes to the Chairman and to the people of India, and wished all present a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. (*Applause.*)

The Delegate for CANADA congratulated Mr. Vaish very warmly on his chairmanship and proposed a Canadian toast: "Happy to meet—Sorry to part—Happy to meet again". (*Applause.*)

The Delegate for the UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC thanked the Chairman for the goodwill he had always shown and, speaking as one of the Eastern countries, said he was really proud of India. (*Applause.*)

The Delegate for SWITZERLAND, speaking as a long-standing participant in C.C.I.T.T. meetings, and the representative of a small country, expressed his admiration of India. The Indian Administration had gone to great pains to show those present how the Indian people lived and worked and all admired the wonderful efforts that had been made in India and wished the Indian people great success.

The Second Plenary Assembly had been very successful and that success was entirely due to the Chairman; on behalf of the Swiss Delegation he congratulated and thanked the Chairman. (*Applause.*)

The Delegate for the U.S.S.R. associated himself with previous speakers who had expressed their sincere gratitude and admiration to the Administration of India who had organized the work of the conference so magnificently. The success of the conference and the spirit of co-operation and understanding which had prevailed were also largely due to the extraordinary hospitality they had enjoyed; they had all been won over to India. A useful job had been done in promoting telecommunication development in new or developing countries; he hoped such countries would be welcomed in ever growing

numbers. Delegates had also had an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the life of the great Indian people which had achieved independence only twelve years before. It had been most pleasant for the members of the U.S.S.R. Delegation to come to India, not only because they had left behind them the cold and snow of Moscow and had found sunshine and flowers, but also because they had such a deep respect for the Indian people and for their creative endeavours. After their stay in India, such feelings had become great and profound.

He also expressed his gratitude to Mr. Vaish for the excellent way in which the conference had been organized and conducted. His tact and goodwill had been invaluable and they were grateful to him for the interesting encounters he had arranged.

The Second Plenary Assembly had decided to hold its Third Meeting in Moscow and while thanking Delegates for that decision he had to admit that his Administration would find itself in an invidious position when trying to organize a Plenary Assembly on the level of the one which had taken place in Delhi. He was not sure that they would be able to find a Chairman to match Mr. Vaish, but they would certainly do their best to make the delegates' stay in the U.S.S.R. happy, useful and interesting. He therefore extended a warm welcome to the U.S.S.R., on behalf of his Delegation, to all the Delegates present. The Assembly in Moscow would be yet another step towards improving mutual understanding between different countries. (*Applause.*)

The DIRECTOR of the C.C.I.T.T. had been much touched by the kind words of praise used of him by the Chairman. In fact, his task had been an easy one with such a Chairman, and most of the time he had contented himself with admiring the Chairman's skilful conduct of debates. Hence he did not feel he deserved such praise, and would ask the Assembly to direct it rather to the Secretariat, which had worked without stint for four long weeks. The Secretariat had of course been reinforced by Indian officials of exemplary zeal and competence. A special tribute had to be paid to the splendid organization evolved by the Indian Administration. He had been the daily witness of the efforts made by those responsible. They deserved his gratitude.

Thanks, too, were due to the Delegates, who had never stinted him their friendship and confidence throughout the Assembly. He was greatly encouraged thereby for his work in the future.

The Assembly, he felt able confidently to assert, had been a complete success. By definite action, it had shown that the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee really had a world-wide vocation. The following Assembly, which, thanks to the gracious invitation extended by the Soviet Administration, would meet in Moscow, would, he was confident, mark a further and important step forward towards the same goal.

Lastly, he was full of confidence in the future destinies of his Consultative Committee, to which the Delegates, like himself, were so profoundly attached. He trusted

that the development of telecommunication would reinforce the ties of friendship between the peoples who, in New Delhi, had set a fine example of constructive co-operation.

(Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN declared the IInd Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T. closed, and the meeting rose at 6.15 p.m.

- Annexes:* 1. Statement by the Delegate for Indonesia.
2. Reply by the Delegate for the Netherlands.

ANNEX 1

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE FOR INDONESIA

"Due to the fact that Irian Barat (West New Guinea) constitutionally is an integrated part of the Republic of Indonesia, the Indonesian Delegation to the IInd Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T. held in New Delhi, December 1960, formally declares that its acceptance of the decisions of this Plenary Assembly in no way implies the acceptance of the mentioning of Irian Barat (West New Guinea) preceded by the word "Netherlands" in documents of the C.C.I.T.T. (reports, recommendations, annexes, etc.)."

ANNEX 2

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE FOR THE NETHERLANDS

"I regret that I have to say a few words in response to the statement of the distinguished representative of Indonesia.

"In his statement the Delegate for Indonesia made some observations about the status of Netherlands New Guinea in connection with the membership of the Netherlands of this Committee. I would like to point out, Mr. Chairman, that these observations are of a political nature and that discussion of and decisions on such political issues fall outside the scope and the competence of this Committee.

"I will confine myself to saying that sovereignty over the western part of New Guinea has been explicitly excluded from the transfer of sovereignty by the Netherlands to the Republic of Indonesia in December 1949 and that consequently sovereignty over Netherlands New Guinea rests with the Netherlands. Therefore the Netherlands rightfully exercise the rights and fulfil the obligations resulting from this sovereignty.

"Discussion of this question in this Committee will serve no useful purpose. It will necessarily be of a political character and falls therefore outside the competence of this Committee."

DIRECTOR'S REPORT
ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE
BETWEEN 1957 AND 1960

1. This report deals with the period between the date on which the International Telegraph Consultative Committee and the International Telephone Consultative Committee were amalgamated (1 January, 1957)—practically the same date as that on which the First Plenary Assembly of the new Committee closed—and 1 May, 1960. I may have occasion to issue a further report for the period 1 May, 1960, and the beginning of the Second Plenary Assembly.

This period was characterized by:

- organization of the Director's office and Secretariat of the new International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee, further to the amalgamation referred to above;
- study group activities;
- participation by the new Committee in Technical Assistance and in the Plan for development of international networks;
- the special Assembly held in Geneva from 22 to 27 September, 1958;
- the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference in 1958; and
- the Plenipotentiary Conference held in 1959.

2. Organization of the Director's office and Secretariat of the new international Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee:

The old International Telegraph and International Telephone Consultative Committees were amalgamated with effect from 1 January, 1957, and their Secretariats had been fully amalgamated by 1 March of that year, by which time the requisite slight re-arrangement of premises had been completed. On that date I assumed office as Director.

The following officials were put in charge of the new Committee's main branches of activity:

Mr. Besseyre (Senior Counsellor): telegraphy (technical and operational aspects) and general investigations of concern to the Committee;

Mr. Lalou (Counsellor): transmission questions, the laboratory, and secretarial duties for the International Joint Committee on Protection of Telecommunication Lines;

Mr. Chapuis (Counsellor): telephone switching and operational matters, and Technical Assistance.

As a result of the decision to issue all the Committee's documents in English, I filled the post of English-language technical reviser which had been provided for the Committee. After a far-reaching consultation, I chose Mr. D. J. Dormer (Post Office, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), who took up his duties on 1 December, 1957. This proved a most happy choice, and I was later able to make Mr. Dormer responsible for the secretariats of certain study groups. Mr. Dormer has given general satisfaction, and the burden shouldered by the Counsellors has thus been lightened.

The diagram attached shows how the Secretariat of the Committee is organized, and how the nineteen permanent officials therein (twelve in the Secretariat and six in the Laboratory) are employed.

This staff has proved inadequate to cope with all the work involved, and I have had to engage temporary or supernumerary staff, paid from the Committee's extraordinary budget, although I have, of course, as far as I possibly could, had recourse to the General Secretariat's "common services". Thanks to this action, the Secretariat has, in general, managed fairly well. There were some hold-ups in the publication of documents, especially towards the end of 1959, when the General Secretariat could give us no assistance, and indeed was even appealing to us for help (at a time when the Administrative Radio and Plenipotentiary Conferences were being held simultaneously).

A few figures will suffice to give some idea of how much work was done by the Secretariat of the Committee during this first period of the Committee's activities:

The following were published:

120 circulars (in English, Spanish, and French);

22 documents for the Special Assembly (in English, Spanish, and French);

1,000 documents representing contributions to the work of study groups and sub-groups (in English and French);

the publications mentioned under 8 below.

On 1 March, 1960, individuals taking part in the work of the study groups and sub-groups numbered 2,615.

On 1 May, 1960, the Committee had

58 Members or Associate Members taking part in its activities, together with

20 Recognized private operating agencies and

22 Scientific or industrial organizations.

It will be seen how heavy is the burden shouldered by the Secretariat, the efficiency and zeal of which ought, I feel, to be brought to the Assembly's notice. In fact, this burden is getting steadily heavier; the new working procedures I shall mention later mean more work for the Secretariat, to which are added fresh responsibilities in the field of Technical Assistance and in connection with the Plan Committee (as a result of decisions taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference). Also the steady growth in membership of the Committee entails more work.

Hence, further permanent posts (especially for technical staff) are required. I shall have proposals to submit in this connection, in that part of the report on the budget which deals with the Committee's requirements between the Second and Third Plenary Assemblies.

3. Study Group activities:

The fourteen Study Groups and ten Sub-Groups set up by the First Plenary Assembly were exceedingly busy between the First and Second Plenary Assemblies.

What they accomplished is set forth in their final reports or preliminary reports published as documents for the Second Plenary Assembly. Be it observed that a part of the work called for from Sub-Groups 2/1 (Telegraph operations and rates), 2/2 (Telephone operations and rates), 2/3 (Costs), and from Study Group 2 (Coordination between operations and rates) was terminated in time for the Special Assembly in 1958.

The following list shows the meetings held by Study Groups, Sub-Groups, and Working Parties in 1957, 1958, 1959, and 1960 (New Delhi meetings not included).

Mr. Jolley (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Chairman of Study Group 10, retired on 1 January, 1960, and was succeeded by the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Faugeras (France).

We had occasion to deplore the death of Mr. Gori (Italy), Chairman of Study Group 3. He was replaced by the Vice-Chairman (Mr. Boroditch, of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

Study Group, Sub-Group, and Working Party meetings held between the First and Second Plenary Assemblies:

1957:

18-23 February: Working Parties of Sub-Groups 2/1, 2/2, and 2/3, on operating rules for, and costs of phototelegraph communications, Frankfurt-on-Main.

- 25-27 February: Joint C.C.I.R.-C.C.I.T.T. "Noise" Working Party, Geneva.
- 18-23 March: Working Party of Sub-Group 2/1, on review of the Telegraph Regulations, The Hague.
- 27-30 March: Working Party of Study Group 7, on definitions and vocabulary, Geneva.
- 1-5 April: Joint C.C.I.R.-C.C.I.T.T. Working Party on Technical Assistance, Geneva.
- 8-13 April: Working Party of Sub-Group 2/2, on review of the telephone operating and tariff recommendations, Paris.
- 21-25 May: Working Party of Study Group 4, on transmission stability in the European network, Brussels.
- 13-22 June: Sub-Study Group 2/1 (Telegraph operation and tariffs), Geneva.
- 24 June-4 July: Sub-Study Group 2/4, Geneva.
- 8-12 July: Joint C.C.I.R.-C.C.I.T.T. Committee on long-distance television transmission (C.M.T.T.), Paris.
- 9-18 September: Sub-Study Group 5/1, Stockholm.
- 25-27 September: Working Party of Study Group 12, on the programme of work for the Committee's Laboratory in 1957/1958, Geneva.
- 1-4 October: Working Party on wide-band transmission systems, The Hague.
- 7-17 October: Study Group 4 (Maintenance), Geneva.
- 8-12 October: Working Party of Sub-Group 2/1, on the international gentex service, Munich.
- 22-26 October: Working Party on wooden poles, Geneva.
- 28 October-
23 November: Working Parties of the Study Groups dealing with telegraphy, Geneva:
8/1 (Mr. Pellé)
8/2 (Mr. Amarantov)
9/1 (Mr. Roquet)
9/2 (Mr. van Lommel)
S.G. 10 (Mr. Jolley)
- 4-7 November: Sub-Study Group 2/4, The Hague.
- 7-16 November: Study Group 11, The Hague.
- 2-17 December: Sub-Study Group 2/1, Geneva.

1958:

- 15-18 January: Working Party of Sub-Group 2/2, on review of telephone operating Recommendations, Belgrade.
- 20 January-
- 1 February: Sub-Study Group 2/2, Belgrade.
- 3-5 February: Sub-Study Group 2/3, Belgrade.
- 10-15 February: "Noise" Working Party, Geneva.
- 17-22 February: Sub-Study Group 6/1, on review of Recommendations, Geneva.
- 3-8 March: Working Party of Study Group 1, on high-capacity systems, Munich.
- 9-19 April: Committee for the General International Network Development Plan, Rome.
- 14-15 April: Working Party of Sub-Group 2/2, on simplification of the General Telephone Statistics, Rome.
- 1-8 May: Joint C.C.I.R.-C.C.I.T.T. "Noise" Working Party, Geneva.
- 12-15 May: Sub-Study Group 2/4, Brussels.
- 16-22 May: Study Group 11, Brussels.
- 19-23 May: Working Party common to Sub-Group 2/1 and Study Group 8 (New telegraph alphabet), Warsaw.
- 9-27 June: Study Group 5 and then Sub-Group 5/1, Paris.
- 1-3 July: Working Party of Study Group 12 for the Laboratory measurement programme, Geneva.
- 16-20 September: Sub-Study Group 2/1, Geneva.
- 16-20 September: Sub-Study Group 2/2, Geneva.
- 22 September: Sub-Study Group 2/3, Geneva.
- 22-27 September: Special Assembly, Geneva.
- 23-26 September: Study Group 2, Geneva.
- 29-30 September: Working Party of Study Group 12 for the Laboratory measurement programme, Geneva.
- 1-9 October: Study Group 12, Geneva.
- 7-17 October: Joint C.C.I.T.T.-C.C.I.R. Study Group for television transmission questions, Monte Carlo.
- 20-25 October: Working Party of Study Group 4 for network stability, Munich.
- 27 October-
- 8 November: Study Group 4, Munich.
- 10-12 November: Study Group 3, Geneva.

- 13-15 November: Sub-Study Group 1/4, Geneva.
17-22 November: Sub-Study Group 1/3, Geneva.
24-26 November: Sub-Study Group 1/2, Geneva.
25-29 November: Working Party of Study Group 11 on metering, Geneva.
26-29 November: Joint C.C.I.T.T.-C.C.I.R. "Noise" Working Party, Geneva.
1-4 December: Study Group 11.
5-6 December: Working Party of Study Group 1 on high-capacity systems, Geneva.
1-9 December: Sub-Study Group 1/1, Geneva.
10-16 December: Study Group 1, Geneva.

1959:

- 29-31 January: Working Party of Study Group 9, Geneva.
2-13 February: Study Group 9, Geneva.
12-21 February: Study Group 8, Geneva.
23-28 February: Study Group 6, Paris.
16-21 March: Joint Working Party on metering, Geneva.
20-25 April: Working Party for the review of Operators' Instructions, Paris.
11-15 May: Plan Sub-Committee for the Far East and Southern Asia, Tokyo.
1-6 June: Working Party of Study Group 4, drafting a new version of the Maintenance Instructions, Geneva.
18-27 June: Study Group 7, Geneva.
24 June-1 July: Study Group 10, Geneva.
2-8 July: Sub-Study Group 2/2, Geneva.
14-26 September: Study Group 4, Geneva.
15-25 September: Sub-Study Group 2/1, Munich.
28 September-
2 October: Working Party of Study Group 12, Berne.
21-27 October: Working party of Study Group 1 on small coaxial pairs, Geneva.
4-10 November: Joint C.C.I.R.-C.C.I.T.T. "Noise" Working Party, Geneva.
11-17 November: Sub-Study Group 6/1, Geneva.

12-17 November: Working Party of Study Group 8, Paris.

18-24 November: Sub-Study Group 5/1, Geneva.

1960:

25-26 January: Study Group 11, Geneva.

27-28 January: Sub-Study Group 2/4, Geneva.

29 January-
1 February: Working Party of Sub-Group 2/4 for the statistical study of traffic, Geneva.

29 January-
3 February: Working Party of Study Group 11, for the drafting of the *Red Book*, Volume VI, Geneva.

3-9 March: Working Party of Study Group 4 for the drafting of the *Red Book*, Volume IV, Geneva.

21-28 March: Working Party 43, on data transmission, Geneva.

29-31 March: Sub-Study Group 1/2, Geneva.

1-7 April: Working Party of Study Group 1, on high-capacity systems, Geneva.

4-11 April: Sub-Study Group 1/1, Geneva.

12-13 April: Study Group 1, Geneva.

19-26 April: Plan Sub-Committee for Latin America, Mexico City.

16-18 May: Working Party of Study Group 12, Geneva.

18-25 May: Sub-Study Group 2/1, Geneva.

19-25 May: Study Group 12, Geneva.

19-26 May: Working Party of Study Group 4 (Robots), London.

27 May-2 June: Working Party of Study Group 11 for the drafting of the *Red Book*, Volume VI, London.

27 June-4 July: Sub-Study Group 6/1, Geneva.

5-16 July: Sub-Study Group 5/1, Geneva.

11-16 July: Sub-Study Group 2/2, Geneva.

18-20 July: Sub-Study Group 2/3, Geneva.

21-23 July: Study Group 2, Geneva.

5-17 September: Study Group 4, Geneva.

21 November-
7/16 December: Meetings before the Second Plenary Assembly, and then the Assembly itself, New Delhi.

From the above it will be readily apparent that C.C.I.T.T. meetings are becoming ever more frequent. The burden this represents for the administrations and private operating agencies taking part in our work has become excessive. Hence the proposals

submitted to the Special Assembly in 1958 for a review of our working procedures, to ensure that meetings would be fewer and shorter.

4. C.C.I.T.T. participation in Technical Assistance and in the plan for development of international networks.

A special report is being submitted to the Second Plenary Assembly on the C.C.I.T.T.'s share in Technical Assistance activities. Here I shall do no more than say that from their inception the Consultative Committees have been organs of Technical Assistance, and that Consultative Committee recommendations for international traffic are, in general, applicable to national traffic as well. They can provide Administrations with very useful assistance.

Immediately after the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee was set up (April, 1957), a working party jointly set up by it and by the International Radio Consultative Committee met in Geneva to consider what part the Consultative Committees should play in Technical Assistance activities. Unhappily, the suggestions it made (amongst them, the creation of a post for an engineer in both Consultative Committees, to deal with Technical Assistance problems) were not adopted by the Administrative Council.

The Plan Committee for the development of international networks also goes in for Technical Assistance. This Committee met in Rome in April, 1958, and drew up a plan (1958-1962) for Europe, the Mediterranean Basin, the Middle East, and Southern Asia.

It proposed that its activities be extended to any part of the world which might so desire. This proposal was adopted by the Council (Resolution 383). A Sub-Committee for Southern Asia and the Far East was set up and met in Tokyo in May, 1959. A Sub-Committee for Latin America was also set up and met in Mexico City in April, 1960.

The resolutions and opinions issued by the Plan Committee are being brought to the Assembly's attention hereinafter, together with extracts from the General Development Plan, 1958-1962, Part I. I should add that it has proved impossible to start the documents service requested because the staff called for in these opinions was not granted. Therefore, the second part of the plan has not been drafted.

In any case, the Second Plenary Assembly should be able to endorse Opinion No. 2.

5. The Special Assembly (1958).

The Special Assembly envisaged by the First Plenary Assembly and convened in accordance with Administrative Council Decision 183 (Twelfth Session), met in Geneva from 22 to 27 September, 1958, before the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference. The Assembly met for the last time at just about the time that the Conference was ending

(on 24 November, 1958) to consider the implications of the decisions the Conference had taken.

Before the plenary meetings, there were Study Group and Sub-Study Group meetings:

- 16-20 September: Sub-Group 2/1 (Telegraph operation and tariffs);
- 16-20 September: Sub-Group 2/1 (Telephone operation and tariffs);
- 22 September: Sub-Group 2/3 (Costs);
- 23-26 September: Study-Group 2 (Coordination between operations and tariffs).

