

Telegraph Regulations (1949 : Paris, France)

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Notes :

1. This PDF contains the following sections of the publication *Telegraph Regulations (Paris revision, 1949) annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention (Atlantic City, 1947)*:
 - Table of contents
 - Telegraph Regulations
 - Appendices
 - Analytical Table
2. The extracts have been prepared by the ITU Library and Archives Service from the original printed text.

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Telegraph Regulations

(Paris Revision, 1949)

Annexed to the

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION

(Atlantic City, 1947)

CHAPTER I

Purpose of the Telegraph Regulations — Definitions

Article 1

Purpose of the Telegraph Regulations

- 1 § 1. The Telegraph Regulations set forth the procedure to be followed in the international telegraph service.
- 2 § 2. The provisions of these Regulations shall apply to both wire and wireless communications so far as the Radio Regulations and the Additional Radio Regulations do not provide otherwise.
- 3 § 3. Derogations from the provisions of these Regulations shall be permitted in respect to relations governed by special arrangements or regional agreements made in accordance with Articles 40 and 41 of the Convention.

Article 2

Definition of terms used in the International Telegraph Regulations

- 4** *Telecommunication* : Any transmission, emission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, visual or other electromagnetic systems.
- 5** *Telegraphy* : A system of telecommunication for the transmission of written matter by the use of a signal code.
- 6** *Telephony* : A system of telecommunication set up for the transmission of speech or, in some cases, other sounds.
- 7** *Telegram* : Written matter intended to be transmitted by telegraphy ; this term also includes radiotelegram unless otherwise specified.
- 8** *Government Telegrams* : Refer to Article 83.
- 9** *Service Telegrams* : Refer to Article 85.
- 10** *Private Telegrams* : Telegrams other than service or Government telegrams.

CHAPTER II

International Network

Article 3

Composition of the Network

- 11** § 1. Offices between which the exchange of telegrams is very active shall be connected in the most effective way possible ; the necessary channels of communication shall be established in sufficient number to fulfil all requirements of the service.
- 12** § 2. The performance characteristics of these communication channels should, so far as practicable, be in conformity with the

recommendations of the International Telegraph Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.).

Article 4

Use of Communication Channels

13 § 1. The operation of the international communication channels shall be the subject of agreement between the Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned.

14 § 2. The Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned shall make such arrangements as will ensure the most effective use of each international communication channel.

15 § 3. International communication channels which are interrupted or are not in use may, on national sections, be wholly or partly diverted from their normal assignment, on condition that the Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned restore them to their normal assignment as soon as the interruption ceases or, in case of non-use, as soon as request is made to that effect.

Article 5

Establishment and Maintenance of Communication Channels

16 § 1. When an international telegraph circuit is first put into service, a telegraph circuit advice, in accordance with the recommendations of the C.C.I.T., should, so far as possible, be prepared and exchanged between the operating Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned. Any change in the composition of a circuit shall be notified, by the Administration or recognized private operating agency responsible for the change, to all other Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned.

17 § 2. If for any reason it is necessary to send a test message over an international circuit, one of the two following texts should be used :

VOYEZ LE BRICK GEANT QUE J'EXAMINE

PRES DU WHARF ;
THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER THE
LAZY DOG.

18 § 3. Periodical maintenance measurements should be carried out on all international circuits, and documents relating to such measurements should be exchanged between the operating Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned.

19 § 4. Such maintenance measurements should be carried out, so far as practicable, in accordance with the recommendations made by the C.C.I.T.

20 § 5. When international wire telegraph circuits are set up by means of channels in a voice frequency multi-channel telegraph system, a telephone circuit should be designated, so far as possible, as a reserve to the telephone circuit carrying the voice frequency multi-channel telegraph system. In the event of interruption of the working circuit, the procedure for changing to the reserve circuit should be as agreed upon by the operating Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned.

CHAPTER III

Nature and Hours of Service of Offices

Article 6

Opening, Duration and Closing of Service — Legal Time

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

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

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

24 § 4. In relations between offices which are not permanently open, the terminal offices may not close before having exchanged all their international telegrams with an office which is open later.

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

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

Article 7

Symbols describing the Kind and Duration of the Service of Offices

27 (1) In the International List of Telegraph Offices, the following symbols shall be used to describe the kind of service and the working hours of offices :

- N office permanently open (day and night) ;
- N/2 office with extended service (from morning to midnight) ;
- A office in an airport ;
- R land station (radiocommunication) ;
- S semaphore office ;
- K office at which telegrams may be handed in, but which delivers only to callers, "telegraph restant", and to persons within the limits of a railway station ;
- VK office at which all telegrams or only those of railway passengers or station officials may be handed in, but at which no telegrams are delivered ;
- E office open only during the stay of the Head of the State or of the Court ;
- B office open only during the bathing or summer season ;

- H office open only during the winter season;
- * office temporarily closed.

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

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

CHAPTER IV

General Provisions relating to Correspondence

Article 8

Identification of the Sender or Addressee — Address of the Sender

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

31 § 2. The office of origin shall suggest to the sender that he write on the telegram form his full name, complete address and, where possible, his telephone number.

CHAPTER V

Preparation and Handing in of Telegrams

Article 9

Plain and Secret Languages Acceptance of these Languages

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

33 § 2. All Administrations and recognized private operating

agencies shall accept, in all their relations, telegrams in plain language. They may refuse to admit both in acceptance and in delivery private telegrams wholly or partly in secret language, but they must allow these telegrams to pass in transit, except in the case of suspension defined in Article 30 of the Convention.

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

Article 10

Plain Language

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

36 § 2. By telegrams in plain language are meant those of which the text is wholly in plain language. The character of a telegram in plain language is not changed by the presence of:

- 37** a) numbers written in letters or figures, of groups composed either of letters or of figures provided that these numbers and groups have no secret meaning;
- 38** b) arbitrary or abbreviated addresses;
- 39** c) commercial marks, trade marks, designations of goods, arbitrary technical terms used to denote machines or parts of machines, reference numbers or indications, and other expressions of the same kind, provided that these marks, designations, technical terms, reference numbers or indications, and expressions are shown in a catalogue available to the public, or in a price list, invoice, bill of lading or similar document. These marks, designations, terms and expressions, reference numbers or indications may, exceptionally, be composed of letters, figures, and signs;

- 40 *d*) exchange or market quotations;
- 41 *e*) groups representing meteorological observations or forecasts;
- 42 *f*) abbreviated expressions in current use in ordinary or commercial correspondence, such as fob, cif, caf, svp, or any similar expression, the admissibility of which shall be decided by the country of origin of the telegram;
- 43 *g*) a single check word or check number placed at the beginning of the text and not exceeding five letters or five figures in length.

44 § 3. Each Administration shall indicate, from among the languages in use in its country, that (or those) which it wants to be admitted as plain language. Latin and Esperanto are also recommended. Except for advice to the contrary notified through the General Secretariat, Administrations shall be considered as admitting all the languages indicated.

45 § 4. The text of telegrams originating in or destined for China may be expressed wholly by means of groups of four figures taken from the official telegraph dictionary of the Chinese Administration.

Article 11

Secret Language

- 46 § 1. Secret language is formed of:
- 47 *a*) artificial words composed exclusively of letters; such words **must not exceed** five letters in length;
- 48 *b*) real words not used with the meaning normally assigned to them in the language to which they belong, and consequently not forming intelligible phrases in one or more of the languages admitted for telegraph correspondence in plain language;
- 49 *c*) Arabic figures, groups or series of Arabic figures having a secret meaning;

- 50** *d)* words, names, expressions or combinations of letters not fulfilling the conditions laid down for plain language (Art. 10);
- 51** *e)* a mixture of the words and expressions mentioned under **47** to **50**.
- 52** § 2. Words in secret language may not contain the accented letter é.
- 53** § 3. A combination of figures and letters, figures or letters and signs with a secret meaning, within a single group, shall not be admitted.
- 54** § 4. The groups indicated under Article 10, § 2, shall not be considered as having a secret meaning.
- 55** § 5. By secret language telegrams are meant those containing in their text one or more words in secret language.
- 56** § 6. Telegrams in secret language shall be charged at the ordinary or urgent rate as the case may be.

Article 12

Preparation of Telegrams — Characters which may be used

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

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

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

Signs : Full stop (period) (.), comma (,), colon (:), question mark (note of interrogation) (?), apostrophe (’), hyphen or dash (—), parentheses (brackets) (), fraction bar (/).

Characters for which some instruments do not provide special

signs (Chap. IX) : accented letter é, Roman figures, multiplication sign (\times), quotation marks (inverted commas) (" ").

58 § 2. The following letters may also be used in exceptional cases in relations between countries which accept them: ä, á or â, ñ, ö, ü.

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

60 § 4. (1) Roman figures shall be transmitted as Arabic figures.

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

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

63 § 6. For the transmission of the letters é, ä, á or â, ñ, ö, ü and of quotation marks (inverted commas), see Chapter IX.