The following thirty-five countries were represented by official delegations:

Australia, Austria, the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Belgium, Canada, Ceylon, China, Denmark, Spain, the United States, France, the Hungarian People's Republic, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Libya, Luxembourg, Norway, the Netherlands, the People's Republic of Poland, Portugal, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Roumanian People's Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, the Union of South Africa, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Fifteen recognized private operating agencies were represented:

Radio Austria, the Telephone Association of Canada, the Chile Telephone Company, the Cuban Telephone Company, the Great Northern Telegraph Company, Compañía Telefónica de España, the American Cable and Radio Corporation, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Radio Corporation of America, the Western Union Telegraph Company, the "Compagnie française de câbles sous-marins", the "Compagnie générale de T.S.F.", Italcable, the Portuguese Marconi Radio Company, Cable and Wireless Ltd.

The Special Assembly's agenda was limited to telegraph and telephone operational and tariff problems, with a view to furthering the work of the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference which was to follow immediately after the Special Assembly.

At its Thirteenth Session, the Administrative Council decided to include general organizational problems, the lay-out of International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee documents, and improvement of the Committee's working procedures, in the Assembly's terms of reference. This was done after Members of the Union had been consulted.

Furthermore, the United States Delegation, anxious to ensure that the countries taking part in International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee activities should be numerous, drew the Assembly's attention to Resolutions 382, 383, and 384 of the Administrative Council, on development of networks both national and international; the Assembly added this item to its agenda.

The Assembly issued ten new Recommendations about telegraph operational and tariff matters. They mainly concern:

- transmission rules,
- the gentex service,
- terminal charges in the European system,
- phototelegraphy,
- Alphabet No. 2,
- the counting of words.

Nineteen recommendations issued by the old International Telegraph Consultative Committee were done away with, either because they had been embodied in a different form in the new recommendations or because, by reason of the work done by the Administrative Conference, they had become pointless.

Four fresh Questions, to do with telegraphy, were set for study.

Question 23 of Sub-Group 2/1 (Review of the Telegraph Regulations) proved the most controversial of all the questions.

After a good deal of steady work throughout 1957 and 1958, Sub-Group 2/1 had suggested certain improvements in the Telegraph Regulations. It had, moreover, in accordance with the instructions given by the First Plenary Assembly, recommended that certain provisions be taken from the Regulations and dealt with in International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee recommendations. The provisions in question related more particularly to transmission rules and to phototelegraphy—provisions not universally applied and requiring to be kept abreast of technical developments at frequent intervals.

The Special Assembly discussed whether the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee was or was not authorized to submit proposals to the Conference, and decided that, without endorsing the recommendations made by Sub-Group 2/1, there was no reason why it should not bring them to the notice of the Conference, leaving the Conference free to do what it liked with them.

The Telegraph and Telephone Conference declined to delete these provisions from the Telegraph Regulations. Accordingly, the Special Assembly, at its meeting on 27 November, 1958, decided that it would be deplorable to lose the fruit of the Sub-Group's activities. These recommendations, it considered, would present the rules given in the Regulations in a form more directly useful to administrations, and hence it embodied the Sub-Group's findings in recommendations, even though some parts of the recommendations duplicate the new Telegraph Regulations. In fact, such duplication had already existed between the recommendations of the old international Telephone Consultative Committee and the Telephone Regulations.

These recommendations were, of course, brought into line with the decisions taken by the Conference.

The Special Assembly issued no more than two new Recommendations on telephone operating and tariff problems. They dealt with:

- procedures for the international telephone service,
- rates for automatic calls for which special services are provided.

On the other hand, it undertook a thorough overhaul of the old International Telephone Consultative Committee Recommendations. The lay-out of these Recommendations was appreciably changed, the Instructions for the international telephone service (formerly Operators' Instructions), although still published as a separate pamphlet, being henceforward considered as an integral part of the telephone operating recommendations. This is a major simplification in the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee Recommendations dealing with telephone operations, since all the operating rules are assembled in the Instructions according to a coherent order.

Three new telephone Questions were set for study.

Furthermore, the Special Assembly expressed a wish to see the Telephone Regulations appreciably abbreviated. This opinion was referred to the Telegraph and Telephone Conference and considered by the Conference, contrary to what had happened with the Telegraph Regulations. In fact, numerous provisions were withdrawn from the Telephone Regulations and replaced by references to the Committee's Recommendations. This made the task of the Conference—to make the Telephone Regulations world-wide in scope—a great deal easier.

The changes made by this Assembly in working procedures are discussed in my report on the organization of the Committee's activities. Similarly, the report on Technical Assistance deals both with the development of networks and Technical Assistance itself.

The Special Assembly issued a resolution on the publication of documents by the Committee (Resolution No. 4, *Red Book*, Volume II, page 47) and a Resolution on the numbering and lay-out of the Committee's recommendations (Resolution No. 5, *Red Book*, Volume II, page 49), designed to enable us to issue the first volume of Recommendations (Telephone Operation and Tariffs and Telegraph Operation and Tariffs).

6. The Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference (1958).

I have already partly described the relationship between the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee and the Telegraph and Telephone Conference. It has ever been my conviction (and since 1958 the conviction has become even stronger) that the working procedures of administrative conferences are bad. These conferences receive numerous proposals for changes in the Regulations, but these proposals are submitted to the Conference without preliminary study. The result is considerable difficulty and much loss of time.

The Committee had offered to help by undertaking a careful analysis of the changes to be made in the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations to bring these Regulations abreast of technical progress and the most effective operating procedures. The Committee, being unable to make proposals to the Conference direct, had referred its findings to administrations with the suggestion that, should they so desire, they endorse them as their own.

This action was simply designed to facilitate and speed up discussions in the Conference, without in any way obtruding on the Conference's freedom of action.

As I have already said, this ambition was only partly attained. As regards telegraphy, the Conference declined to consider the work done by the Committee. But as regards telephony, the Committee can take pride in having contributed to the adoption of new, world-wide, Regulations.

In fact, the discussions clearly showed how much advantage an administrative conference can derive from the assistance of a Consultative Committee. As a result, the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference authorized the Consultative Committees to submit proposals directly to administrative conferences. It would be well, I think, to go even further than this, and to authorize the Consultative Committees to do preparatory work for such conferences.

The Telegraph and Telephone Conference (1958) asked the Committee to study two new telephone questions and four new telegraph questions. These Questions are given in full in the *Red Book*, Volume II.

7. The Plenipotentiary Conference (1959).

The decisions taken by this Conference which directly affect the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee are set forth in detail in special reports (Report AP II/1 and the report on Technical Assistance). It might not, however, be amiss to provide some general information here about the Conference's attitude to the Consultative Committees, the part they had to play and their relative importance within the International Telecommunication Union. The question of how the Union should be organized at secretariat level gave rise to long and passionate debate. There were two main schools of thought. The first wanted greater centralization, with a single head responsible for the entire Union, while the second wanted things to stay as they were, i.e. the various Union organs to remain autonomous. This second school won a clear-cut victory. Although I had favoured the first, believing that it would make for greater economy and efficiency, I am ready to admit that the decision finally taken should give official recognition to the importance of the organ for which I am responsible.

However, I cannot rid myself of certain misgivings. The Conference had given its approval to certain new duties to be performed by the Committee. This would have been logical enough in a centralized organisation. But I am not sure whether it is compatible with the autonomy of the various Union organs.

The Conference decided itself to elect the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General, hitherto elected by the Administrative Council. This, in fact, considerably reinforces these two senior officials in relation to their elected colleagues.

Moreover, it decided that the United Nations common system of salaries and allowances should apply to the staff of the Union. That this decision was right in principle

is not open to discussion for the Union could not remain a poor relation in the United Nations family. But the way in which this principle has been applied to the Consultative Committee Directors themselves is exceedingly unfortunate. They continue to draw much the same earnings as before, whereas some other officials enjoy appreciable increases (with the result that there is no longer the same difference in rank and earnings as formerly). And this is not all; the Consultative Committee Directors have suffered a definite drop in rank and status in relation to the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General, whereas, until 1952, they were considered equivalent to the Secretary-General and earned substantially more than the Assistant Secretaries-General. They are now on the same level as the Deputy Secretary-General. Similarly, the engineers in the Consultative Committees are at a disadvantage in relation to officials in administrative posts.

This being so, I very much fear that the Consultative Committees which, with the I.F.R.B., do the most for telecommunications progress, will gradually pass under the sway of the administrative services provided with the requisite resources in staff and credits. A lot will of course depend on the personality of the Secretary-General and how anxious he is to extend his prerogatives. Experience acquired since 1 January, 1960, leads me to believe that these misgivings are by no means exaggerated. It is my firm intention most vigorously to oppose any attempt to obtrude on the prerogatives of my Consultative Committee which might lead to a loss in efficiency. I hope I can count on the wholehearted support of the Plenary Assembly.

These are not the only misgivings I have derived from the discussions in the Plenipotentiary Conference. Doubtless influenced by the Radio Conference, which was sitting at the same time, the Plenipotentiary Conference seems to me to have shown a tendency to give excessive importance to radio in relation to communication by wire.

Personally, I have always thought that wire and radio should develop side by side and supplement each other harmoniously in telecommunication networks, without the one in any way injuring the other. The same should apply in the various I.T.U. organs and if the delegates in the Plenary Assembly are as convinced of this as I am, perhaps they could try to spread their convictions within their respective countries.

8. International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee publications

The Committee had first of all to deal with the work left over by the VIIIth Plenary Assembly of the International Telegraph Consultative Committee and the XVIIIth Plenary Assembly of the International Telephone Consultative Committee, by publishing the following:

On behalf of the *International Telegraph Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.)*:

The Violet Book (VIIIth Plenary Assembly, Geneva, 1956):

List of participants; extracts from the Minutes of Plenary Meetings; Recommendations issued; Reports and Resolutions.

Supplements to the documents of the VIIIth Plenary Assembly (study group activities, 1953 to 1956).

On behalf of the *International Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.F.)*:

The Green Book, XVIIth Plenary Assembly, Geneva, 1954:

- Volume I List of Delegates; Minutes of Plenary Meetings; Organization of the Committee; Recommendations relative to Letter and Graphical Symbols and Units.
- Volume II Protection; Recommendations; Miscellaneous Documents.
- Volume IV Recommendations and Principles and Measurements of Transmission Performance; Telephone Equipment.
- Volume V Signalling and Switching.
- Volume VI Operations and Rates.

The Green Book, XVIIIth Plenary Assembly, Geneva, 1956:

- Volume I *bis* List of Delegates; Minutes of Meetings; Changes in the *Green Book*, Volumes I, V and VI.
- Volume III *bis* Line Transmission.

The following volumes were then issued for the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee:

The Red Book, First Plenary Assembly, Geneva, 1956:

- Volume I List of Participants; Minutes of Plenary Meetings; Resolutions; Questions for Study from 1957 to 1960; Study Groups and Sub-Groups for that period.
- Volume II Special Assembly, Geneva, 1958; List of Participants; Minutes of Meetings; Resolutions, Opinions, Recommendations and New Questions; Telephone Operations and Rates; Telegraph Operations and Rates.

General plan for development of the International Network, 1958-1962 (Part I).

Instructions for operators in the International Telephone Service (1960).

Codes and Abbreviations for the International Telecommunication Services (1958).

List of Definitions of essential Telecommunication Terms (June, 1957).

Part I General terms, Telephony, Telegraphy.

The Impregnation of wooden poles for telecommunications (July, 1958).

To these, the following publications have to be added:

Maintenance Programme for Telephone Circuits (annual);

Maintenance Programme for Telegraph Channels (annual);

International European Telephone Statistics (annual);

List of European International Telephone Channels;

Vocabulary of Line Transmission Terms (in ten languages) 1959;

"List of Addresses and Telephone Numbers of Persons dealing with Questions concerning International Telephony and Telegraphy", (1960).

9. Collaboration with other I.T.U. Organs and International Organizations.

The Director and Secretariat collaborated with numerous organs and organizations.

Within the I.T.U. they worked with the General Secretariat through various bodies, such as:

- the Coordination Committee,
- the Promotions Board,
- the Appeals Board,
- the Contracts Committee,
- the Editorial Board of the Journal,
- the Management Board of the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds,
- the Management Board of the Sickness Insurance Fund,
- the Staff Reclassification Committees,
- the Committee on the New Building.

With the International Radio Consultative Committee, we collaborated chiefly through:

- the Joint C.C.I.T.T.-C.C.I.R. Committee on Technical Assistance,
- the "Noise" Working Party of Study Group 1,
- the Joint C.C.I.T.T.-C.C.I.R. Study Group for Television Transmission (C.M.I.T.),
- the Plan Committee and Sub-Committees.

The International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee was represented at the IXth Plenary Assembly of the International Radio Consultative Committee (Los Angeles, 1959) by Messrs. Rouvière, Besseyre, and Lalou.

We also worked with certain international organizations:

- the Joint International Committee for the Protection of Telecommunication Lines (C.M.I.) (in its Resolution No. 12, the Plenipotentiary Conference, 1959, confirmed that the Director, International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee, was authorized to provide secretarial services for the C.M.I.);
- the International Electrotechnical Commission;
- the World Health Organization;
- the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East;
- the International Conference on Large Electrical Networks;
- the International Broadcasting Organization;
- the European Broadcasting Union.

10. Conclusions.

During these first four years, the new organ produced by amalgamation of the old International Telephone and International Telegraph Consultative Committees found its feet. In addition, this period was spent in the search for procedures likely to ensure that the Committee's activities would be as fruitful as those of its predecessors, to which I wish here to pay tribute. Thanks to the skill and devotion of the rapporteurs in the various study groups a great deal of important work was done for the development of telecommunications.

It is certain that amalgamation of the Secretariats of the International Telegraph and International Telephone Consultative Committee did much to make the work of the new organ easier. It proved easier to deal with questions of a common character, affecting both telegraphy and telephony, and programmes of meetings could be properly coordinated. Within the Secretariat, the various branches of the Committee's activities were able to help each other.

Working procedures benefited by a comparison with the methods used by the old International Telegraph and International Telephone Consultative Committees; I tried to decide which of these procedures would be most conducive to the success of the new Committee's activities. After two years' experience, I suggested certain improvements to the Special Assembly, designed above all to make things easier for the study group members who are at the same time very busy men in their own countries. On the other hand, however, these improvements increased the burden borne by the Secretariat. It has proved impossible to apply them fully, but I hope that with the assistance of administrations, the new period now opening in the Committee's activities will derive more profit therefrom.

It may be that the benefits accruing from amalgamation as far as the activities of study groups are concerned, have not fully lived up to expectations. It is true that operating

and technical procedures in telegraphy and telephony differ in many respects; nevertheless, I have the feeling that collaboration between telephony and telegraphy could have been carried further. The fact that in some countries telegraphy and telephony depend on different government departments and that in other countries telephonists and telegraphists often approach their problems from a somewhat exclusive point of view may have contributed to this state of affairs. Joint studies affecting both telegraphy and telephony had very often been referred from sub-group to sub-group and then from study group to study group. In my report on working procedures, I explained how I hoped to accelerate inquiries into complicated questions and render them more effective by the setting up of autonomous working parties in which all the experts required would contribute their special knowledge to the study of a particular question or group of associated questions—telephonists and telegraphists, operators and engineers, transmission and switching specialists.

It is now for the IInd Plenary Assembly to assess the activities of the Committee during these first four years of its existence. Above all it will have to decide what these activities shall be in the years to come.

It seems to me that the Committee has reached a turning point in its history. It is probable that its activities will cease to become narrowly European in scope, becoming ever more world-wide. This would be merely the logical conclusion of the decisions taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference and of the spread of modern means of communication between continents. That this will be so is further borne out by the fact that for the first time the Committee is holding a Plenary Assembly outside Europe.

Furthermore, telecommunication progress is becoming ever swifter, and the Committee will have to learn to assimilate new techniques more rapidly and to undertake the requisite standardizations before it is too late. Its action to solve the problem of data transmission provides an example of what should be done in this respect.

Accordingly, the Committee has to be organized, and its working methods adapted, in accordance with these new responsibilities. Definite proposals are being submitted to the Plenary Assembly with this in view. I am convinced that these proposals will lead to a fruitful discussion, with the result that a rejuvenated Committee will be prepared for the efficient performance of its essential mission, namely, the harmonious development of telecommunications throughout the world.

The Director of the C.C.I.T.T.

J. ROUVIÈRE.

REPORT BY COMMITTEE A

WORKING METHODS AND ORGANIZATION OF STUDY GROUPS

(as amended and approved by the Plenary Assembly in its sixth and seventh meetings)

PART ONE

WORKING METHODS

a) Committee A considered the status of questions which were of interest to several study groups; it was desirable to avoid passing such questions on from one study group to the next and obliging the persons interested in them to travel frequently.

It therefore proposed that *Special Study Groups* should be set up; they would report direct to the Plenary Assembly, but the draft recommendations prepared by them would be submitted to the study groups normally interested in them.

b) Committee A does not propose any change in the existing arrangements for *Joint C.C.I.T.T.-C.C.I.R. Study Groups*, as provided for in number 710 of the Convention. These Joint Study Groups should continue to submit their reports to the Plenary Assemblies of both C.C.I.s, and their draft recommendations should continue to be approved by both Plenary Assemblies; in the period between the Plenary Assembly of a C.C.I. which has already approved a draft recommendation and the time when the said draft recommendation is approved by the other C.C.I., the recommendation would be only provisional.

Each Joint C.C.I.T.T.-C.C.I.R. Study Group will be managed by one of the C.C.I.s, the C.C.I. concerned designating a Chairman, while the other C.C.I. designates the Vice-Chairman.

For the Joint Plan Committee and its Sub-Committees—which are managed by the C.C.I.T.T.—the IInd Plenary Assembly will have to appoint the Vice-Chairmen of this Committee and its Sub-Committees in view of the urgency with which they should be set up. The designations will be provisional until the next Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R., which will elect the definitive Vice-Chairmen.

c) When one or more questions depend on two study groups (or eventually more), a *joint working party* of the study groups could be set up; such a working party would report to the study groups concerned, but it would be managed and directed by one study group.

The setting-up of joint C.C.I.T.T.-C.C.I.R. working parties should be avoided.

d) As regards *working parties of a Study Group*, C.C.I.T.T. Resolution No. 1 gives every facility for their creation.

Such working parties may be set up:

— by the Plenary Assembly itself,

— by agreement between the S. G. Chairman and the Director of the C.C.I.T.T.

Hence, although a question does not generally need to be examined by a working party before it is considered by a study group, the Committee draws the attention of the Chairmen to the fact that powers to set up working parties before their study group meets, whenever it may be necessary to facilitate the work, so as to avoid calling a meeting of the study group whose main object it would be to set up working parties and to fix their terms of reference.

Further, it may be useful for the Chairmen to draw up a programme of work* for their Study Groups in agreement with the Director of the C.C.I.T.T., as soon as possible after the Plenary Assembly.

e) The Committee considers that it is unnecessary to impose restrictions on participation in working parties.

It considers that restrictions, mentioned as being desirable in point III 1c) of Resolution No. 1 (*Red Book*, Volume II, page 45) are no longer desirable, and it proposes that they should be done away with.

f) Committee A considers that the procedure proposed in Document AP II/39 for the preliminary submission of questions which the Plenary Assembly is to be requested to set for study would be very useful. It cannot recommend that this procedure should be made compulsory, but it trusts that the Administration will comply with it.

The questions submitted by the study groups themselves would obviously not need to follow the procedure of preliminary submission.

A draft opinion corresponding to this proposal is annexed to the present report (See Opinion No. 3).

g) Committee A proposes the experimental setting-up of *coordination groups**, consisting of the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the study groups concerned, and the Chairmen of the joint working parties; each of these groups would ensure the coordination of work in one large sphere of C.C.I.T.T. activities.

It proposes that one such group should be set up for transmission questions and another for operating and tariff questions.

* The coordination groups will have no power of decision as far as the replies to the studies are concerned, but only for the coordination of the work.

PART TWO

ORGANIZATION OF STUDY GROUPS

1. Committee A proposes:
 - that Sub-Group 2/1 (Telegraph operation and tariffs) should become Study Group I (Telegraph operating and tariffs);
 - that Sub-Group 2/2 (Telephone operation and tariffs) should become Study Group II (Telephone operating and tariffs);
 - that Study Group III should be set up to examine:
 - general tariff principles,
 - the leasing of circuits;
 - that a Working Party should be set up to study costing. It would report to the Study Group on general tariff principles;
 - that Sub-Group 2/4 (Semi-automatic and automatic telephone operation) should become Study Group XIII (Semi-automatic and automatic telephone networks). (Study Group 2, Sub-Groups 2/1, 2/2, 2/3, 2/4 would thus be discontinued).

Study Group XIII would be responsible for:

1. Structure of the international semi-automatic and automatic network.
2. Coordination of the development of the international semi-automatic and automatic network.
3. Traffic statistics (Mr. Wright's working party), with final intervention by Study Group II.
4. Determination of operating conditions for the intercontinental service to serve as a basis for technical specifications.
5. World numbering plan.
6. Establishment of guiding principles for the maintenance of semi-automatic and automatic circuits with the co-operation of Study Groups XI and IV.
7. Maintenance of switching equipment and possibly of terminal switching and signalling equipment.

Note: Maintenance of the transmission line falls within the terms of reference of Study Group IV.

8. Grade of service.
 9. Daily tests of the operation of international equipment. Check of the carrying out of such tests and examination of the results, as described in Volume VI of the *Red Book*.
 10. Coordination of and check of operations in International Maintenance Centres.
2. Committee A proposes:
- for Study Group 4 (Maintenance of the general network): no change (Study Group IV);
 - for Study Group 5 (Protection against electromagnetic disturbances): the Study Group to be kept (S.G. V), but Sub-Group 5/1 to be eliminated, as the Study Group can set up a drafting working party to revise the "Directives";
 - for Study Group 6 (Protection of cable sheaths and poles): the Study Group to be kept (S.G. VI), but Sub-Group 6/1 to be eliminated, as the Study Group can set up a drafting working party to revise the "Recommendations";
 - for Study Group 7 (Definitions, vocabulary, symbols): no change (Study Group VII) except in the title: Definitions and Symbols;
 - for Study Group 8 (Telegraph apparatus): to be split into two Study Groups:
 - Alphabetic telegraph apparatus (Study Group VIII),
 - Facsimile telegraphy (Apparatus and transmission) (Study Group XIV).

The question of the new telegraph alphabet might be entrusted to a joint group of the Study Groups concerned, Study Groups I and VIII, if required.
 - for Study Group 9 (Telegraph transmission performance and telegraph channels): no change (Study Group IX);
 - for Study Group 10 (Telegraph switching): no change (Study Group X).

For study of the retransmission of messages (Question 10/I), the creation of a joint working party of Study Groups I, VIII and X;
 - for Study Group 11 (Telephone signalling and switching): no change (Study Group XI);
 - for Study Group 12 (Telephone transmission performance and local networks): no change (Study Group XII);
 - The setting up of a Special Study Group (Study Group B: world-wide semi-automatic and automatic telephone network). This special study group would have to meet

very soon to work out the programme of studies to be carried out by the other study groups whose co-operation it requires; the latter study groups should organise their work in such a way that they can forward the conclusions of their studies to the special study group in accordance with the programme;

— the setting up of a Special Study Group on data transmission (Study Group A).

3. The Committee proposes:

— that Study Group 3 (Insertion of radio relay links in the general network) should not be continued;

— that the "Noise" Working Party should become a special Joint C.C.I.T.T.-C.C.I.R. Study Group managed by the C.C.I.T.T. (Study Group C).

4. Committee A proposes:

— that Study Group 1 (Coordination of transmission studies and general transmission problems) should be discontinued;

— that Sub-Group 1/1 (Specification for trunk lines) should become Study Group XV (Transmission systems);

— that Sub-Group 1/2 (Use of lines for telephony) should become Study Group XVI (Telephone circuits);

— that Sub-Group 1/3 (Use of lines for telegraphy) should be discontinued; the terms of reference of this sub-group concerning the use of lines for facsimile telegraphy would be transferred to Study Group XIV (Facsimile telegraphy), while its terms of reference concerning the use of lines for telegraphy would be transferred to a joint working party of Study Groups XV and IX;

— that Sub-Group 1/4 be discontinued;

— that the Joint C.C.I.R.-C.C.I.T.T. Study Group for television transmissions be kept. Questions relating to programme transmissions would be the responsibility of Study Group XV.

5. The Committee suggests that the Plenary Assembly should propose the discontinuance of the Joint C.C.I.R.-C.C.I.T.T. Study Group for Phototelegraphy; studies relating to the use of mixed circuits (wire and radio) for facsimile telegraphy should be entrusted to Study Group XIV in liaison with the C.C.I.R.

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REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR
ON C.C.I.T.T. REQUIREMENTS
BETWEEN NOW AND THE IIIrd PLENARY ASSEMBLY
AS APPROVED BY THE IIInd PLENARY ASSEMBLY

1. *Staff expenses*

The Plenary Assembly is not called upon to decide about staff expenses properly so-called, because once it has been decided how many officials there shall be and what ranks they shall have, the expenditure in question will automatically flow from the provisions of the Staff Regulations and Rules.

2. In Document AP II/28 (see Annex), I said that a reorganization of the C.C.I.T.T. specialized Secretariat was needed, and described the reasons why, in my opinion, a larger staff was required both in the Secretariat itself and in the Laboratory. I finally urged that some of the existing posts should be reclassified, with a view to eliminating some of the anomalies that had crept in when the United Nations salary scale was adopted.

Appendix 1 to Document AP II/28 shows the staff at present employed in the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat and Laboratory.

Appendix 2 shows the staff numbers proposed for the Secretariat and Laboratory.

Appendix 3 gives a list of the posts which, with the Assembly's consent, I intend to propose to the Council for reclassification or creation.

3. In order that the Plenipotentiary Conference might decide on the limit applicable to I.T.U. expenditure until 1965, I asked it to provide for six new posts in the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat, as a first estimate. I had reckoned that the annual expense of these new posts would be 160 000 Swiss francs.

Since the Conference, a detailed inquiry into the organization of the Secretariat and Laboratory has been undertaken. This makes it possible to say exactly how many extra staff are required. An account of this investigation appears in Document AP II/28, Appendix 3 of which shows the reinforcements for which I am appealing.

As regards the Secretariat, first of all, I have asked for the creation of 7 new posts (four P3, one G5, one G4, and one G3) over the years 1961, 1962 and 1963. These 7 posts, when created, would cost some 180 000 Swiss francs a year.

However, two temporary posts of a permanent nature, hitherto debited to the extraordinary budget, would be done away with, which would mean a saving of 26 000 Swiss francs in the budget for meetings. Hence, all in all, estimated expenditure would remain within the limits laid down by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

On the other hand, Study Group 12 recently decided that two extra technical operators (class G6) were needed for the Laboratory. This was after the Plenipotentiary Conference. It is planned to create these posts after the Laboratory has been shifted to the new building. The annual cost would be in the neighbourhood of 40 000 Swiss francs.

All in all, the 7 reclassifications proposed in Annex 3 to Document AP II/28 would cost some 30 000 Swiss francs a year, plus 4000 Swiss francs for the head of the Laboratory.

General Service expenses

4. *Appendix 1* shows budget estimates of General Service expenses for the years 1961 to 1963.

Expenditure for meetings

5. *Appendix 2* summarizes the estimated expenditure for meetings up to the IIIrd Plenary Assembly.

6. The old "extraordinary" budget of the C.C.I.T.T. was characterized by its extraordinary flexibility. The Plenary Assembly used to draw up a schedule of meetings to be held before the following Plenary Assembly. As you know, we were often unable to abide by it. Changes were made in meeting places, additional meetings were convened, and extra staff taken on in case of need (in point of fact, some supernumeraries were permanently employed), without giving rise to major administrative difficulties.

7. I would, however, remind you that the first paragraph of Article 15 of the new Convention introduces the principle of a consolidated budget:

"1. The expenses of the Union shall comprise the costs of:

- a) ... the secretariats of the International Consultative Committees;
- c) all meetings of the International Consultative Committees."

Paragraph 5 of this very same Article runs as follows:

"the expenses of the Union shall be met from the contributions of the Members and Associate Members, each Member and Associate Member paying a sum proportional to the number of units in the class of contribution it has chosen...;"

These texts are supplemented by Additional Protocol II, which deals with the Union expenses for the period 1961 to 1965. Here we read:

“5. Expenditure on conferences and meetings referred to in 197 and 198 of the Convention may be authorized by the Administrative Council up to a maximum sum of 13 189 000 Swiss francs for the five-year period 1961 to 1965.

“5.1 During the years 1961 to 1965, the Administrative Council shall, subject, if necessary, to the provisions of sub-paragraph 5.3 below, attempt to restrict such expenditure within the following amounts:

780 000 Swiss francs for the year 1961

1 184 000 Swiss francs for the year 1962

4 000 000 Swiss francs for the year 1963

3 225 000 Swiss francs for the year 1964

4 000 000 Swiss francs for the year 1965.

“7. If the credits which may be used by the Council by virtue of paragraphs 1 to 5 above prove insufficient to ensure the efficient operation of the Union, the Council may only exceed those credits with the approval of the majority of the Members of the Union after they have been duly consulted. Whenever Members of the Union are consulted, they shall be presented with a full statement of the facts justifying the step.”

8. True it is that paragraph 5.3 of this same Additional Protocol somewhat tempers the rigour of the principle laid down above by specifying that:

“5.3 The Administrative Council may authorize expenditure in excess of the annual limits specified in sub-paragraphs 5.1 and 5.2 of this paragraph if the excess can be compensated by credits:

— accrued from a previous year;

— foreseen in a future year.”

9. Nevertheless, if we are to avoid the rigours of paragraph 7, chairmen of study groups must show extreme circumspection in calling for extra meetings. For the same reason, I might well have to refuse an invitation, no matter how interesting it be, asking for a meeting originally scheduled for Geneva to be held in another country.

I know you have in the past often been amazed by the speed with which our documents come out. This, however, may well suffer in future from lack of staff or equipment. Hence, I am making a serious appeal to all concerned, asking them to show understanding of the shackles which threaten us under the new Convention.

10. In Document AP II/24, I expatiated on the provisions dealing with the expenses to be borne by recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations, and international organizations not exempt under Council Resolution No. 222 (amended). I shall briefly recall them here:

“Article 15: Finances of the Union.

10. (1) Recognized private operating agencies and scientific or industrial organizations shall share in defraying the expenses of the conferences or meetings in which they have agreed to participate, or have participated.
- (2) International organizations shall also share in defraying the expenses of the conferences or meetings in which they have been allowed to participate, unless exempted by the Administrative Council on condition of reciprocity.
- (3) The amount of these contributions shall be fixed by the Administrative Council and shall be considered as income of the Union. They shall bear interest in accordance with the rules established by the Administrative Council.”

Administrative Council Resolution No. 415 (1960):

“... resolves:

1. that from 1 January, 1961, the annual contributory unit, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the C.C.I.T.T. or C.C.I.R. shall be 2000 Swiss francs for the recognized private operating agencies and scientific or industrial organizations which have agreed to participate or have actually participated in Consultative Committee meetings, and for the international organizations not exempted in accordance with Resolution No. 222 (amended) which have been allowed to participate;
2. ...
3. ...
4. that the amounts due for the contributions mentioned under 1 and 2 above shall bear interest as described in 210 of the Geneva Convention, 1959, but exceptionally, the interest for 1961 shall run only from 1 March, 1961;”

Appendices: 2.

Appendix 1

Estimates for General Service expenses 1961 to 1963

	1961*	1962	1963
<i>Social welfare</i>			
S.S. and B. Funds			
Management expenses	1 600.—	1 700.—	1 800.—
Retired staff			
Cost-of-living, 1949 system	6 100.—	6 500.—	7 000.—
Cost-of-living, 1958 system	1 500.—	1 600.—	1 800.—
Family allowances, retired staff	800.—	800.—	800.—
Sickness and accident insurance			
Contribution to U.N. medical service	1 100.—	1 200.—	1 200.—
Sickness insurance	5 200.—	5 500.—	5 500.—
Collective accident insurance	3 100.—	3 200.—	3 400.—
	19 400.—	20 500.—	21 500.—
<i>Premises</i>			
Rents, existing premises	8 200.—	—.—	—.—
Rent, new I.T.U. building	4 000.—**	16 000.—	16 000.—
Lighting, heating, present building	3 100.—	—.—	—.—
Lighting, heating, new building	4 000.—**	16 000.—	16 000.—
Service, existing premises	6 200.—	—.—	—.—
Service, new building	2 000.—**	8 000.—	8 000.—
<i>Fittings and installations</i>			
Fittings and repairs to buildings	200.—	200.—	200.—
Installation in the new building	2 000.—	2 000.—***	2 000.—
	29 700.—	42 200.—	42 200.—
<i>Travel expenses</i>			
Mission expenses outside Switzerland	20 000.—	25 000.—	25 000.—
Travel in Switzerland	1 000.—	2 000.—	2 000.—
Local transport	200.—	200.—	200.—
	21 200.—****	27 200.—	27 200.—

* Budget adopted by the Council at its 15th Session.

** Assuming the new building is used for three months in 1961.

*** Subject to introduction of Compactus shelves, for which premises have already been prepared.

**** Final apportionment of the total credit of 81 000 Swiss francs between the organs will have to be reviewed by the Coordination Committee.

	1961*	1962	1963
<i>Office expenses</i>			
<i>Furniture</i>			
Office furniture and machines	5 000.—	35 000.—**	5 000.—
<i>Office supplies</i>			
Maps, journals, bindings	5 000.—	5 000.—	5 000.—
Library, purchase of books	1 700.—	1 700.—	1 700.—
<i>Overheads</i>			
Office supplies	5 000.—	5 000.—	5 000.—
	16 700.—	46 700.—	16 700.—
<i>Technical Equipment</i>			
Upkeep of the Laboratory	5 000.—	5 000.—	5 000.—
	5 000.—	5 000.—	5 000.—
<i>P.T.T.</i>			
Stamps and telegraph charges	2 500.—	2 500.—	2 500.—
Telephone service	3 200.—	—.—	—.—
Telephone service, new building	800.—	4 000.—	4 000.—
	6 500.—	6 500.—	6 500.—
<i>Sundry</i>			
Sundry and unforeseen	1 500.—	1 500.—	1 500.—
	1 500.—	1 500.—	1 500.—
<i>Installation in the new building</i> (non recurrent)			
Installations	42 000.—		
Electrical and telephone fittings			
Miscellaneous			
Fittings	114 000.—		
Offices and rooms			
Furniture			
Rooms			
Offices	156 000.—	—.—	—.—
Archives			
Removals	256 000.—	149 600.—	120 600.—
Cost			
Installation of C.C.I.T.T. Laboratory			

* Budget adopted by the Council 15th Session.

** Of which 30 000 Swiss francs for Compactus sheves.

Appendix 2

Budget for C.C.I.T.T. meetings 1961-1963

	1961 budget* S.G.	1962** S.G.	1963** S.G. + IIIrd PA
<i>Staff expenses</i>			
Administration	59 000.—	59 000.—	
Languages	340 000.—	355 000.—	
Reproduction	24 000.—	29 000.—	
Insurance	10 000.—	10 000.—	
<i>Premises and equipment</i>			
Premises, furniture, machines	5 000.—	5 000.—	
Document reproduction	30 000.—	40 000.—	
Office supplies and overheads	25 000.—	25 000.—	
Simultaneous interpretation and other technical equipment	20 000.—	20 000.—	
Unforeseen	1 000.—	1 000.—	
	514 000.—***	544 000.—***	1 200 000.—

* Budget approved by the Council.

** An estimate.

*** Subject to transfer of two posts from the budget for meetings to the ordinary budget (see page 117).

ANNEX

PROPOSALS FOR THE FUTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE C.C.I.T.T. SPECIALIZED SECRETARIAT

(Document AP II/28 of the IInd Plenary Assembly)

1. When the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat began in 1957, it was divided into 3 technical departments to deal with the various studies, i.e. the telegraph department, the transmission department and the telephone switching and operation department.

Mr. Besseyre, Senior Counsellor, is in charge of the Telegraph department, and is also responsible for General Affairs (general matters relative to staff, premises, and budget of the specialized secretariat, and working methods of the C.C.I.T.T.).

The Laboratory and the Secretariat of the C.M.I. are annexed to the transmission department (Mr. Lalou, Counsellor).

C.C.I.T.T. technical assistance questions and the Secretariat documentation service are included under the Telephone Switching and Operation department (Mr. Chapuis, Counsellor).

Each department has the following functions in connection with the activities of study groups coming within its sphere:

- controls the publication of contributions;

- organizes Working Party, Sub-Group and Study Group meetings;
- ensures co-operation between the various study groups;
- follows study group activities, advises them and drafts their reports.

In each department, the Counsellor in charge has only one assistant—this assistant being a woman and not a specialist in telecommunication—and whose help mainly concerns the material aspect of the work.

2. The unceasing increase in the Secretariat's work then obliged me to set up an additional department. In this respect, Mr. Dormer, who was engaged at the end of 1957 as English technical reviser, became responsible for Study Group 7 and Sub-Group 1/1. He is performing his new duties to my full satisfaction, and has proved that he would be capable of managing a much more important department.

3. Even if the C.C.I.T.T. had not been given fresh tasks by the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference, I would have been obliged to ask for more specialized staff for the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat. The fact must be realized that the preparation of reports by the Counsellors—and I do not think the Plenary Assembly will want to abandon this working method with which the study groups seem to be very satisfied—can lead to untenable situations when meetings of study groups, sub-groups and working parties follow on one after the other without interruption (and this is desirable so as to achieve the necessary co-operation, and to save time and extra journeys by participants). I would ask you to reflect on the plight of a Counsellor who has to attend a meeting from beginning to end, draft the report so that it will be ready by the end of the meeting, and at the same time prepare the following meeting or meetings, study the last contributions received, etc.

4. It is becoming absolutely essential for each Counsellor to be backed by a specialist who could free him from checking the publication of contributions, from technical revision, from the organization of meetings and, if necessary, replace him at some meetings. The Counsellors could thus devote themselves to their task of studying, advising study groups and working parties, and coordinating the work.

5. The additional work entrusted to the C.C.I.T.T. by the Plenipotentiary Conference, as described in my reports on Technical Assistance and on the organization of Study Groups, also makes it necessary to reorganize the C.C.I.T.T. specialized Secretariat.

This being so, I think it would be desirable to divide this Secretariat into 4 departments instead of 3, as shown below:

- Telegraph (Mr. Besseyre);
- Transmission and Laboratory (Mr. Lalou);
- Telephone Switching and Operation (Mr. Chapuis);
- Plan and Technical Assistance (Mr. Dormer).

Furthermore, the General Affairs department would remain under the direction of Mr. Besseyre, who is very appropriate for this job.

Each department would be directed by a D1, D2 or P5 official, and would also have a P3 technical assistant and a G5 assistant.

In addition to the duties described under point 4, the technical assistants would be responsible, each in the language with which he is best acquainted, for the technical revision of the documents published by the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat.

6. I also propose to obtain authorization to recruit a second draughtsman in order to meet my ever-growing needs—which are already more than one can cope with. Nor do I consider two draughtsmen to be a large number for 8 engineers.

7. I would also point out that, according to the conclusions of Study Group 12, the Laboratory should have a staff of six for carrying out subjective tests. At present, there are three permanent posts, so that I shall have to request three additional posts, but only on a temporary basis, when subjective test programmes are undertaken.

8. Finally, I should mention that, apart from the permanent staff entered in the ordinary budget, I have had to engage staff which works permanently in the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat and yet debit it to the extraordinary budget. The fact that the extraordinary budget no longer exists leads me to request that this staff (which at present comprises one secretary and one clerk) be transferred to the permanent staff strength.