64 § 7. (1) Expressions such as 30^a, 30^{ne}, 1^o, 2^o, \diamond , 1' (minute), 1" (second), etc., cannot be reproduced by the instruments; senders must substitute an equivalent which can be telegraphed, thus, for example, for the expressions quoted above: 30 power a (or 30 a), trentaine, primo, secundo, B in diamond, 1 minute, 1 second, etc.

65 (2) If, however, the expressions 30^a, 30^b, etc., 30 bis, 30 ter, etc., 30 I, 30 II, etc., 30¹, 30², etc., indicating the number of a house, appear in the address of a telegram, the counter officer shall separate the number from the letters or figures accompanying it by a fraction bar. The same rule shall be applied in transmitting house numbers such as 30 A, 30 B, etc. The expressions in question shall consequently be transmitted in the following form in the address of a telegram : 30/a, 30/b, etc., 30/bis, 30/ter, etc., 30/1, 30/2, etc., 30/1, 30/2, etc., 30/A, 30/B, etc.

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

Article 13

Order of arrangement of the various parts of a Telegram

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

Article 14

Forms of Paid Service Indications

68 § 1. Paid service indications shall be transmitted in the abbreviated forms indicated in the following list:

Telegram from or to the United Nations ¹⁾	=Priorité Nations=
Urgent	=Urgent=
Reply paid x	=RPx=
Collation	=TC=
Telegraphic notification of delivery (telegram with)	=PC=
Postal notification of delivery (telegram with)	=PCP=
To follow	=FS=
To follow (from the place or places of reforwarding)	=FS de x=
Telegram redirected to any other address x addresses	=Réexpédié de x=
Communicate all addresses	=CTA=
Express	=Express=
Express paid	=XP=
Post	=Poste=
Registered post	=PR=
Poste restante	=GP=
Poste restante registered	=GPR=
Air-mail	=PAV=

¹⁾ See 778 and 779.

Telegraph restant	=TR=
Telegram to be delivered on a de luxe form on a happy occasion.....	=LX=
Telegram to be delivered on a de luxe form on an occasion of mourning....	=LXDEUIL=
Personal delivery	=MP=
Day delivery	=Jour=
Night delivery	=Nuit=
Telegram for which delivery by telephone has been requested	=TFx=
Telegram for which delivery by Telex has been requested	=TELEX x=
x days	=Jx=
ST to which the reply should be given by ordinary letter	=Lettre=
ST to which the reply should be given by registered letter	=Lettre RCM=
Retransmission of a radiotelegram by a ship or aircraft station	=RM=
Semaphore telegram	=SEM=
Press telegram	=Presse=
Meteorological telegram	=OBS=
Letter telegram of the European system	=ELT= or =ELTF=¹)
Letter telegram of the extra-European system	=LT= or =LTF=¹)

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

70 § 3. If there are several paid service indications in the same telegram, the forms =Urgent=, =SEM=, =Presse=, =ELT=, =ELTF=, =LT= and =LTF= shall come first before the address. In the case of an urgent semaphore telegram or an urgent press telegram, the indication =Urgent= shall be placed before the indication =SEM= or the indication =Presse=.

71 § 4. In a multiple telegram, the sender must write the paid service indications before each address to which they relate. In an urgent multiple telegram, a multiple semaphore telegram, a

1) See 745 to 748.

multiple press telegram, a multiple letter telegram, or a collated multiple telegram, however, it shall be sufficient for the corresponding indications (=Urgent=, =SEM=, =Presse=, =ELT=, =ELTF=, =LT=, =LTF=, =TC=) to be written before the indication =TMx= and possibly =CTA= which are indicated only once.

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

Article 15

Wording of the Address

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

‡ § 2. (1) Except in the case of money order telegrams and postal cheque telegrams, every address, to be admissible, must contain at least two words, the first designating the addressee and the second the name of the telegraph office of the locality of destination.

75 (2) When this locality is not served by the international communication channels, the provisions of Article 60 shall be observed.

76 (3) The address must, as a general rule, include the name of the street and the number, or, in the absence of these particulars, it must state the occupation of the addressee or give any other useful information.

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

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

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

80 § 5. (1) When the sender desires his telegram to be delivered by telephone or by Telex, he shall write before the address the paid service indication =TF...= or =TELEX...= followed by the telephone number or the Telex number of the addressee. *For example* : = TF Passy 5074 = Pauli Paris, or = TELEX 20 074 = Pauli Paris.

81 (2) In this case, the telegram shall, wherever possible, be transmitted to the addressee by telephone or by Telex unless this is contrary to the regulations of the Administration of the country of destination, or the addressee has expressly requested that his telegrams should not be delivered to him by telephone or by Telex.