9. To complete this re-arrangement of the staff of the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat, certain errors that arose when the staff was graded in the United Nations salary scales should be corrected.

10. My proposals are summed up in the following appendices:

- Appendix 1—existing staff strength of the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat and Laboratory;
- Appendix 2—necessary staff strength of the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat and Laboratory;
- Appendix 3—list of posts to be created or re-graded (with appropriate justifications for the latter).

11. The budgetary implications of my proposals are set out in the financial report of the C.C.I.T.T. I submit these proposals to the prior approval of the IInd Plenary Assembly. If this approval is given, as I trust it will be, it will help me to obtain the necessary credits from the Administrative Council.

I would add that in its draft specimen budget for 1961 and the following years, the Plenipotentiary Conference set aside credits for increasing C.C.I.T.T. staff strength corresponding roughly to the requirements specified above.

In conclusion, I should like to stress how modest are my proposals for reinforcements. That this is so becomes apparent from a consideration of the ever-increasing work load of the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat and from a comparison with the size of the reinforcements recently obtained by other organs of the Union. I trust that the IInd Plenary Assembly will help me to carry out the very big task allotted to me by approving my proposals.

Director of the C.C.I.T.T.

J. ROUVIÈRE.

Appendices: 3

Appendix 1

*EXISTING STAFF STRENGTH OF THE C.C.I.T.T.
SECRETARIAT AND LABORATORY*

I. SECRETARIAT

A. Permanent staff posts

Number	Post designation	Grade	Duties
1	Senior Counsellor	D1	Head of the Telegraphy and General Affairs department
2	Counsellors	P5	Head of the Transmission and Laboratory department Head of the Telephone Switching and Operation department
1	Engineer II	P4	Head of the auxiliary department and English technical reviser

Number	Post designation	Grade	Duties
1	Associate Administrative Officer	P2	Administrative Officer of the C.C.I.T.T. specialized Secretariat
1	Assistant	G7	Secretary to the Director
1	Administrative Assistant	G6	Head of Secretariat
1	Office Assistant II	G5	Draughtsman
3	Secretaries II	G5	Assistants of heads of departments
1	Clerk II	G3	Filing and despatch section

B. Staff permanently employed but debited to the extraordinary budget

1	Secretary I	G4	Assistant
1	Clerk I	G2	Filing and despatch section

II. LABORATORY

1	Engineer I	P3	Head of Laboratory
1	Technician II	P2	Chief operator
2	Technicians I	P1	Technical operators
1	Technical Assistant	G6	Operator
1	Clerk II	G5	Laboratory technical assistant

Appendix 2

**STAFF STRENGTH REQUIRED FOR THE C.C.I.T.T.
SECRETARIAT AND LABORATORY**

I. SECRETARIAT

Number	Post designation	Grade	Duties
1	Senior Counsellor II	D2	Head of the Telegraphy and General Affairs department
2	Senior Counsellors I	D1	Head of the Transmission and Laboratory department Head of Telephone Switching and Operation department
1	Counsellor	P5	Head of Plan and Technical Assistance department
4	Engineers I	P3	Assistants to the heads of departments, and technical revision
1	Administrative Officer	P3	Administrative officer of the C.C.I.T.T. specialized Secretariat
1	Associate Administrative Officer	P1	Administrative assistant to the Director
1	Administrative Assistant	G6	Secretary to the Directorate

Number	Post designation	Grade	Duties
4	Secretaries II	G5	Assistants to the heads of departments
1	Clerk II	G5	Draughtsman (planning)
1	Clerk I	G4	Draughtsman (copy)
1	Clerk I	G4	Head of filing and despatch section
1	Clerk II	G3	Filing and despatch

II. LABORATORY

1	Engineer I	P4	Head of Laboratory
1	Technician II	P2	Chief operator
2	Technicians I	P1	Chief operators
3*	Technical Assistants	G6	Operators
1	Clerk II	G5	Laboratory technical assistant

* Two of these posts will be filled only temporarily, during subjective measurement programmes.

Appendix 3

POSTS TO BE CREATED OR RE-GRADED

1. Posts to be created

Number	Post designation	Grade	Duties
4	Engineers I	P3	Assistants to heads of departments and technical revision*
1	Secretary II	G5	Assistant to head of department**
1	Clerk I	G4	Draughtsman (copy)
1	Clerk	G3	Filing and despatch***
2	Technical assistants	G6	Laboratory operators****

Notes

* The Administrative Council has already agreed, subject to approval by the IInd Plenary Assembly, to the creation of a P4 post as from 1 July 1961. The revised budget for 1961 will include this post as grade P3.

** Adjustment of a post which is permanently filled, but debited to the extraordinary budget. The Administrative Council has agreed to one G4 post as from 1 July 1961. This post should be made G5 so as to place all the assistants to heads of departments on an equal footing.

*** Adjustment of a post which is permanently filled, but debited to the extraordinary budget.

**** Two of these posts will be filled only temporarily, when subjective measurement programmes, are carried out.

2. *Posts to be re-graded*

Duties	Present grade	Proposed grade
Head of Telegraph and General Affairs department*	D1	D2
Head of Transmission and Laboratory department**	P5	D1
Head of Telephone Switching and Operation department**	P5	D1
Head of Plan and Technical Assistance department***	P4	P5
Administrative Officer****	P2	P3
Administrative Assistant to the Director*****	G7	P1
Head of filing and despatch service*****	G3	G4

Justifications

* The head of the general affairs department acts, in fact, as Vice-Director of the C.C.I.T.T. According to the standards followed for assimilation to the United Nations common system (Administrative Council Document 2155/CA14), the post of deputy to the head of an organ should be graded D2.

** According to the standards followed for assimilation to the United Nations common system (Document 2155/CA14 of the Administrative Council), grade D1 corresponds to a post entailing full responsibility in one of the chief branches of activity, subject only to directives from the head of an organ. This is the case with the heads of the technical departments of the C.C.I.T.T.

*** It would be logical for the head of this department to be graded D1 for the same reasons; however, in view of the short time the incumbent has been with the C.C.I.T.T. and of the fact that these duties could be carried out by someone with less advanced scientific training, I am proposing that he should be made P5 for the time being, until the activities of the Technical Assistance study groups become more widely known.

**** The corresponding post in the C.C.I.R. is in grade P3. Such discrimination is all the more unjustified in that, in my opinion, the work load of the C.C.I.T.T. Administrative Officer is greater than that of his counterpart in the C.C.I.R., because of the large number of meetings held by the C.C.I.T.T. which have to be organized by the Administrative Officer.

***** The corresponding post in the General Secretariat is in grade P1; a less important post in the C.C.I.R. (assistant to the Administrative Officer) is likewise in grade P1. The incumbent of this post has done administrative work, which justifies her inclusion in the professional grade.

***** This promotion is justified by the complexity of keeping lists of participants in Study Groups, Sub-Groups, and Working Parties, which will have to be done by automatic means—with the aid of a punched-card system.

**ADDITION TO THE DIRECTOR'S REPORT
ON THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE C.C.I.T.T.**

Having discussed the Committee's staffing problems for the period elapsing between the Second and Third Plenary Assemblies, the Second Plenary Assembly issued Resolution No. 7, on an increase in the Secretariat of the Committee (see page 153).

The Assembly finally decided on a plan of organization for study groups somewhat different from the one I advocated in Document AP II/28. Hence my proposals for reorganization of the four departments in our Secretariat are not quite the same as those in that document. A note is appended setting forth my present intentions in this matter.

The Assembly was unable to draw up a definite programme of meetings. This it called upon me to do, in co-operation with the Chairmen concerned. I am now consulting the Chairmen accordingly, and shall submit the outcome to the Council with all possible speed, together with my proposals for changes in the budget estimates of C.C.I.T.T. meetings.

There is one alteration which can be made here and now. The proposals submitted to the Assembly assumed that meetings would follow each other in steady succession throughout 1961, 1962, and 1963. In fact, activity will be slight in 1961, and the meetings not held in 1961 will have to be held in 1962. Accordingly, expenditure for 1961 may be reduced from 514 000 Swiss francs to something like 360 000 Swiss francs, while expenditure in 1962 will rise from 544 000 Swiss francs to some 700 000 Swiss francs. The proposals submitted to the Council for the 1961 budget (revised) and 1962 budget are based on this assumption. As mentioned above, some changes will have to be made once we know exactly what meetings will be held and when.

Furthermore, a major change will have to be made later in estimated expenditure for 1963. Initially, provision was made for the Third Plenary Assembly to be held in that year. But at New Delhi it was decided that this Assembly should meet in the spring of 1964. Appropriate proposals will be submitted when the Council considers the 1963 budget.

**NOTE ON AMENDMENTS TO THE PROPOSALS MADE IN DOCUMENT AP II/28
AS A RESULT OF DECISIONS
BY THE IInd PLENARY ASSEMBLY OF THE C.C.I.T.T.**

1. The 4 technical departments envisaged for the C.C.I.T.T. specialized Secretariat are as follows:

Telegraphy and data transmission (Mr. Besseyre)

Transmission and Laboratory (Mr. Lalou)

Telephone switching and operating, plan and technical assistance (Mr. Chapuis)

Maintenance and protection; definitions and symbols (Mr. Dormer)

2. This entails the following changes in the names of the departments given in Document AP II/28:

— Instead of: "Telegraphy" department;

read: "Telegraphy and data transmission".

— Instead of: "Telephone switching and operating";

read: "Telephone switching and operating; plan and technical assistance" department.

— Instead of: "Plan and technical assistance department";

read: "Maintenance and protection; definitions and symbols" department.

Moreover, Note *** on Page 22 should read as follows:

"The head of this department is proposed as P5 because of his short service with the Union and also because his department is less important."

3. The following table gives the distribution of the new C.C.I.T.T. Study Groups among the technical departments:

Department	Study Groups or Sub-Committees managed by the department
<p>Telegraph and data transmission (Mr. Besseyre)</p>	<p>I. Telegraph operation and tariffs VIII. Telegraph apparatus IX. Telegraph transmission X. Telegraph switching XIV. Facsimile telegraphy Sp. A Data transmission</p>
<p>Transmission and Laboratory (Mr. Lalou)</p>	<p>XII. Telephone performance XV. Transmission systems XVI. Telephone circuits Sp. C Noise Television transmissions (C.C.I.T.T. side) Laboratory</p>
<p>Telephone operation and switching; Plan and Technical Assistance (Mr. Chapuis)</p>	<p>II. Telephone operation and tariffs III. General tariff principles XI. Telephone switching XIII. Automatic and semi-automatic telephone networks Sp. B World automatic and semi-automatic telephone network PLAN Plan for the development of networks, with 3 Sub-Committees: Asia, Africa, Latin America RIT Inter-American telecommunication network</p>
<p>Maintenance and protection; means of expression (Mr. Dormer)</p>	<p>IV. Maintenance of the international network V. Protection against electro-magnetic disturbance VI. Protection of cable sheaths and poles VII. Definitions and symbols C.M.I. secretariat</p>

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REPORT BY COMMITTEE C

(BUDGET CONTROL COMMITTEE)

(approved by the 8th Meeting of the Plenary Assembly)

The Committee met on 9, 12 and 15 December under the chairmanship of Mr. Langenberger (Switzerland), with Mr. Lipkovič (Yugoslavia) as Vice-Chairman. The meetings were attended by delegations from Australia, Belgium, Cambodia, China, Korea, Spain, the United States, France, India, Italy, Iran, Japan, Norway, Pakistan, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Ukrainian S.S.R., the United Kingdom, and Czechoslovakia.

The Committee had before it Documents AP II/1, AP II/25, AP II/28 and AP II/31, and the report by the Working Party chaired by Mr. Caruso (Italy) (see Annex).

The mandate of the Committee was:

1. to examine the extraordinary expenses of the C.C.I.T.T. since the last Plenary Assembly,
2. to assess the organization and arrangements made for the IInd Plenary Assembly,
3. to examine the expenditure incurred by the Assembly,
4. to examine the financial needs of the C.C.I.T.T. for the period 1961-1963.

The Committee noted that its activities were still governed by the International Telecommunication Convention of 1952 and the General Regulations annexed thereto, complemented by the Additional Rules of Procedure of the C.C.I.T.T. revised by the 1958 Special Assembly.

The Committee examined AP II/31 (Financial Report by the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. to the IInd Plenary Assembly, New Delhi, 1960) and approved the first part, concerning ordinary expenditure for the period 1957-1960, without discussion.

A Working Party chaired by Mr. Caruso (Italy), and composed of delegates from India, Pakistan and the United Kingdom, was requested to examine the second part of document AP II/31, concerning extraordinary expenditure incurred by the IInd Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T. The report by this Working Party to Committee C is annexed hereto.

With regard to the overtime mentioned on the third page of the report in question, the Committee—without in any way wishing to suggest that the overtime worked had been excessive or unnecessary—considered it advisable to recommend that all possible steps should be taken to restrict overtime working by typing pool and other staff at future meetings, for example by staggering working hours or by shift working.

The Committee approved, in accordance with Article 18, para. 2 of the Financial Regulations, the credit transfers proposed in Annex 2 to the report by the Working Party.

The deficit in the section concerning representation of the C.C.I.T.T. at the meetings of other international organizations was due to the fact that the credits requested for the mission to Mexico City, in connection with the meeting of experts of the O.A.S. and of the Plan Sub-Committee for Latin America, had inadvertently been wrongly divided between the sections "Staff expenses" and "Representation expenses".

The Committee took note that an amount of 400 Swiss francs had been entered in the extraordinary budget of the C.C.I.T.T. for the purchase of I.T.U. stamps for distribution to the delegates to the Plenary Assembly by the Director of the C.C.I.T.T.

The Committee decided, as had been the case at previous meetings, that the General Secretariat should send the final accounts of the Plenary Assembly to the Chairman of Committee C so that he might check them and sign them before they were submitted to the Administrative Council.

The third part of document AP II/31 gave rise to a long discussion on the principles of extra staff and post re-gradings as proposed by the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. While the Committee made an express reservation concerning the results of the expert inquiry on the working of the Union's Secretariats, as provided for in Resolution No. 6 of the Convention (Geneva, 1959), it recognized that C.C.I.T.T. activities were constantly expanding. The Committee was informed that the present staff of the Secretariat was overwhelmed with work, so that the employment of extra staff was a direct consequence of the increased work load. Two of the proposed new posts would in any case simply be transferred from the future meetings budget to the ordinary budget, without any actual increase in costs. The Committee took note that the two new posts of operators for the C.C.I.T.T. Laboratory had been requested in the report by Study Group 12, which had already been approved by the Plenary Assembly.

The post re-gradings, the need for which is explained in Document AP II/28, were those which the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. might be led to request of the Staff Reclassification Review Board set up under Administrative Council Resolution No. 433. It was proposed to add thereto a request for re-grading the Head of the Laboratory from P3 to P4. But it was understood, of course, that all questions of re-grading fell within the competence of the Review Board in the first place, then of the Secretary-General, and finally of the Administrative Council.

The Committee finally decided to enter in the financial requirements the amount necessary for the re-gradings proposed by the Director of the C.C.I.T.T., it being clearly understood that this entry in no way expressed its opinion regarding the need or desirability of the regradings actually proposed.

The Committee approved Annex 1 to the third part of the Report on financial requirements (pages 46 and 47 of AP II/31), with some slight amendments. A reservation was also made as regards the effect of the expert inquiry about the working of the Union's Secretariats on the future budget for the general services.

It was decided to postpone examination of Annex 2 (Budget of C.C.I.T.T. meetings in the period 1961-1963) until Committee A had taken decisions on the working methods and organisation of the study groups.

Chairman of Committee C

A. LANGENBERGER.

*Annex: Report by Mr. Caruso's
working party to Committee C.*

ANNEX

Report to Committee C by the Committee's Working Party

The members of the Working Party are delegates for India, Pakistan and the United Kingdom. Its Chairman is Mr. Caruso, delegate for Italy. He is assisted by Mr. Wolf, C.C.I.T.T. Administrator.

The terms of reference of the Working Party are:

1. To examine the Agreement between the Government of India and the International Telecommunication Union, and its implementation.
2. To examine the list of Members, Associate Members, private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations, which are to share in the expenses of the IInd Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T.
3. To examine the statement of expenses of the Second Plenary Assembly.

1. *Examination of the Agreement between the Administration of India and the I.T.U.*

The attention of the Working Party was directed more particularly to the annexes to the Agreement. In Annex 1, which lists the staff required for the secretariat of the Assembly, the Working Party enquired, in connection with No. 24, about the number of local staff engaged for the Reception Committee. According to a communication from the Administration of India, this number is 40 persons spread over the whole duration of the meeting.

According to estimates made in March 1960, the overall cost of recruitment of local staff should have been 11 400 Rupees. As several changes and reshuffles have had to be made in the number and length of engagement of this staff, the actual final expenditure for their salaries would seem to be around 13 000 Rupees.

The changes made are as follows:

Service	No. of staff		Length of engagement	
	Original	Final	Original	Final
			<i>days</i>	
English typing pool	8	10	30	30
	6	4	23	27
Mimeograph	10	4	30	34
	8	12	23	30
Messengers	10	9	32	36
		2		35
Document distribution	6	5	32	29
		1		27
Draughtsmen	2	2	30	30
		Total:	1434	1530

The totals at the bottom of Annex No. 1 for staff brought from Geneva and for staff locally recruited are as follows:

For the column Geneva-C.C.I.T.T.: 14

For the column Geneva-I.T.U.: 38

For the "local" column: 49

The grand total of staff at the disposal of the Conference is 101.

When examining Annex 2, the working party did not check the equipment on the premises, but noted that the requirements of the Assembly were fully met. It is of the opinion that the Indian Administration should be congratulated on the excellent arrangements made for premises and furniture for the Assembly and for the facilities in general.

2. *Examination of the List of Members, Associate Members, recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations which are to share in the expenses of the Plenary Assembly.*

The Working Party examined this List and brought it up to date. The working party expressed the desire that it should be published and distributed to all the delegations for their information. The List appears as Annex 1 to this Report. Delegations are requested to check it and send any comments they may have to make to the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat without delay.

3. *Examination of the statement of expenditure incurred in New Delhi for the IInd Plenary Assembly.*

The working party checked the supporting vouchers relating to expenses incurred up to 14 December and noted that they were correct. The vouchers have all been duly signed by the Administrator of the C.C.I.T.T.

It also examined outstanding bills and approved them in principle. It approved the decisions taken to reduce the total shown on the bill submitted by the American Express Co. for the transportation of material from Bombay to New Delhi.

The cost of overtime up to the end of the Plenary Assembly, for European and for local staff, was estimated at 8500 Swiss francs and 4500 Rs. respectively, making a total of about 12500 Swiss francs. The summaries of overtime by the pool will have to be examined with the I.T.U. General Secretariat after the conclusion of the Plenary Assembly.

The working party considers that the estimates made and the credits requested by the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat before the IInd Plenary Assembly should cater for actual requirements. The working party approved the statement of expenses to be expected up to 14 December as it appears in Annex 2 to this report.

Committee C is invited to give its views on credit transfers proposed to cover unavoidable deficits in certain sections of the budget. Such credit transfers fall within the mandate of Committee C, in accordance with Article 18 of the 1955 Financial Regulations.

Chairman of the working party,

A. CARUSO.

Annexes: 2.

ANNEX 1 TO THE REPORT BY MR. CARUSO'S WORKING PARTY

1. List of Members, Associate Members, Private Operating Agencies, Scientific or Industrial Organizations and International Organizations which share in defraying the Extraordinary Expenses of the C.C.I.T.T. for the period between the Ist Plenary Assembly and the IInd Plenary Assembly

a) *Members*

	Number of contributory units
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	1*
Argentine Republic	25
Australia (Commonwealth of)	20*
Austria	½*
Belgium	8*
Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	3*
Bulgaria (People's Republic of)	1
Cambodia (Kingdom of)	1*
Canada	20*
Ceylon	1*
China	15*
Denmark	5*
Spain	3*
Overseas States of the French Community and French Overseas Territories	20*
United States of America	30*
Ethiopia	1*
Finland	3
France	30*
	187½

* Countries and Organizations which took part in the work of the IInd Plenary Assembly.

	Number of contributory units
a) <i>Members</i> (continued)	187½
Hungarian People's Republic	1
India (Republic of)	20*
Indonesia (Republic of)	10*
Iran	1*
Ireland	3*
Israel (State of)	1
Italy	20*
Japan	25*
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)	1
Laos (Kingdom of)	½*
Lebanon	½*
Liberia	3
Libya (United Kingdom of)	½
Luxembourg	½
Malaya (Federation of)	½*
Morocco (Kingdom of)	1
Monaco	½*
Norway	5*
New Zealand	5*
Pakistan	15*
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	10*
Poland (People's Republic of)	10*
Portugal	8
United Arab Republic	5+1*
Federal Republic of Germany	20*
Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia	1*
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	5*
Roumanian People's Republic	1*
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	30*
Sudan (Republic of the)	1
Sweden	10*
Switzerland	10*
Czechoslovakia	8*
Tunisia	1*
Turkey	5
Union of South Africa and Territories of South-West Africa	13
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	30*
Viet-Nam (Republic of)	1*
 b) <i>Associate Members</i>	
Singapore-British Borneo Group	½*
 c) <i>Recognized Private Operating Agencies</i>	
Austria	
Radio-Austria A.G.	½
	472½

* Countries and Organizations which took part in the work of the IIInd Plenary Assembly.

	Number of contributory units
c) <i>Recognized Private Operating Agencies (continued)</i>	472½
Canada	
Telephone Association of Canada	10*
Chile	
Compañía de Teléfonos de Chile	3*
Cuba	
Cuban Telephone Company	5
Denmark	
Great Northern Telegraph Co. Ltd.	1*
Spain	
Compañía Telefónica Nacional de España	2*
United States of America	
American Cable & Radio Corporation	½*
American Telephone and Telegraph Co.	½*
General Telephone and Electronics Corporation, Washington D.C.	½*
Radio Corporation of Puerto Rico	½*
RCA Communications, Inc.	½*
Western Union Telegraph Company	½*
France	
Compagnie française de câbles sous-marins et de radio	½
Compagnie générale de télégraphie sans fils	½*
Italy	
Società Italcable	½*
Japan	
Kokusai Denshin Denwa Company, Ltd.	½*
Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation	1*
Mexico	
Teléfonos de México S.A.	5*
Portugal	
Companhia Portuguesa Radio Marconi	½
Federal Republic of Germany	
Deutsch-Atlantische Telegraphengesellschaft.	½
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	
Cable and Wireless Ltd.	3*
Switzerland	
Radio-Suisse S.A.	½*
d) <i>Scientific or Industrial Organisations</i>	
Belgium	
Bell Telephone Manufacture, Anvers	½*
Manufacture belge de lampes et de matériel électronique, Brussels	½*
United States of America	
International Business Machines Corporation IBM, New York N.Y.	½
Lenkurt Electric Co. Inc., San Carlos, Cal.	½*
Smith-Corona Merchant, Inc., Syracuse, N.Y.	½
France	
Centre de recherches de la Compagnie générale d'électricité, Paris	½
Compagnie générale de constructions téléphoniques, Paris	½*
Compagnie industrielle des téléphones, Paris	½*

	Number of contributory units
d) <i>Scientific or Industrial Organisations</i> (continued)	513
France (<i>continued</i>)	
Etablissements Edouard Belin, Rueil-Malmaison	1/2
Le Matériel Téléphonique	1/2*
Les Câbles de Lyon	1/2
Lignes télégraphiques et téléphoniques, Paris	1/2*
Société alsacienne de constructions mécaniques, Paris	1/2*
Société anonyme de télécommunications, Paris	1/2*
Société d'applications générales d'électricité et de mécanique (S.A.G.E.M.), Paris	1/2
Société des téléphones Ericsson, Colombes (Seine)	1/2
Société « Les Téléimprimeurs », Paris	1/2
Italy	
Società Telettra, Milano	1/2
Netherlands	
N.V. Philip's Telecommunication Industrie, Hilversum	1
Federal Republic of Germany	
Felten & Guillaume, Carlswerk, Köln-Mülheim	1
Felten & Guillaume, Fernmeldeanlagen, Nürnberg	1
Siemens & Halske A.G., München	3*
Telefunken G.m.b.H. Backnang	1*
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	
Automatic Telephone and Electric Co. Ltd., London	2*
The General Electric Co. Ltd., Coventry, England	1*
e) <i>International Organisations</i>	
International Air Transport Association (I.A.T.A.)	a*
Chambre de commerce internationale (C.C.I.)	a*
Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (E.C.A.F.E.)	a*
International Electrotechnical Commission (I.E.C.)	a
Commission mixte internationale pour la protection des lignes de télécommunication (C.M.I.)	a
Conférence internationale des grands réseaux électriques à haute tension (C.I.G.R.E.)	a*
United Nations Organization	a
International Civil Aviation Organization (I.C.A.O.)	a
Organisation internationale de la police criminelle (O.I.P.C.)	a
International Organization for Standardization (I.S.O.)	a
Organisation internationale de radiodiffusion et télévision (O.I.R.T.)	a*
World Meteorological Organization (W.M.O.)	a*
U.N.E.S.C.O.	a*
European Broadcasting Union (E.B.U.)	a
Union internationale des chemins de fer (U.I.C.)	a
Union internationale des producteurs et distributeurs d'énergie électrique (U.N.I.P.E.D.E.)	a*
Union internationale des transports publics (U.I.T.P.)	a

* Countries and Organizations which took part in the work of the IInd Plenary Assembly.

a Organisation exempt from all contribution to the expenses under Administrative Council Resolution No. 222 (amended).

2. Administrations of member countries and Associate Members of the Union taking part in the work of the Second Plenary Assembly under Administrative Council Resolution No. 416.

a) *Members*

Number of units
at 500 Sw. frs.

Afghanistan	1*
Colombia	3*
Korea	1*
Kuwait	1*
Mali	1*
Mexico	8*
Central African Republic	1/2*
Senegal	1*
Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom is responsible	8*
Thailand	5*
Venezuela	10*

b) *Associate Members*

British East Africa	1/2*
	40

* Countries and Organizations which took part in the work of the IIInd Plenary Assembly.

ANNEX 2 TO THE REPORT BY MR. CARUSO'S WORKING PARTY

Expenditure statement of IInd Plenary Assembly compared with budget estimate

	Revised Budget 1959/1960	Expenses end November 1960	Commitments or estimates of expenses at 14.XII.60	Probable total expenses	Budgetary balance available	Credit transfers
	Sw.frs.	Sw.frs.	Sw.frs.	Sw.frs.	Sw.frs.	Sw.frs.
<i>Staff expenses</i>						
Administration	256 696.35	161 412.40	39 576.55	200 988.95	55 707.40	-48 000.—
Languages	577 401.50	378 558.15	187 805.45	566 363.60	11 037.90	- 5 000.—
Roneo	72 445.95	88 785.60	18 561.15	107 346.75	- 34 900.80	+40 000.—
Insurance	35 667.85	10 013.30	345.50	10 358.30	25 309.05	-20 000.—
<i>Premises and equipment</i>						
Premises, equipment, machines	91 296.25	7 601.05	46 500.—	54 101.05	37 195.20	-33 000.—
Document production	85 819.30	109 023.77	1 030.—	110 053.77	- 24 234.47	+32 000.—
Office supplies and overheads	76 862.15	72 509.21	30 588.30	103 097.51	- 26 235.36	+41 000.—
Simult. interpretation and other tech. inst.	19 456.70	6 868.15	—.—	19 456.70	12 588.55	-12 000.—
Unforeseen	11 095.55	95.55	—.—	95.55	11 000.—	-11 000.—
<i>Cash expenses</i>						
Interest on sums paid in advance	32 079.—	6 079.—	33 000.—	39 079.—	- 7 000.—	+ 8 000.—
<i>Representation expenses</i>						
Participation in the meetings of another C.C.I. or of other international organizations	40 419.85	48 146.86	—.—	48 146.86	- 7 727.01	+ 8 000.—
	1 299 240.45	889 093.04	357 406.95	1 246 499.49	52 740.46	—

REPORT BY COMMITTEE D
QUESTIONS
CONCERNING NEW AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

(Text amended and approved by the Plenary Assembly at its 6th and 9th meetings)

1. Proposed methods of dealing with matters of interest to the new or developing countries.

1.1 Committee D reached the conclusion that the best way of dealing with matters of interest to the new or developing countries would be to take advantage of the existence of Plan Sub-Committees for the different regions of the world.

1.2 Committee D thought it simpler to adapt existing structures than to make radical changes. Furthermore, the extension of the scope of the regional Plan Sub-Committees provides immediate coordination between C.C.I.R. and C.C.I.T.T. studies since these Sub-Committees, like the Plan Committee, are joint C.C.I.R.-C.C.I.T.T. bodies.

1.3 Committee D accordingly proposes the following to the Plenary Assembly:

- 1) Three regional Plan Sub-Committees should be set up for Africa, Latin America and Asia (Administrative Council Resolution No. 383).
- 2) During their meetings, the regional Plan Sub-Committees should also examine and take appropriate action on technical, operating and tariff matters raised directly or indirectly in the implementation of the various stages of the Plan.
- 3) The Regional Plan Sub-Committees should see to it that the new questions that are brought up at these meetings are dealt with in accordance with number 180 of the International Telecommunication Convention. When the competent Study Groups are advised of these new questions, they will be able, if necessary, to set up working parties (ad hoc) to which the examination of these questions will be entrusted.

2. Implementation of the proposed methods.

2.1 Committee D has noted that the Plenary Assembly can only implement the above provisions concerning the duties of the Plan Committee and Sub-Committees for matters within the C.C.I.T.T.'s own province.

2.2 As regards C.C.I.R. matters, final decisions can be taken only by the C.C.I.R. Plenary Assembly, to meet in 1963 in New Delhi. Pending this Assembly, it is possible that the Director of the C.C.I.R. could define provisional arrangements after consulting the administrations and private operating agencies which are members of the C.C.I.R.

2.3 Committee D considers that the programme of work of the regional Plan Sub-Committees should, as regards telegraphy and telephony, be fixed forthwith by the C.C.I.T.T. Plenary Assembly, which is fully competent to do so.

2.4 As regards matters of concern to the C.C.I.R., the Plenary Assembly could express the *Opinion* that the C.C.I.R. Plenary Assembly might follow the arrangements proposed by the C.C.I.T.T. Plenary Assembly with any slight changes that might be seen to be necessary after the C.C.I.R. enquiry.

2.5 Committee D thinks that the Plenary Assembly will doubtless wish to draw the attention of the Administrative Council to the urgency of the problem of the requirements of new or developing countries and the necessity of implementing the proposed scheme as soon as possible so that the C.C.I.T.T. and the C.C.I.R. can provide assistance.

2.6 Committee D has noted the fact that the C.C.I.T.T. budget estimates which were submitted to the Administrative Council for inclusion in the I.T.U. consolidated budget covered meetings of the regional Plan Sub-Committees. However, such meetings were expected to handle only the problems which the Plan Committee and Sub-Committees had so far been dealing with. The extension of the scope of the regional Sub-Committees should involve only the extra expense incurred by the longer duration of their meetings and the travel expenses of I.T.U. officials.

3. Texts governing the activities of the Plan Committee and Sub-Committees.

3.1 Committee D has noted that there is no text governing the activities of the Plan Committee, except an Administrative Council Resolution numbered 292 and dating from 1953, which has been several times amended (last amendment May, 1958).

3.2 The work of the Plan Committee actually comes under the C.C.I.T.T. and the C.C.I.R. Its duty is to establish, through its Sub-Committees, a General Plan for the extension of the international network intended to help administrations and recognized private operating agencies when they conclude among themselves, *in full sovereignty*, agreements for the organization and improvement of international services between their countries. The work of the Plan Sub-Committee is thus the preparation of maps and lists showing the general arrangement of existing or planned telecommunication networks in the region under consideration.

3.3 Committee D thinks that the Plenary Assembly should draw the attention of the Administrative Council to the advisability of expanding Resolution No. 292 to cover the new activities of the regional Plan Sub-Committees as regards problems of concern to new or developing countries.

3.4 Committee D has pointed out that there might be some confusion with the existing names: Plan Committee and C.C.I. Study Groups.

Although the same term "Commission" and "Sous-Commission" is used in French, a distinction is made in English between the normal "Study Groups" (Commission d'études) of the Consultative Committees and the "Committee" and "Sub-Committees" for the Plan.

The word "Committee", which is used in the title of the C.C.I.T.T. and the C.C.I.R., does not seem to be the best, if the difference in status between the International Consultative Committees and their subsidiary bodies is to be respected in the terminology used by the I.T.U.

4. Drawing up a list of points of particular interest to new and developing countries.

4.1 Committee D has drawn up a list of points of particular interest to new or developing countries. This list is given in the Appendix attached.

It should not be regarded as a list of questions for systematic study by the regional Plan Sub-Committees, but only as a list of questions that might be studied with profit. The wording of the various points is very succinct and, of course, will have to be made clearer when questions are being set for study by the Study Groups of a C.C.I. or by the regional Plan Sub-Committees.

4.2 Committee D took special note of the following two points on this list; they could form the subject of questions to be set for study immediately by the Plenary Assembly.

4.3 The first point concerns the establishment of general common clauses for use in specifications for national automatic exchanges. This matter is covered by a new question proposed by Study Group 11.

4.4 Another point, mentioned under I.1.a.) of the list, is the outcome of a suggestion made by the Joint Technical Assistance Committee at its meeting in 1957. It concerns a study of the economic development conditions for telecommunications and might include, for example, a study of what proportion, as a percentage, of national revenue is devoted to telecommunications in national investment plans or in an economic budget. In order that comparisons may be drawn, this study should consider the existing situation in the more developed countries or in countries whose telecommunications have expanded rapidly, and also in the less developed countries.

APPENDIX

Items of Interest to the New Countries and those in Process of Development

I. *Studies and planning*

1. Establishment of new, and expansion of existing communication networks:
 - a) general planning and economic role of telecommunications in the country;
 - b) planning of long-distance networks;
 - c) planning of local networks.
2. General specifications for transmission systems.
3. General specifications for switching systems.
4. General specifications for local telephone plant.

II. *Administration and operation*

1. Organization of telecommunication services.
2. Operating.
3. Costs, tariffs, and distribution of charges.
4. Engineering and maintenance problems.

III. *Personnel training*

1. Shortage of personnel trained in engineering, administration and maintenance.
2. Deficiencies in the training of existing personnel.

ANNEX

Working Procedures of the Regional Plan Sub-Committees for Dealing with Matters of Interest to New or Developing Countries

(Part of the report by Committee D extracted by the Plenary Assembly and submitted to the Administrative Council as provisional information)

1. The regional Plan Sub-Committees should first make a list of matters of interest to new or developing countries in their region. According to the nature of these matters, a regional Sub-Committee may find itself faced with either of the following two situations:

2. *Questions already dealt with by the C.C.I.T.T.*

Some of the questions have already been dealt with by the C.C.I.T.T., as studies or even as recommendations. In this case, the regional Sub-Committee merely notes the position and extracts "any provisions from Consultative Committee Recommendations likely to be of interest to new or developing countries and... presents... these provisions in as clear and useful a form as possible". In doing this, it is applying the provisions of Recommendation No. 2 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1959. Such an arrangement of the C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations is done by the regional Sub-Committee which has the Secretariat of the C.C.I. available if required to put the finishing touches to the texts the regional Sub-Committee considers of interest.

3. *Questions not already dealt with by the C.C.I.T.T.*

The new questions proposed by the regional Sub-Committee have not yet been studied by the C.C.I.T.T. They can be of two kinds:

- world-wide questions;
- purely regional questions.

4. *World-wide questions.*

These should be forwarded to the competent Study Groups of the C.C.I. concerned, under the provisions of number 180 of the International Telecommunication Convention whereby a question can be studied by a C.C.I. if at least 12 Members or Associate Members of the Union so request. These questions are then studied by the competent Sub-Study Groups which report to the Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.

It will be noted that these Study Groups can be either C.C.I.R. or C.C.I.T.T. It will also be noted that world-wide questions should be taken to include all questions of interest to countries belonging to several regions of the world, and especially the *national* problems mentioned in number 179 of the Convention, since as soon as a national problem is shared by several countries in different parts of the world it becomes *ipso facto* a world-wide problem.

5. *Purely regional questions**.

Committee D has examined the procedure for dealing with such questions. The regional Plan Sub-Committee should be empowered to deal with them itself by, if necessary, setting up suitable working parties; the draft recommendations prepared by the regional Plan Sub-Committees would be submitted to the following Assembly, of the C.C.I.R. or of the C.C.I.T.T., direct for approval. The draft recommendations made by the regional Sub-Committees should be forwarded, for information only, to the normal Study Group concerned.

* *Note by the Director.* During the discussions in the Plenary Assembly the opinion was also expressed that regional questions might be referred to the appropriate C.C.I.T.T. or C.C.I.R. Study Group, which would then set up a special working party that could, if necessary, meet in the region concerned.

**RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED
AND OPINIONS EXPRESSED
BY THE PLENARY ASSEMBLIES**

RESOLUTIONS

RESOLUTION No. 1

Additional Rules of Procedure of the C.C.I.T.T.

(Geneva 1956, Geneva 1958 and New Delhi, 1960)

The International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee,

in view of Article 13, § 5 (2) of the International Telecommunication Convention, Geneva, 1959;

in view of Article 15, § 1 (c) of the International Telecommunication Convention, Geneva, 1959;

in view of Chapter 10, Article 2 (2), Chapter 11 and Chapter 16, Article 4, of the General Regulations annexed to the Geneva Convention, Geneva 1959,

DECIDES

that as far as the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee is concerned, the General Regulations annexed to the Geneva Convention (1959) shall be amplified as follows:

I. Plenary Assembly (P.A.)

1. (a) If the P.A. meets at the seat of the Union, the precise date of its meeting shall be decided by the Director of the Committee in agreement with the Secretary-General of the Union. If the P.A. does not meet at the seat of the Union, the exact date of the meeting shall be decided by the inviting government in agreement with the Director of the Committee.

(b) The Director of the Committee shall send an invitation to participate in the meeting of the P.A. to all Members and Associate Members of the Union. If a country

which is a Member or Associate Member has already officially notified that a recognized private operating agency of its country will participate in the work of the C.C.I.T.T., the invitation will also be addressed to this recognized private operating agency. Otherwise it shall rest with the Member or Associate Member to communicate this to the recognized private operating agencies of its country. If the P.A. does not meet at the seat of the Union, the Director shall send the above-mentioned invitation in the name of the inviting government.

(c) Members or Associate Members of the Union who wish to participate in the meeting are required to advise the Director of the Committee, by letter or telegram, at least a month before the meeting, of the names of the delegates of administrations and representatives of recognized private operating agencies who will attend meetings of the preparatory study groups and meetings of the P.A. (and, especially, of the names of the heads of their delegations) as well as the names of experts of the scientific and industrial organizations who will attend meetings of the preparatory study groups only. The Director of the C.C.I.T.T. shall forward this information to the administration of the inviting government, if any.

(d) The Director of the C.C.I.T.T. shall invite the Director and Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R., the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations which reciprocally allow representatives of the Union to attend their conferences, and the other international organizations whose work the Administrative Council considers should be coordinated with the work of the Union and whose activities are similar, to attend the P.A. in an advisory capacity. The United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and other international organizations are required to notify the names of their observers in the same way as specified in paragraph (c) for Members of the Union.

2. (a) Before the opening meeting of the P.A., the Heads of Delegations shall meet:

- (i) to prepare the programme of work for the P.A., based on proposals by the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. This shall be submitted to the P.A. at its first meeting. (This programme may contain proposals for the setting-up of committees for the duration of the P.A.);
- (ii) to designate the persons who will be proposed as Vice-Chairmen and if necessary (meeting of the P.A. at the seat of the Union) as Chairman of the meeting of the P.A.;
- (iii) to make proposals to the Plenary Assembly for the constitution of the "Budget Control Committee" called upon to examine the "Report on the financial needs of the Committee until the next Plenary Assembly and the expenses incurred by the current Plenary Assembly";
- (iv) to make proposals for the constitution of the "Committee for the Work Programme of Study Groups" (see paragraph 5 below) and other committees of the Plenary Assembly which the heads of delegations might deem it advisable to set up;

(b) Before the closing meeting of the P.A., the Heads of Delegations shall meet to prepare proposals for the P.A. concerning:

- (i) the constitution of study groups;

(ii) the designation of study group chairmen and vice-chairmen and sub-study group chairmen and vice-chairmen.