82 § 6. The address may also be composed of the addressee's name and his post office box number. In this case the name of the office to which the addressee's post office box belongs should, if necessary, be supplemented by particulars to distinguish it from other local offices. *For example*: "Pauli boîte (or case) postale 275 Paris 24".

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

84 § 8. The address of telegrams addressed "poste restante" or "telegraph restant" must give the name of the addressee, including, where possible, his given (christian) name or initials; the use of initials alone, figures, given (christian) name only, fictitious names or arbitrary signs of any kind shall not be allowed in the address of such messages.

85 § 9. (1) Telegrams may be addressed and delivered to persons in trains or in aircraft. For this purpose, the sender must indicate

in the address, in addition to the name of the addressee and the name of the telegraph office of destination :

86 a) the name of the railway station or airport at which the train or aircraft stops;

87 b) the number or the name of the train or aircraft, or, in the absence of this, the exact time of the arrival or departure of the train or aircraft, and the places of departure and destination.

88 (2) In telegrams bearing such an address, the only paid service indication admitted shall be = Urgent =.

89 (3) Administrations which adopt this service shall inform the other Administrations through the medium of the General Secretariat.

90 (4) Telegrams to be delivered in trains or in aircraft shall be accepted only at the risk of the sender.

91 § 10. The address may be written in an arbitrary or abbreviated form (registered address). The right to delivery of telegrams so addressed shall, however, be subject to special arrangement between the addressee and the telegraph office of destination.

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

93 § 12. (1) The name of the telegraph office of destination must be placed after the words in the address which designate the addressee and his residence, when mentioned; it must be written as it appears in the first column of the International List of Telegraph Offices. It may, however, be amplified by particulars intended to distinguish it from other offices of the locality (**131**).

94 (2) This name may be followed only by the name of the

territorial sub-division or by the name of the country, or by both. If both are used, the name of the territorial sub-division must come first after the name of the office of destination.

95 § 13. (1) When the name of the locality given as the destination, or that of the land station chosen for the transmission of a radiotelegram, does not appear in the relevant International List, this name must be followed either by the name of the territorial sub-division, or by the name of the country of destination, or by both these names or by other particulars which are considered adequate for the forwarding of the telegram. The same course shall be followed when there are several offices of the name given and the sender is not in a position to furnish definite information from which the official designation of the locality can be identified.

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

97 § 14. If the address is not in conformity with the provisions of **74**, **84** and **95**, the telegram shall be refused.

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

Article 16

Wording of the Text

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

100 § 2. Telegrams which contain only an address shall not be admitted.

Article 17

Wording of the Signature — Legal Verification

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

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

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

CHAPTER VI

Counting of Words

Article 18

Rules applicable to all parts of a Telegram

104 § 1. (1) Everything that the sender writes on his copy for transmission shall be charged and, therefore, included in the number of words, with the exception of the route indication, and the name of the code used for the wording of a secret language telegram when this information is required by the country of origin or by the country of destination.

105 (2) The following shall neither be charged nor transmitted:

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

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

108 (3) When signs, instead of being used separately, are repeated one after the other, they shall be charged as for groups of figures (§ 7).

109 § 2. The service instructions forming the preamble (Art. 40) shall not be charged.

110 § 3. The verification of the signature, as transmitted, shall be included in the number of chargeable words.

111 § 4. At the time of acceptance of a telegram of more than fifty words, the counter officer shall mark with a cross ¹⁾ the last word of each section of fifty actual words (irrespective of the rules of charging), the paid service indications and the words in the address being included in the first section. Each cross shall be followed by a figure indicating the number of words. The cross and the figure shall not be charged for.

112 § 5. The following shall be counted as one word in all languages :

113 a) each paid service indication in the form in which it appears in **68**, in the second column ;

114 b) in money order telegrams, the name of the post office of issue, name of the post office of payment, and the name of the locality in which the payee lives; in postal cheque telegrams the name of the issuing postal cheque office and the name of the postal cheque office of destination. The counter officer must observe **133**, so far as it is applicable to money order telegrams ;

115 c) each isolated letter, figure and sign transmitted at the specific request of the sender (§ 1);

116 d) the two signs forming brackets (parentheses) ;

117 e) a fraction bar, a hyphen or dash (except in the cases contemplated in **120**, **121** and **134**;

118 f) the signs forming quotation marks (inverted commas).

119 § 6. Words separated or joined by an apostrophe, a hyphen

¹⁾ For transmission, see **317**.

or a fraction bar shall be counted as separate words, unless they appear in a standard dictionary of one of the admitted languages, in which case the accepting clerk shall join the parts into a single word, deleting the apostrophe, hyphen or fraction bar, and for the word count shall apply the provisions of **136**.