3. (a) Recommendations submitted to a vote in the course of a P.A. shall be considered as adopted if they obtain a majority of votes; the minutes of the P.A. shall indicate the results of the vote without mentioning the delegations which voted for or against, unless a delegation expressly asks that its vote should be mentioned;

(b) The corresponding Recommendations shall also mention these results, in the form:

“The C.C.I.T.T. unanimously issues the Recommendation...” or “The C.C.I.T.T. issues, by a majority (of... votes to..., with... abstentions), the Recommendation...”

(c) It is not admissible for a delegation to vote on behalf of an administration which has not sent a delegation to the P.A.; however, when a country is not represented by an administration, the representatives of the recognized private operating agencies of that country shall, as a whole, regardless of their number, be entitled to a single vote.

4. The Plenary Assembly, on proposals from heads of delegations, shall set up Study Groups and Sub-Groups. It shall designate Study Group Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen and Sub-Group Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen.

5. The Plenary Assembly shall set up a “Committee for the Work Programme of Study Groups” composed of:

- the chairmen of the study groups and the chairmen of the sub-groups constituted by the Plenary Assembly,
- representatives of delegations.

This Committee shall examine the questions which the study groups propose for study or further study, shall assess their usefulness and urgency, shall verify that texts of questions are clearly worded and that there is no duplication of questions between study groups, shall group together related questions and submit to the Plenary Assembly a report containing the texts of questions it proposes for study and for distribution among study groups and sub-groups.

The Programme Committee shall submit for approval by the Plenary Assembly a draft programme of Study Group and Sub-Group meetings for the period up to the following Plenary Assembly.

6. At the proposal of the Programme Committee, the Plenary Assembly shall:

- prepare the list and text of questions requiring study or further study up to the following Plenary Assembly;

- allocate these questions to study groups and sub-groups;
- decide, when a question concerns several study groups or sub-groups, which study group or sub-group shall be in charge of the study; it shall also decide whether it is necessary to set up a *joint working party*, composed of the rapporteurs of several study groups or sub-groups to study such a question, or whether the question will be examined by a single study group or sub-group with the co-operation of members from other study groups or sub-groups;
- prepare, as far as possible, the draft programme of study group and sub-group meetings up to the following Plenary Assembly.

II. *The Director*

1. The Director of the C.C.I.T.T. is empowered to enter into direct contact with the Chairmen and Rapporteurs of the Study Groups and Sub-Study Groups.

2. In order that the Director and his assistants may keep up to date on technical progress, administrations and private operating agencies (as far as circumstances permit) may authorize him to visit their installations and to obtain all necessary information; the expenses incurred in this connection are chargeable to the C.C.I.T.T.

3. The Director shall take all the necessary preparatory measures for meetings of the P.A., Study Groups and Sub-Study Groups, the work of which he should coordinate in such a way that the meetings will produce the best results in the shortest possible time. To this end, he may decide, with the agreement of the Chairmen of Study Groups or Sub-Groups, in the same way as the Plenary Assembly, to set up working parties attached to one study group or sub-group or joint working parties concerning several study groups or sub-groups for the purpose of studying a question or group of questions. He shall fix, by agreement with the Chairmen, the dates and programmes of study group, sub-group and working party meetings; he shall arrange the calendar for these meetings according to the nature of the work and the availability of the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat.

4. (a) In his "Report on the Financial Needs of the Committee until the next P.A.", the Director shall communicate to the P.A. (for information) a summary of the accounts for the years which have elapsed since the preceding P.A. and the "Estimated Expenses of the C.C.I.T.T." to cover the financial requirements of the Committee until the next P.A.

(b) These "Estimated Expenses of the C.C.I.T.T." shall first be submitted to a preliminary examination by the "Budget Control Committee"; the Chairman of this

Committee shall prepare a report on this subject for the P.A. After approval, these "Estimated Expenses of the C.C.I.T.T." shall be sent by the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. to the Secretary-General of the Union, for submission to the Administrative Council.

(c) After the P.A., the Director shall supply the Secretary-General of the Union (for the information of the I.T.U. Administrative Council) with a list of study group meetings scheduled up to the time of the next Plenary Assembly, and with an estimate of the probable costs of those study group meetings.

(d) The Director of the C.C.I.T.T. shall submit, for a preliminary examination by the "Budget Control Committee" and thereafter for approval by the P.A., the account for expenditure incurred for the current P.A.

5. Within the limitations of the Regulations of the Union, the Director may submit to the P.A. any report or proposal which he considers would help to improve the work of the C.C.I.T.T., so that the P.A. may decide what action to take.

6. (a) After the closure of a Plenary Assembly, the Director shall send to the administrations of Members of the Union, to recognized private operating agencies, to scientific or industrial organizations taking part in the work of the C.C.I.T.T., and to international organizations whose co-operation in the work of the C.C.I.T.T. has been agreed upon, the list of study groups and sub-groups set up by the Plenary Assembly, together with the questions allotted to these study groups or sub-groups; he shall request them to inform him of the study groups or sub-groups in which they wish to take part, and to give him the names of the delegates or experts they have designated to represent them.

(b) He shall mention that they may forward any comments they may have to offer, including the particulars of their experiments and the drafts of any replies they intend to make to the questions.

7. Where circumstances demand it, the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. would be authorized to take exceptional measures to maintain the efficiency of the work of the C.C.I.T.T.

III. *Study Groups and Sub-Study Groups*

1. (a) Study Groups shall be classified as normal study groups, joint C.C.I.T.T.-C.C.I.R. study groups, and special study groups.

(b) A Special Study Group shall submit any draft recommendations it draws up to the study groups interested before they are submitted to the Plenary Assembly.

(c) A Joint Study Group, set up with the approval of the Plenary Assemblies of both C.C.I.s, shall submit draft recommendations to the first Plenary Assembly to meet

after the draft recommendation has been drawn up; the draft recommendation in question would then be provisionally approved by this Plenary Assembly, pending approval by the Plenary Assembly of the other C.C.I.

One of the C.C.I.s shall be responsible for the management of a joint study group. The C.C.I. concerned will appoint the chairman, while the other C.C.I. will appoint the vice-chairman*.

2. (a) The administrations and private operating agencies shall be represented by rapporteurs, appointed by name and chosen by them as experts qualified to collaborate in the search for technically and economically satisfactory solutions to the questions under study.

(b) To study questions of common interest to the C.C.I.T.T. and the C.C.I.R. administrations and private operating agencies may also appoint rapporteurs from the C.C.I.R. to a study group of the C.C.I.T.T.; such an appointment does not carry with it the obligation to share in expenses of the C.C.I.T.T.

3. (a) The administrations and private operating agencies, members of a study group, chairmen and rapporteurs, shall send their contributions, comments, results of experiments and proposals relating to the studies being made, to the Director of the C.C.I.T.T.

(b) This documentation shall be sent to the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. in three copies, in one of the working languages of the C.C.I.T.T. (English, French, or Spanish). It would be of great assistance to the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat if these contributions, comments, particulars of experiments, and proposals could be sent in at least two of the C.C.I.T.T. working languages.

(c) Documents which are to be studied by a study group or a sub-group meeting should reach the Director at least four months before the date fixed for the opening of the meeting concerned.

4. (a) The Director shall group the documents received question by question, shall have the necessary translations made and shall send them to the members of study groups or sub-groups concerned, in the working language they desire, as far as possible two months before the date laid down for the opening of the study-group or sub-group meeting having the question concerned on its agenda.

(b) Contributions received by the Director less than four months before the date fixed for the meeting of a study group could not be published by the Director of the C.C.I.T.T., as a general rule, in time for the meeting.

* *Note.* At its IInd Plenary Assembly, the C.C.I.T.T.—which is responsible for the management of the Joint Plan Committee and its Sub-Committees—provisionally appointed the Vice-Chairmen of this Committee and its Sub-Committees in view of the urgency with which they should be set up. These designations are provisional until the next Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. which will elect the definitive Vice-Chairmen.

(c) On the basis of the contributions received under the conditions specified in § 3 above, the Director shall prepare an analytical summary of the stage reached in the study of each question. This analytical summary shall be sent as far as possible to the members of groups concerned before the meeting of the Study Group or Sub-Group.

(d) If a Chairman, in agreement with the rapporteurs of his study group, states that his study group (or sub-study group) is willing to use documents in the original working language, the Director shall send on the documents regrouped as specified in § 4 (a) above, without having them translated. This procedure cannot be changed during the period between two Plenary Assemblies.

5. Study Groups and Sub-Groups shall meet in principle once in the period of time between the end of a Plenary Assembly and the meetings mentioned in § 11 (a) below. Exceptionally, extra meetings may be held, with the approval of the Director and the agreement of a majority of the administrations represented on the study group or sub-group concerned.

6. (a) The Chairman shall direct the debates during the meeting, with the assistance of the Secretariat.

(b) Study groups and sub-groups may set up *working teams* (which should be as small as possible) during their meetings, to study questions allocated to those particular groups and sub-groups.

(c) The drafts of Recommendations and Resolutions shall be prepared by the Chairman, whenever possible with the assistance of the specialized Secretariat or temporary working teams. These texts must be approved in their final form before the meeting disbands.

7. (a) A report on the work done during a meeting shall be prepared by the Secretariat.

(b) This report shall be submitted to the study groups and sub-study groups for approval before the end of the meeting.

8. Administrations and private operating agencies are authorized to communicate study group reports and documents to any experts they consider it expedient to consult, except where the study group concerned has specifically decided that its report, or document, is to be treated as confidential.

A Study Group may decide that a meeting is limited to delegates of administrations and recognized private operating agencies.

9. A Study Group may pass on to its Sub-Study Group any question assigned to it by the P.A., and may entrust that Sub-Study Group with any question which has to be studied in order that the work of the Study Group may continue.

A Study Group may entrust a question or group of questions to a working party for preliminary study. It may, by agreement with another study group (or, if necessary, with other study groups) entrust a joint working party with the study of a question or group of questions which may be of common interest to the study groups concerned. One of these study groups, known as the Controlling Study Group, shall have the final responsibility for the study, while the reports by the joint working parties and the contributions used as a basis for discussions shall be sent to all the members of the study groups concerned.

10. (a) The Director shall send reports on the work of each Study Group, as a preliminary report to the P.A., to all administrations and recognised private operating agencies which are Members of the C.C.I.T.T.

(b) If, as an exception to the rule in Article 11 (a) below, a study group does not meet in the same place as the P.A., before the P.A. meets, the Director shall send the final report on the work of that study group.

(c) These reports shall be submitted as soon as possible and in any case not less than one month before the opening of the P.A. in the working languages used by the P.A.

11. (a) All Study Groups shall meet simultaneously at the meeting place of the Plenary Assembly, before its opening meeting, in order to prepare final versions of the draft Recommendations to be submitted to the Plenary Assembly for approval.

(b) The programme for the whole of the study group meetings (during the days preceding the Plenary Assembly) shall be sent in good time to the administrations and to recognized private operating agencies which are Members of the C.C.I.T.T., in order to enable them to attend these meetings. The programme shall also be sent to the scientific and industrial organizations authorized to attend the meetings of study groups and sub-study groups.

(c) The final report by each Study Group, prepared in accordance with §§ 7 and 10 (b) above, shall be forwarded to the P.A.

12. While the P.A. is in session, Study Group Chairmen shall hold themselves at the disposal of the P.A., to supply information on matters which concern their Study Groups.

RESOLUTION No. 2

Abbreviation to Designate the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee

(This Resolution was deleted at New Delhi, 1960)

RESOLUTION No. 3**Technical Assistance**

(This Resolution, published on pages 87-90 of Vol. I of the *Red Book*, is now obsolete; see the Report on Technical Assistance issued by the IInd Plenary Assembly and published on pages 135 to 140 of Volume I *bis*)

RESOLUTION No. 4**Publication of C.C.I.T.T. Books**

(Geneva, 1958 and New Delhi, 1960)

The International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee,

DECIDES THAT

1. The C.C.I.T.T. Books shall be published in separate volumes according to the following plan:

Volume I: Minutes and reports of the Plenary Assembly.

Opinions and Resolutions.

Recommendations and Questions on:

— the organization and working procedures of the C.C.I.T.T.

— means of expression.

List of Study Groups.

Volume II: Telegraph and telephone operation and tariffs.

Volume III: Line transmission — Protection.

Volume IV: Line maintenance and measurements.

Volume V: Telephone performance rating and telephone equipment.

Volume VI: Telephone signalling and switching.

Volume VII: Telegraph technique and data transmission.

2. Each Volume (except for Volume I) will contain, for the particular subject it covers:

— the Recommendations;

— the Questions under study;

- the text of Contributions which the Study Groups, in agreement with the Director of the C.C.I.T.T., considered worth publishing owing to their interest.
3. After a Plenary Assembly following the publication of a Volume, a “bis” (or “ter”) Volume will be published for each original Volume of the Book. This “bis” (or “ter”) Volume will include:
- new Recommendations, and Recommendations modified in relation to those in the original Volume (and in the “bis” Volume, if necessary);
 - new Questions and Questions modified in relation to the Questions in the original Volume (and in the “bis” Volume, if necessary);
 - the text of new Contributions to be published in accordance with point 2.
4. When the text of any series of Volumes has been excessively modified by the supplementary “bis” or “ter” Volumes, the Book will be reissued and brought up to date. Each Book is to be distinguished by its colour.
5. After each Plenary Assembly, the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. shall see to it that for each Study Group a booklet is published as quickly as possible, containing the text of Questions requiring study or further study by the Study Group concerned.
6. After publication of Volume III, an extract from this volume, relative to Protection, will be published separately.
7. Other publications not contained in the Books, such as:
- the General Switching Plan;
 - the “Directives” for protection against the effects of power lines;
 - Recommendations against corrosion;
 - List of Definitions (Part I);
 - Instructions for the international telephone service;
 - and a variety of pamphlets, the publication of which is requested by a Plenary Assembly,

will be published and re-edited, when necessary, independently of the Volumes of the Book.

REQUESTS

the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. to examine the possibility of using loose-leaf folders for the Volumes of the C.C.I.T.T. Books in future.

RESOLUTION No. 5**Numbering and Lay-out of C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations**

(Geneva, 1958 and New Delhi, 1960)

The Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee

DECIDES

1. That all C.C.I.T.T. Recommendations shall be numbered; the number of each Recommendation shall have a letter prefix referring to the Series, as well as a reference number.

2. The Series of Recommendations shall be as follows:

Reference letter of the Series	Scope of the series	Volume where the Recommendation will be published
A	Organization of the work of the C.C.I.T.T.	I
B	Means of expression (Definitions, Vocabulary, Symbols, Classification)	I
E	Telephone Operation and Tariffs	II
F	Telegraph Operation and Tariffs	II
G	Transmission: Lines, Radio relay systems, Radiotelephone circuits	III
H	Utilization of Lines for Telegraphy and Phototelegraphy	III
J	Radio and Television programme transmissions	III
K	Protection against Interference	III
L	Protection against Corrosion	III
M	Maintenance of Telephone Circuits and Carrier Systems	IV
N	Maintenance for Programme and Television transmissions	IV
P	Telephone transmission quality. Telephone installations and local line networks	V
Q	Telephone Switching and Signalling	VI
R	Telegraph Channels	VII
S	Alphabetic Telegraph apparatus	VII
T	Facsimile Telegraph apparatus	VII
U	Telegraph Switching	VII
V	Data Transmission.	VII

3. Recommendations in one Series shall be classified in sections according to subject.
4. The operative part of a Recommendation shall be preceded by a statement of the reasons that have led to the issue of the Recommendation. This will be worded so far as possible, in an informative way, omitting the formula "considering".
5. The new numbering shall be used in the issue of the new Volumes of the *Red Book*; the new lay-out of Recommendations shall be applied to new Recommendations.

RESOLUTION No. 6

Use of simultaneous interpretation

(Geneva, 1958)

The International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee,

CONSIDERING

- that simultaneous interpretation enables debates to be shortened,
- that its use in Plenary Assemblies and meetings of study groups dealing with operating has been very effective,
- that its use is questionable for meetings of technical study groups, in which the translation has to be constantly watched by specialists in the problems under study,
- that the expense involved in simultaneous interpretation is greater than that for consecutive interpretation,

DECIDES

- that simultaneous interpretation will be used for Plenary Assemblies;
- that simultaneous interpretation will be used, in principle, for study group or subgroup meetings which deal with operation and tariff questions;
- that in other cases, the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. shall decide what sort of interpretation will be used, taking into account the opinion of the Chairman and the financial considerations proper to each meeting.

RESOLUTION No. 7**Increase in the Staff Strength of the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat**

(New Delhi, 1960)

The International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee,

CONSIDERING

that the work of the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat is steadily increasing, and

that the decisions just taken by the Assembly will increase these tasks still further,

draws the attention of the Administrative Council of the I.T.U. to the need to provide the staff required for the C.C.I.T.T. to cope with its new tasks, by taking into account, as far as possible, the proposals made by the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. in Document AP II/28.*

* See page 115.

RESOLUTION No. 8**Co-operation with the I.E.C. in the Standardization of Cables, Wires and Waveguides**

(New Delhi, 1960)

The International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee,

CONSIDERING

that the International Electrotechnical Commission has set up a new Technical Committee (T.C. 46) to prepare international recommendations on cables, wires and waveguides and accessories for use in telecommunication equipment and systems using similar techniques;

that the cables intended for use in public telephone networks are not included in the terms of reference of this Committee;

that other points of the terms of reference of this Committee have not been narrowly defined and that its work in this respect should be coordinated with that of the C.C.I.T.T.;

that telephone and telegraph administrations reserve the right to establish some of the specifications for wires and cables intended for internal cabling of certain telecommunication equipment whenever they consider it advisable;

INSTRUCTS THE DIRECTOR

to take any useful measures to ensure efficient liaison between the C.C.I.T.T. and I.E.C. Technical Committee 46, in accordance with the principles given below:

recommends to Member Administrations of the C.C.I.T.T. whose countries participate in the work of the I.E.C., to take an active part—each within the national Committee of the I.E.C.—in work connected with the activities of Technical Committee 46, so that the views of telegraph and telephone administrations may be duly taken into account.

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION No. 8

Principles of co-operation between the C.C.I.T.T. and I.E.C. Technical Committee 46

1. The aim of the standardization envisaged by the I.E.C. is to cut down the number of types of cables to be made, so that the price may be lowered and so that the cables made by different manufacturers will be interchangeable. This policy is analogous to that followed by the C.C.I.T.T. as regards those types of cable for which it alone is competent. The I.E.C. can study the standardization of internal cabling for use for various purposes in electronics, including telecommunications (the same principle has already been applied with regard to other items of telecommunication equipment). Nevertheless, if cables or wires standardized by the I.E.C. can be used in telegraph or telephone installations, they must not interfere with the application of C.C.I.T.T. recommendations concerning those installations. It is especially important that the electrical characteristics of the cables are compatible with C.C.I.T.T. recommendations on transmission, drawn up by Study Groups XV and XVI; certain points of design may concern Study Groups V and VI.

2. It therefore seems very desirable for the draft recommendations studied by T.C. 46 to be forwarded to the C.C.I.T.T. for examination. To simplify co-operation, the result of this examination should preferably be expressed in one of the following forms:

- a) the C.C.I.T.T. has no comment to make on this draft, or
- b) Recommendation... should be brought into line with C.C.I.T.T. Recommendation..., or
- c) The C.C.I.T.T. is at present studying the point dealt with in Recommendation..., which it considers as being within its terms of reference.

As a general rule, this examination should be carried out by the appropriate C.C.I.T.T. Study Group, but, since I.E.C. procedure involves time-limits that may not be exceeded (and which are sometimes rather short), the Plenary Assembly leaves it to the Director to take any appropriate practical measures.

3. The Director of the C.C.I.T.T. will likewise supply the I.E.C. with any useful documentation regarding C.C.I.T.T. work. For example, the following Recommendations could already be forwarded to the I.E.C.:

- for cabling in telephone exchanges: Recommendation G.122, paras. A and B (*Red Book*, Volume III);
- for cabling in repeater stations: section on *Crosstalk* (*Green Book*, Volume III bis, pages 163, 165, 189, 191) and Specification B VI (Volume III bis, page 195)*.

If it proves necessary to add to these Recommendations questions will be set for study in accordance with normal C.C.I.T.T. procedure.

* These texts are now included in Recommendations G.531, G.532 and G.544 paragraph D (Volume III of the *Red Book*).

OPINIONS

OPINION No. 1

Location of C.C.I.T.T. Meetings

The Special Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T. (Geneva, 1958)

EXPRESSES THE OPINION

that the holding of meetings of the C.C.I.T.T. outside Geneva is desirable in certain circumstances, insofar as these meetings remain within the possibilities of the C.C.I.T.T. budget.

OPINION No. 2

Exchange of Views on new Techniques at C.C.I.T.T. Meetings

The Special Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T. (Geneva, 1958)

EXPRESSES THE OPINION

that the Director of the C.C.I.T.T., in agreement with the Chairman of the study group or sub-group concerned and with the consent of the inviting Administration, if there is one, should organize an exchange of views and opinions on new techniques in the telegraph and telephone field on the occasion of C.C.I.T.T. meetings;

that, in principle, the time spent on this exchange of views should not prolong the meeting by more than one day.

OPINION No. 3**Preliminary Examination of new Draft Questions**

The Second Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T. (New Delhi, 1960),

CONSIDERING

that when new draft questions are handed in just before the meetings of a Plenary Assembly, the Study Groups concerned are not always able to make a thorough study of their real object and to submit them in a clear and precise form;

that the study of these questions is often rendered difficult thereby;

EXPRESSES THE OPINION

that the administrations or recognized private operating agencies which want the Plenary Assembly to set a new question for study should hand in the text of such questions to the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat at least two months before the opening date of the Plenary Assembly;

that proposed questions should be accompanied by reasons justifying the interest of the question, with an indication of their degree of urgency;

that administrations should for this purpose use a form for handing in new questions based on the form annexed hereto;

that the forms received by the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat should be circulated to the members of the Study Group (or groups) concerned so as to be received at least one month before the opening of the Plenary Assembly;

that the same procedure should be used for the studies proposed by the Director of the C.C.I.T.T.

ANNEX

C.C.I.T.T.

*Study Group No.**FORM FOR HANDING IN A NEW QUESTION*

Administration* of origin :
 Date of handing in :
 Text of question :

Type of question** :

Reasons or experience motivating
 the proposed new question :

Date by which the recommendation
 should be issued, and order of urgency*** :

 OPINION No. 4
List of Persons Dealing with Questions on International Telegraphy and Telephony

The Second Plenary Assembly (New Delhi, 1960),

CONSIDERING

that the "List of persons dealing with questions on international telegraphy and telephony", published by the C.C.I.T.T. Director, is a document of great value,

EXPRESSES THE OPINION

that the C.C.I.T.T. Director should periodically publish such a list; and

that administrations and recognised private operating agencies should provide the C.C.I.T.T. Director with all requisite information in this respect.

* Or C.C.I.T.T.

** Background question, question designed to lead to a recommendation, etc.

*** The urgency will be either: short-term leading to the issue of a recommendation by the next Plenary Assembly, or long-term.

SERIES A RECOMMENDATIONS**ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE C.C.I.T.T.**

(See also Resolution No. 1)

Recommendation No.	Title
A.10	Collaboration between Study Group VII and other Study Groups.
A.11	New edition of Part I of the List of Definitions.
A.12	Collaboration with other international organizations on the subject of definitions.
A.13	Preparation of a list of graphical symbols for telecommunications.

RECOMMENDATION A.10**COLLABORATION BETWEEN STUDY GROUP VII
AND OTHER STUDY GROUPS**

(New Delhi, 1960)

The C.C.I.T.T.,

CONSIDERING THAT

in its work Study Group VII may need the assistance of the other study groups of the C.C.I.T.T.;

if a study group of the C.C.I.T.T. should become aware of the necessity for a new definition, the form of the definition and the associated terms in various languages should be standardized as soon as possible, and in conjunction with C.C.I.T.T. Study Group VII in order that it can be ensured that there is no conflict with existing terms and definitions,

UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS

that "vocabulary" working parties of the other study groups of the C.C.I.T.T. should be formed as necessary, the results of their work being communicated directly to Study Group VII.

RECOMMENDATION A.11

NEW EDITION OF PART I OF THE LIST OF DEFINITIONS

(New Delhi, 1960)

The C.C.I.T.T.,

CONSIDERING

that the present stock of the I.T.U. publication "List of definitions of essential telecommunication terms" (Part I) is exhausted;

that the wish expressed by certain administrations for the inclusion, in any revision of the List, of definitions and terms in Russian and Spanish should be met,

UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS

that Study Group VII of the C.C.I.T.T. should proceed with a full revision of Part I of the "List of definitions of essential telecommunication terms" with a view to eventual publication of the List in a revised form,

that this revised publication should include definitions and associated terms in Russian and Spanish, the drafts in these languages being in the form of translations from the French and English texts, and prepared by the Administrations of Spain and the U.S.S.R., who have volunteered to be responsible for the drafts in their respective languages,

that the revised publication should be in accordance with the principles stated in the permanent note that the Plenary Assembly has decided should be added to the wording of Question 1/VII.

Realizing, however, that revision and republication of Part I of the List will take several years,

THE C.C.I.T.T.

in order to provide a further stock of Part I of the List of Definitions, and in order to ensure some improvements in this present List, pending publication of the List in its revised form,

UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS

that the former Part I of the List should be re-printed in its original form, without the addition of any new definitions, but including editorial and linguistic corrections to be carried out by the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat;

that in addition, and as a separate publication in booklet form, there should be published a list of additions and changes approved by the Plenary Assembly to Part I of the List, this booklet being applicable to both the original and the new printing of the List.

RECOMMENDATION A.12

**COLLABORATION WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
ON THE SUBJECT OF DEFINITIONS**

(New Delhi, 1960)

The C.C.I.T.T.

UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS

1. that, for the preparation of that part of the List of Definitions of Essential Telecommunication Terms which is the responsibility of the C.C.I.T.T. and so that, for concepts of common interest, there should be, so far as possible, a single international wording approved by each of the bodies concerned, the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. should:
 - do his utmost to initiate or promote the required co-operation between the C.C.I.T.T. and such organizations,
 - if necessary, inform administrations of any action they themselves might take for this purpose,
 - in particular, designate, as C.C.I.T.T. representatives to assist in that part of the work of these organizations which concerns the C.C.I.T.T., some of the delegates who already take a normal part in that work as representatives of their administrations;
2. that when an administration considers that a new term or definition for a concept of special interest to the C.C.I.T.T. should be introduced, or that an old draft should be amended or improved, it is desirable for this administration to submit its proposals in this connection to the C.C.I.T.T. These proposals should reach the C.C.I.T.T. not later than any proposals the administration may make to set in motion the procedure leading up to their adoption by another international organization.

RECOMMENDATION A.13

**PREPARATION OF A LIST OF GRAPHICAL SYMBOLS
FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

(New Delhi, 1960)

The C.C.I.T.T.

UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS

that in order to provide an internationally agreed list of graphical symbols for telecommunications, the C.C.I.T.T. should co-operate in the work of a C.C.I.T.T.-C.C.I.R.-I.E.C. joint committee which it has been proposed should be set up to prepare the draft of such an internationally agreed list, it being understood that:

(A.13)

- within that joint committee, the C.C.I.R. and the C.C.I.T.T. should be represented on an equal footing with the I.E.C.,
 - the joint committee should be fully representative but will have to be as restricted as possible to be able to work effectively and quickly,
 - C.C.I.T.T. members of that joint committee are empowered to take decisions on questions of symbols (referring to the Study Groups of the C.C.I.T.T. in cases of extreme difficulty) so that the publication of an approved list does not have to await formal approval by following Plenary Assemblies of the C.C.I.T.T.,
 - all the information resulting from the work of the joint committee and relating to graphical symbols for telecommunications should be published as a separate C.C.I.T.T. booklet,
 - this booklet should also include the "Introduction to the List of graphical symbols for telecommunications" given in the Annex to Question 4/VII (1961-1964) of C.C.I.T.T. Study Group VII, and also the "Classifications and definitions of diagrams and charts used in electro-technology" in I.E.C. Publication No. 113 modified, if necessary, for C.C.I.T.T. purposes.
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**LIST OF STUDY GROUPS
SUB-STUDY GROUPS
AND WORKING PARTIES**

**LIST OF QUESTIONS ENTRUSTED
TO STUDY GROUPS
AND SUB-STUDY GROUPS**

**LIST OF STUDY GROUPS AND SUB-STUDY GROUPS
SET UP BY THE SECOND PLENARY ASSEMBLY OF THE C.C.I.T.T.**

Abbreviated Designation		Title	Chairman	Vice-Chairman
Study Group	Sub-Study Group			
I		Telegraph operation and tariffs (Telex service included).	Mr. Perry (Netherlands)	Mr. Vargues (France)
II		Telephone operation and tariffs.	Mr. Terras (France)	Mr. Balchandani (India)
III		General tariff principles. Lease of telecommunication circuits.	Mr. Langenberger (Switzerland)	Mr. Garrido (Spain)
IV		Maintenance of the general telecommunication network.	Mr. Valloton (Switzerland)	Mr. Postelnicu (Roumania)
V		Protection against dangers and disturbances of electromagnetic origin.	Mr. Riedel (F. R. of Germany)	Mr. Mikhailov (U.S.S.R.)
VI		Protection and specifications of cable sheaths and poles.	Mr. Halstrøm (Danemark)	Mr. S. M. Muqtadir (Pakistan)
VII		Definitions and symbols.	Mr. Gella (Spain)	Mr. Bigi (Italy)
VIII		Alphabetic telegraph apparatus and local connecting lines.	Mr. R. D. Kerr (Australia)	Mr. Savitzky (Ukrainian S.S.R.)
IX		Quality of telegraph transmission; specification of channel equipments and directives for maintenance of telegraph channels.	Mr. Roquet (France)	Mr. R. N. Renton (United Kingdom)
X		Telegraph switching.	Mr. Jansen (Netherlands)	Mr. Faugeras (France)
XI		Telephone signalling and switching.	Mr. W. J. E. Tobin (United Kingdom)	Mr. Vassilieff (U.S.S.R.)
XII		Telephone transmission performance and local telephone networks.	Mr. Swedenborg (Sweden)	Mr. Kroutl (Czechoslovakia)
XIII		Semi-automatic and automatic telephone networks.	Mr. Lambiotte (Belgium)	Mr. Chovet (France)
XIV		Facsimile telegraph transmission and apparatus.	Mr. Fijałkowski (Poland)	Mr. Bitter (F. R. of Germany)
XV		Transmission systems.	Mr. Job (France)	Mr. Gagliardi (Italy)
XVI		Telephone circuits.	Mr. R. H. Franklin (United Kingdom)	Mr. Claeys (Belgium)
Sp.A		Data transmission. (Special Study Group).	Mr. J. Rhodes (United Kingdom)	Mr. V. N. Vaughan (United States, American Telegraph and Telephone Co.)

Abbreviated Designation		Title	Chairman	Vice-Chairman
Study Group	Sub-Study Group			
Sp.B		World-wide semi-automatic and automatic network (Special Study Group).	Mr. W. E. Bloecker (United States: American Tele- graph and Tele- phone Co.)	Mr. Bjurel (Sweden)
Sp.C		Noise. (Special Study Group and Joint C.C.I.T.T.-C.C.I.R. Study Group, under the administration of the C.C.I.T.T.).	Mr. H. Williams (United Kingdom)	Mr. ... (to be designated by the C.C.I.R.)
CMTT		Television transmission. (Joint C.C.I.R.-C.C.I.T.T. Study Group, under the administration of the C.C.I.R.).	Mr. Angel (France)	Mr. R. H. Franklin (United Kingdom)
PLAN		General Plan for the Development of the international network. (Joint C.C.I.T.T.-C.C.I.R. Committee, under the administration of the C.C.I.T.T.).	Mr. Antinori (Italy)	Mr. A. Hamid (Pakistan) (provisional designation)
	S.-Com. Plan Africa	Plan Sub-Committee for Africa. (Joint C.C.I.T.T.-C.C.I.R. Sub-Committee, under the administration of the C.C.I.T.T.).	Mr. Tedros (Ethiopia)	Mr. Mili (Tunisia)
	S.-Com. Plan Asia	Plan Sub-Committee for Asia. (Joint C.C.I.T.T.-C.C.I.R. Sub-Committee, under the administration of the C.C.I.T.T.).	Mr. C. P. Vasudevan (India)	Mr. Matsuda (Japan)
	S.-Com. Plan Latin America	Plan Sub-Committee for Latin America. (Joint C.C.I.T.T.-C.C.I.R. Sub-Committee, under the administration of the C.C.I.T.T.).	Mr. Núñez (Mexico)	Mr. Ospina (Colombia)
RIT		Inter-American telecommunication network. (Temporary Study Group; Joint C.C.I.T.T.-C.C.I.R. Study Group, under the administration of the C.C.I.T.T.).	Mr. Nuñez (Mexico)	Mr. Tejada (Venezuela)

LIST OF WORKING PARTIES

(as established up to March, 1961)

Title	Leading Study Group	Study Groups concerned (in the case of joint groups)	Chairman	Vice-Chairman (if any)
Costing.	III	I, II, III	Mr. Bornemann (F.R. of Germany)	Mr. Eriksen (Denmark)
National automatic networks.	XI		Mr. E. R. Banks (Australia)	

Title	Leading Study Group	Study Groups concerned (in the case of joint groups)	Chairman	Vice-Chairman (if any)
Intercontinental maintenance.	IV		Mr. Billen (United Kingdom)	Mr. McGuire (Canada: Telephone Association of Canada)
Automatic transmission measuring devices.	IV		Mr. Lindstrom (Sweden)	
European maintenance programme.	IV		Not yet appointed	
Use of lines for telegraphy.	XV	IX, XV	Mr. Bassole (France)	Mr. Fabijanski (Poland)
Retransmission of messages.	X	I, VIII, X	Mr. Bonacci (Italy)	Mr. D. E. Hempstead (United States: R.C.A. Commu- nications)
New telegraph alphabet.	I	I, VIII	Not yet appointed	
World-wide routing plan for telex and genex traffic.	I	I, X	Not yet appointed	
Synchronous telegraphy.	IX	VIII, IX, X	Not yet appointed	
Editing group for the review of series R Recommendations	IX		Not yet appointed	
Study of test results of the C.C.I.T.T. Laboratory.	XII		Mr. Swedenborg (Sweden)	Mr. Kroutl (Czechoslovakia)
12 Mc/s systems.	XV		Mr. Claeys (Belgium)	
Systems on small diameter coaxial pairs.	XV		Mr. Claeys (Belgium)	
Transistor systems on symmetric pairs.	XV		Mr. Toutan (France).	
Interconnection between cable systems and/or radio relay links.	XV	C.C.I.R.	Not yet appointed	
Editing group for the Directives.	V		Not yet appointed	
Editing Group for Chapter 4 of the Recommendations.	VI		Not yet appointed	
Revision of the "List of Definitions".	VII		Not yet appointed	
Revision of the "List of graphical symbols".	VII		Not yet appointed	

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**SUMMARY OF QUESTIONS
ENTRUSTED TO STUDY GROUPS**

OPERATION AND TARIFFS

No. of the question	Brief description	Study Group	Text Volume
1/I	Counting of words.	I	<i>IIbis</i>
2/I	New principles for telegraph tariffs.	I	<i>IIbis</i>
3/I	Page reception of telegrams.	I	<i>IIbis</i>
4/I	Reception on forms prepared in advance.	I	<i>IIbis</i>
5/I	Possible modification of Telegraph Alphabet No. 2.	I	<i>IIbis</i>
6/I	New telegraph alphabet.	I and VIII	<i>IIbis</i>
7/I	Standardization of service texts in telegraph switching.	I and X	<i>IIbis</i>
8/I	World-wide routing plan for telex and gentex services.	I	<i>IIbis</i>
9/I	Revision of rules for the gentex service.	I	<i>IIbis</i>
10/I	Retransmission of messages.	I and X	<i>IIbis</i>
11/I	Observations on the grade of service in telex traffic.	I	<i>IIbis</i>
12/I	Use of the operator-recall signal.	I	<i>IIbis</i>
13/I	Charging of telex calls making use of radio channels with ARQ.	I	<i>IIbis</i>
14/I	Revision of the Telex Regulations.	I	<i>IIbis</i>
15/I	Costing of telex calls and revision of Recommendation F.66.	I and III	<i>IIbis</i>
16/I	World-wide provisions for phototelegraphy.	I	<i>IIbis</i>
17/I	Simultaneous phototelegraph transmission to multiple addresses.	I	<i>IIbis</i>
18/I	Unification of service codes.	I	<i>IIbis</i>
19/I	Regional alphabets.	I	<i>IIbis</i>
1/II	Difference between: "avis d'appel" and "préavis" calls person to person calls.	II	<i>IIbis</i>
2/II	Designation of the called subscriber's number.	II	<i>IIbis</i>
3/II	Credit cards.	II	<i>IIbis</i>
4/II	Simplification of monthly accounts.	II	<i>IIbis</i>
5/II	Periods for establishing accounts.	II	<i>IIbis</i>
6/II	Refunds.	II	<i>IIbis</i>
7/II	Unanswered request for the use of circuits for programme transmissions.	II	<i>IIbis</i>

No. of the question	Brief description	Study Group	Text Volume
1/III	Costs and services offered when rates are fixed.	III	<i>Ibis</i>
2/III	Costing of international telex calls.	III	<i>Ibis</i>
3/III	Conditions for the lease of a telecommunication circuit.	III	<i>Ibis</i>
4/III	Proportion of an economic budget (expressed in terms of national revenue) set aside for telecommunications.	III	<i>Ibis</i>
5/III	Coordination of international telephone and telegraph operation and tariffs in the different countries.	III	<i>Ibis</i>

TELEPHONE TRANSMISSION

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2/XII	Measurement and limits of reference equivalent for side-tone.	XII	V
3/XII	Measurement of the disturbing effect of clicks	XII	V
4/XII	Effect of circuit noise on transmission performance.	XII	V
5/XII	Effect of induced noise on transmission performance.	XII	V
6/XII	Subscribers' tolerance of echoes.	XII	V
7/XII	Determination of transmission performance by objective measurements.	XII	V
8/XII	Measurement of sensitivity of a carbon microphone.	XII	V
9/XII	Limits applied in national trunk and local networks.	XII	V
10/XII	Limits for the efficiency of local systems.	XII	V
11/XII	Statistical methods of checking subjective tests.	XII	V
12/XII	Artificial voices, mouths and ears.	XII	V
13/XII	Non-linear distortion of telephone apparatus.	XII	V
14/XII	Premises for the C.C.I.T.T. Laboratory.	XII	V
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No. of the question	Brief description	Study Group	Text Volume
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17/XII	Loudspeaker telephones.	XII	V
18/XII	Laboratory tests unconnected with S.G. XII questions.	XII	V
19/XII	Impedance variations in subscribers' lines and stations.	XII	V
20/XII	Synthetic speech and frequency compression system.	XII	V
21/XII	Systems using pulses or alternating currents modulated by microphone.	XII	V
22/XII	Intelligibility of crosstalk in programme transmission.	XII	V
23/XII	Objective measurement of the intelligibility of crosstalk.	XII	V
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4/XV	Call concentration systems.	XV	III
5/XV	Compandors for telephony.	XV	III
6/XV	2-frequency intermodulation tests for telephony compandors.	XV	III
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8/XV	Frequency bands for Normal Type A and Normal Type B programme circuits fitted with compandors.	XV	III
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3/VI	Use of plastic materials as protective covering for a cable sheath.	VI	III
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MEANS OF EXPRESSION

No. of the question	Brief description	Study Group	Text Volume
1/VII	Amendments and additions of the "List of Definitions".	VII	<i>Ibis</i>
2/VII	Terminology for different types of channel.	VII	<i>Ibis</i>
3/VII	New relay and contact definitions.	VII	<i>Ibis</i>
4/VII	Introduction to "List of graphical symbols".	VII	<i>Ibis</i>
5/VII	Amendments and additions to "List of graphical symbols".	VII	<i>Ibis</i>
6/VII	Alternative connections.	VII	<i>Ibis</i>
7/VII	Symbols for 4-wire and 2-wire connections.	VII	<i>Ibis</i>
8/VII	Waveguide symbols.	VII	<i>Ibis</i>
9/VII	Letter symbols for acoustics.	VII	<i>Ibis</i>

PART II

MEANS OF EXPRESSION

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SERIES B RECOMMENDATIONS

MEANS OF EXPRESSION

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B.2	Letter symbols for telecommunications	179
B.3	Use of MKSA system	180

RECOMMENDATION B.1

LETTER SYMBOLS FOR TRANSMISSION UNITS

(former Recommendation 1 of the C.C.I.F., 1954)

For telecommunication purposes it is recommended that for general use the following symbols should be used in connection with transmission units:

- the symbol N should be used for *neper*, with the alternative of using the symbol Np where a possibility of confusion arises;
- the symbol db is preferred for *decibel* as this is the symbol most commonly used.

RECOMMENDATION B.2

LETTER SYMBOLS FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS

(former Recommendations 3 and 4 of the C.C.I.F.)

In order to simplify the reading of documents dealing with telecommunication technique, it is essential to use simple notations in a homogeneous system and having a well defined meaning. Moreover, it is an advantage, whenever possible, to have notations that have been universally adopted.

Use should therefore be made of the letter symbols recommended by the International Electrotechnical Commission in the latest edition of their publication relating to letter symbols.

RECOMMENDATION B.3

USE OF MKSA SYSTEM

(former Recommendation 6 of the C.C.I.F., amended at New Delhi, 1960)

In their relations with the I.T.U. and its permanent organs, and in relations between themselves, it is desirable that administrations and private operating agencies should:

1. adopt the units of the system called, by the International Committee for Weights and Measures, the "international system of units", based on the following fundamental units: metre, kilogramme, second, ampere, degree Kelvin and candela*);
2. in principle, use the electrotechnical relationships in their rationalized form.

* *Note:* This whole system of units, which is of interest in geometry, mechanics, electricity and magnetism, constitutes the Giorgi or MKSA system.

**QUESTIONS CONCERNING DEFINITIONS AND SYMBOLS
ENTRUSTED TO STUDY GROUP VII
IN 1961-1964**

No. of the question	Brief description	Other Groups or Organizations co-operating in the Study	Text Page
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2/VII	Terminology for different types of channel.		182
3/VII	New relay and contact definitions.		184
4/VII	Introduction to "List of graphical symbols".	I.E.C.	184
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7/VII	Symbols for 4-wire and 2-wire connections.		187
8/VII	Waveguide symbols.		190
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Question 1/VII: Amendments and additions to the "List of Definitions".

(This question concerns the C.C.I.R. and the International Electrotechnical Commission)

What amendments and/or additions should be made to the definitions contained in the "List of Definitions of Essential Telecommunication Terms: Part I (General Terms, Telegraphy, Telephony)"?

Note: Procedure for revision of Part I of the "List of Definitions of Essential Telecommunication Terms".

a) While the Administration of the country of the language concerned is the final arbiter, corrections of a drafting or linguistic nature are to be dealt with by the Secretariat, so long as it has available engineers whose mother tongue is the same as the language of the text to be corrected.

b) Revision, both in respect of existing definitions and of new ones to be added to the list should involve an initial consideration of the definition to be inserted, appropriate terms being added in the different languages after the definition itself has been decided. In this way it will be ensured that international requirements are better satisfied, and that

the definitions will not be restricted to the meanings of the particular terms used in one language or another.

c) In cases where a definition has no appropriate term in current use in one (or more) of the languages in which the terms are given, then in place of a term in that language should be given (in light type) the shortest descriptive phrase which correctly conveys the concept of the definition. In some special cases a transcribed term in light type and between inverted commas, would indicate that the word, though not adopted into the language, is well enough known to be "borrowed" from another language.

d) Part of the "List of Definitions of Essential Telecommunication Terms" should ultimately include corresponding terms and definitions in Russian and Spanish, besides English and French. In addition, the corresponding terms (but not their definitions) should be given in German, Italian, Dutch and Polish".

Question 2/VII: Terminology for different types of channel.

(In collaboration with Study Groups and with the C.C.I.R.; the Study Group is to issue its own proposals first)

What is the appropriate terminology for specifying the different types of "channel" mentioned in the documents of the C.C.I.T.T. and C.C.I.R.?

Note 1: This question arises from the fact that, for example, it is becoming more common for a channel obtained by frequency-division multiplex to be itself divided by time-division multiplex and these time divisions are also called channels, which may lead to confusion in practice.

Note 2: Observations already made by Study Group VII in connection with this question are given in the following annexes.

ANNEX 1

(to Question 2/VII)

C.C.I.T.T. Study Group VII, in a preliminary study of this question made during 1957/1960, made the following observations in connection with the meaning of the words that might be used in describing "channels".

The restricted meanings given in English to the terms "channel" (single direction of transmission) and "circuit" (combination of two "channels" in opposite directions of transmission) cannot be reproduced in French by means of single-word terms. The corresponding French terms are "voie de transmission" for "channel" and "voie de communication" or "circuit (de télécommunication)" for "circuit". However, the word "voie" in French has a general sense and it cannot be guaranteed that it will not be used alone, in which case only the context will show whether it is used with the meaning of "channel" or "circuit".

Usage and national definitions do not permit similar meanings to be attributed to the English word "channel" and the general sense of the German word "Kanal" (English equivalent—"circuit"), nor is the French word "canal" suitable for use as the equivalent of the English word "channel".

ANNEX 2
(to Question 2/VII)

Proposals by Teléfonos de México for terms and definitions concerning channels and circuits including some of particular use for time-division and frequency-division multiplex.

(In the original proposals, the terms and definitions were given in French, with a note pointing out that in respect of both terms and definitions, the French might need to be revised).

- A. *Channel*
A means of one-way transmission.
- B. *(Telecommunication) circuit*
As in 02.03 in the I.T.U. "List of Definitions".
- C. *Physical channel*
A channel in which neither the frequencies nor the positions in time are changed.
- D. *Physical circuit*
A circuit in which neither the frequencies nor the positions in time are changed.
- E. *Carrier channel*
A channel in which a changed frequency band is used.
- F. *Carrier circuit*
A circuit in which a changed frequency band is used.
- G. *Time-interval channel*
A channel in which time intervals are used for transmission.
- H. *Time-interval circuit*
A circuit in which time intervals are used for transmission.
- I. *Single telephone-call channel*
A channel for the transmission of a single telephone call.
- J. *Single telephone-call circuit*
A circuit for the transmission of a single telephone call.
- K. *Group channel*
A channel for the transmission of a group of telephone calls.
- L. *Group circuit*
A circuit for the transmission of a group of telephone calls.
- M. *Band channel*
A channel for the transmission of a frequency band.
- N. *Band circuit*
A circuit for the transmission of a frequency band.

Question 3/VII: New relay and contact definitions.

(Concerns the International Electrotechnical Commission)

What new relay and relay contact definitions should be given in Part I of the "List of Definitions of Essential Telecommunication Terms" ?

Question 4/VII: Introduction to "List of graphical symbols".

(Concerns the C.C.I.R. and the International Electrotechnical Commission)

Preparation of an introduction to the list of graphical symbols for telecommunication, laying down the guiding principles to be followed in using these symbols.

Note: The reply to this question now depends on the outcome of the work of the Joint C.C.I.T.T.-C.C.I.R.-I.E.C. Committee proposed by the I.E.C. and approved, so far as co-operation of the C.C.I.T.T. is concerned (see Recommendation A.13), by the IInd C.C.I.T.T. Plenary Assembly (New Delhi, 1960). A proposed introduction, approved by the IInd Plenary Assembly, is given in the following annex.

ANNEX

(to Question 4/VII)

Introduction to the list of graphical symbols for telecommunications

A. GENERAL

In the choice of symbols for telecommunication, the C.C.I.T.T. is governed by the following guiding principles:

The symbol should be as simple as possible, to simplify the drawing process and to save time.

The symbol should be clear and should be such as to exclude any confusion with other symbols.

The mechanical construction of the apparatus or of the part of the apparatus represented is of secondary importance. For instance, the same symbol is used for all types of relay which fulfil the same function, even though their construction may be very different.

Symbols for telephony, telegraphy and radio form an indivisible whole in which all unnecessary repetition should be avoided.

Symbols for telecommunications are arranged in four sections:

Section 1—Symbols common to telecommunications;

Section 2—Symbols for telephony;

Section 3—Symbols for telegraphy;

Section 4—Symbols for radio.

Within each section, the order of arrangement is:

- a) Symbols mainly for circuit diagrams;
- b) Symbols mainly for block diagrams;
- c) Symbols mainly for plans and operating maps.

The figures in brackets give the number of the same symbol in publications of the International Electrotechnical Commission.

Motor generators and other items of heavy-current equipment used in telecommunication installations should be represented by the corresponding symbols adopted by the I.E.C.

B. USE OF GENERAL SYMBOLS AND SPECIAL SYMBOLS

1. A general symbol represents a group of components having common characteristics.

When this group can be divided into different categories a symbol particular to each category can be used either by adding to the general symbol a particular sign (sign, letter or group of letters) or when possible by associating with the general symbol a basic symbol defining the characteristic of the category concerned.

Certain of the symbols thus derived may be treated as general symbols from which may be derived, by a similar process, further special symbols.

2. The use of special symbols is not obligatory when the information can be made sufficiently clear in some other manner (title, note, reference to a specification) or when the type of diagram indicates the special requirement.

3. In principle, only the information essential to the understanding of the diagram should be included.

4. If several variants are shown under the same title, the user may select the one preferred.

5. If it will not lead to confusion, the connecting lines to the symbols as drawn in the text need not be shown. There is often, however, a general practice established by usage which should be respected.

6. In general, the symbols may be drawn at any angle or as a mirror image.

7. The more important parts may be indicated by thicker lines or by symbols drawn to a larger scale. The less important parts may be drawn to a smaller scale.

8. When a circuit or component has a significant (stray) value of an electrical quantity not itself in the form of a component, that quantity should be shown by means of the appropriate symbol, drawn dotted, with an explanatory note if necessary.

C. REPRESENTATION OF KEYS, RELAYS, ETC.

Keys, relays and other switching devices may be shown by either:

1. Grouping the contact units immediately adjacent to the controlling device (key, winding, etc.).
2. Separating the contact units from the device and setting them out parallel and in line.

3. Spreading the contacts over the diagram, using reference letters corresponding to the controlling device.

D. SHOWING THE POSITION OF MOVING PARTS

1. *General*

Basically, diagrams should show apparatus in the unoperated position (i.e. with no current flowing) unless the contrary is indicated, particularly as regards relays or similar devices controlling one another. In such cases, these devices should be shown in mutually compatible positions.

2. *Special case of telegraph circuits*

- 2.1 In a diagram representing a complete telegraph connection, all the positions which the moving parts in this connection should simultaneously occupy, so that the electromagnet of the receiver shall be in a given position (A or Z), should be designated in the same way at this position.
- 2.2 In the case of a point-to-point circuit, the moving parts should all be shown in position Z.
- 2.3 In the case of a diagram of a switched connection, the moving parts should all be shown in the position corresponding to the free condition of the circuits.
Thus, for example, in the standardized international telex system the position in question is A.
- 2.4 Position A is that which corresponds to the start signal of a standardized start-stop apparatus controlling the connection; position Z is that which then corresponds to the stop signal.
- 2.5 In a diagram representing a constituent part of a particular telegraph connection, the same conventions are applied.

Question 5/VII: Amendments and additions to "List of graphical symbols".

(Concerns the International Electrotechnical Commission)

What amendments or additions should be made to the List of Graphical Symbols for Telecommunications already proposed by the C.C.I.F. and the C.C.I.T. ?

Note: Study of this question will be pursued in conjunction with the Joint C.C.I.T.T.-C.C.I.R.-I.E.C. Committee to be set up for the purpose of preparing a common list of graphical symbols for telecommunications (See Recommendation A. 13 of the IInd Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T.).

Question 6/VII: Alternative connections.

(New question)

What means should be adopted on wiring or circuit diagrams, for showing:

- a) that only one of two or more possible connections should be effected?
- b) that a component, for which mounting provision has been made, is not included in the equipment as supplied, but may be inserted and connected when required?

Question 7/VII: Symbols for 4-wire and 2-wire connections.

(revised wording of former Question 10 of Study Group 7)

A. What method should be used in a circuit diagram for showing 4-wire type connections and 2-wire type connections so as to distinguish between them ?

Note: This question may apply not only to connections but possibly also to linefinders or selectors as well as to the general symbol for an automatic exchange.

B. What method should be used under these conditions for a device connecting:

- a 4-wire speech circuit to a 2-wire speech circuit?
- a 4-wire speech circuit switched to either a 2-wire or a 4-wire speech circuit?
- a 2-wire circuit to a 4-wire speech circuit?

C. What method should be used when it is required to show, in a general way, the number of wires in a connection, the speech wires being shown separately from the auxiliary wires, if necessary.

(The following Annexes reproduce Contributions made to the study of Question 10 of Study Group 7.)

ANNEX 1

(to Question 7/VII)

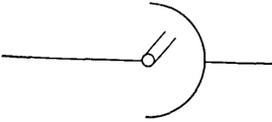
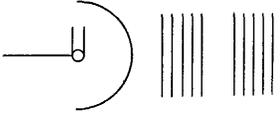
Contribution by the Federal German Administration

So far there is no standard German way of showing 4-wire selectors. However, the Federal German Administration of Posts and Telecommunications and also German industry make frequent use in assembly diagrams of a basic symbol which it is planned to standardize.

This basic symbol differs from that for a 2-wire selector in that the wiper is shown double. We do not attempt to show the banks in any special way such as that contained in the United Kingdom proposal (see Annex 4). Furthermore, we show a single line, not a double one, leading to the selector.

In view of the current use and pending standardization in Germany of a symbol for a 4-wire selector, and taking account of the symbols for selectors appearing on pages 64-67 of Volume I *bis*

of the *Green Book*, we therefore propose the insertion, in the list of graphical symbols for telecommunications, of the symbols shown below.

Title	Symbol
4-wire selector, non-homing type, general symbol	
4-wire selector, homing type, showing multiple groups	

Proposal by the Federal German Administration for showing a 4-wire selector for inclusion in the C.C.I.T.T. List of Graphical Symbols for Telecommunications.

ANNEX 2

(to Question 7/VII)

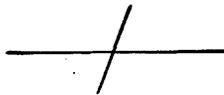
Contribution by the Sociedad Teléfonos de México

A general, simple method is, we feel, required for this distinction. We suggest that the general method to be used, should be a short line crossing the line which represents the conductors.

Thus, for example:

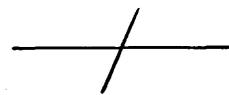
two wires

2



four wires

4



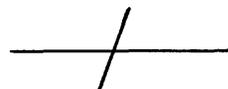
two wires and three auxiliary wires

2 + 3



four wires and three auxiliary wires

4 + 3



or, if we do not show how many auxiliary wires there are:

2



4



ANNEX 3

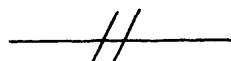
(to Question 7/VII)

Contribution by the Netherlands Administration

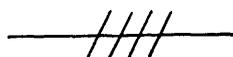
The Netherlands Administration would formulate their reply to this question in such a manner that it would also hold in general, in other words so that it would also apply to circuits that are neither finders nor selectors.

Further, it is desirable to express by *two different additions* that either a 2-wire or a 4-wire speech path is concerned. It is deemed incorrect to identify the general method of drawing with a 2-wire speech path, as 4-wire circuits are applied more and more, also between less important exchanges.

It is deemed incorrect to apply the symbols



and



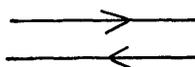
as they indicate the number of wires (e.g. the first line of symbols published by the International Electrotechnical Commission). The number of wires a selector switches through in the case of a 4-wire speech path generally amounts to (far) more than 4.

A self-explanatory symbol for speech seems to be hard to find.

The symbols 382, 383, 384, 561, 562 and 563 from the *Green Book* of the C.C.I.F., Volume I, pages 141, 146 and 147, can best be used as a starting point. The meaning of the symbols 384 a and 384 b is particularly clear.

The following is proposed:

4-wire speech path



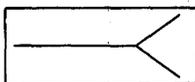
2-wire speech path



In connection with the above, attention should be drawn to a difficulty presenting itself in the application of the symbols 571 and 571-1 for terminating set. The hybrid coil is often incorporated in the equipment at present and it would be difficult to draw the symbol inside a rectangle.

It is proposed to add the following symbols:

571-2



Apparatus connecting a 2-wire speech path to a 4-wire speech path.

Note: The bifurcated end indicates the side of the 4-wire speech path.

571-3

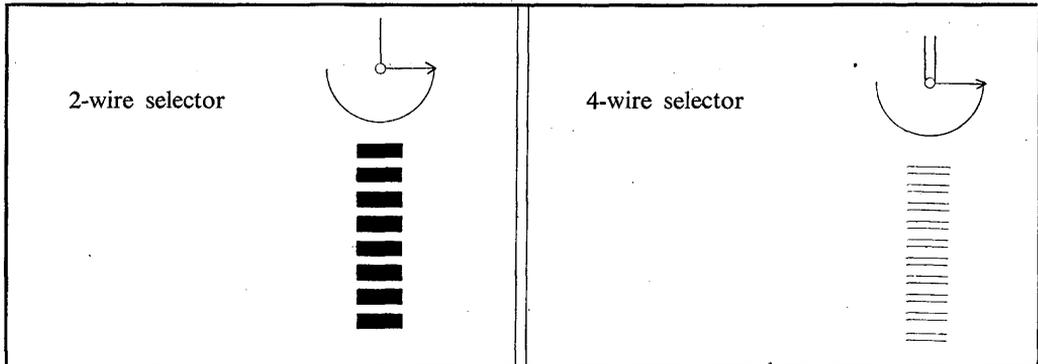


Apparatus connecting a 4-wire speech path either to a 2-wire speech path or to a 4-wire speech path.

ANNEX 4

(to Question 7/VII)

Contribution by the United Kingdom Administration
 contained in the Document C.C.I.F. 1955/1956 - S.G. 10 - No. 5

**Question 8/VII: Waveguide symbols.**

(In collaboration with the C.C.I.R.)

Preparation of a list of symbols for waveguide technique.

Question 9/VII: Letter symbols for acoustics.

(Concerns the I.S.O.)

Letter symbols of principal constants of acoustics, in particular those concerning telephony.

Note 1: Study of this question should await the issue of proposals by the I.S.O.

Note 2: Previous proposals submitted to the C.C.I.F. are contained in the following documents:

- C.C.I.F., 1947-1948, Symbols, Document No. 1: Remarks by the Telephone Administrations of Denmark, Norway, Czechoslovakia, Sweden and Switzerland concerning questions studied by the Letter and Graphical Symbols Committee.

- C.C.I.F., 1947-1948, Symbols, Document No. 4: Replies by the Telephone Administration of the Netherlands to questions studied by the Letter and Graphical Symbols Committee.
 - C.C.I.F., 1947-1948, Symbols, Document No. 7: Replies by the Telephone Administration of Sweden and the Sociedad Teléfonos de México to Questions Nos. 1 and 2 studied by the Letter and Graphical Symbols Committee.
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