120 § 7. (1) Groups composed of letters, figures, signs, or a mixture thereof, where authorized (**39**), house numbers (**65**) and ordinal numbers (**66**) consisting of figures and letters shall be counted at the rate of five characters to the word plus one word for each five characters or fraction of five characters in excess.

121 (2) Nevertheless a fraction bar, a hyphen or dash written in accordance with the terms of Article 19 (3) and Article 34 respectively shall not count as a character even when the sender has written them on the form.

122 § 8. (1) Combinations or alterations of plain language words contrary to the usage of the language to which they belong shall not be allowed in plain language telegrams.

123 (2) Nevertheless, family names belonging to one person, the full or abbreviated names of places, squares, boulevards, streets and other public ways, names of ships, designations of aircraft, railway trains and similar designations, compound words which can be justified, if required, whole numbers, fractions, decimal or fractional numbers, written in words, may be grouped as a single word, which shall be counted in accordance with the provisions of **136**.

124 (3) The provision of **123** shall likewise apply to numbers written in words in which the figures are represented separately or in groups, *for example*: thirtythirty instead of threethousandandthirty or sixfoursix instead of sixhundredandfortysix.

125 § 9. The counting of the office or mobile station of origin shall be decisive, both for transmission and for the international accounts.

Article 19

Counting of Words in the Address

126 § 1. The following shall be counted as one word in the address:

- 127** a) the name of the telegraph office or land station of destination written as it appears in the first column of the International Lists and completed by all the particulars given in that column;
- 128** b) the name of the mobile station of destination written as it appears in the appropriate List;
- 129** c) the name of the telegraph office or of the land station of destination completed either by the name of the country or smaller division of territory, or both or by any other particulars when the name of the office has not been published in the International Lists (**95**);
- 130** d) the name of the mobile station of destination, completed if necessary by the call sign of the station, or by any other particulars when this name does not appear in the appropriate List;
- 131** e) the name of the telegraph office of destination completed by particulars intended to distinguish it from other offices of the locality. *Examples*: Bordeaux-Saint Projet; Berlin W. 66;
- 132** f) the names of countries or smaller divisions of territory written as shown in the above-mentioned Lists including any alternative forms given in the prefaces to these Lists.

133 § 2. If it has not already been done, the counter officer shall join up the different parts of each of the expressions which are specified under **127** to **132** and counted as one word, provided that this does not distort the name of the office of destination.

134 § 3. A fraction bar shall not be counted as a character in a group of figures or of figures and letters forming a house number in the address of a telegram even when the sender has written it on the form (65).

135 § 4. Each other word in the address shall be counted at the rate of fifteen characters to the word plus one word for each fifteen characters or fraction of fifteen characters in excess.

Article 20

Counting of Words in the Text

136 § 1. (1) In telegrams in plain or secret language, each word appearing in a standard dictionary of one of the admitted languages (44), each word in common use in one of those languages or any expression mentioned in 119, 123 and 124, shall be counted at the rate of fifteen characters to the word, plus one word for each fifteen characters or fraction of fifteen characters in excess.

137 (2) Words not fulfilling the conditions in 136 and groups of letters, figures and signs indicated in 120 shall be counted in conformity with the provisions of Article 18.

138 (3) In meteorological telegrams, the letter X shall be counted as a figure in the group of figures in which it appears. Such groups shall be counted in accordance with the provisions of 120.

139 (4) The multiplication sign (\times), replaced in transmission by the letter X (62), shall be counted as one character in the group in which it appears.

140 § 2. Names of telegraph offices and of land and mobile stations as defined in Article 15, § 13 and Article 19, § 1, names of towns, countries and smaller divisions of territory, may be grouped in a single word, which shall be counted in accordance with the provisions of 136 of this article.

Article 21

Counting of Words in the Signature

141 § 1. (1) Each word in the signature shall be counted at the rate of fifteen characters to the word, plus one word for each fifteen characters or fraction of fifteen characters in excess.

142 (2) When, however, an arbitrary word, other than an arbitrary or abbreviated address (**38**) appears in the signature, such a word shall be counted at the rate of five characters to the word, plus one word for each five characters or fraction of five characters in excess.

143 § 2. If the signature is followed by names of telegraph offices and land and mobile stations as defined in Article 15, § 13 and Article 19, § 1, names of towns, countries and smaller divisions of territory may be grouped in a single word, which shall be counted in accordance with the provisions of **136**.

Article 22

Indication of the Number of Words in the Preamble

144 § 1. In the case of difference between the number of words reckoned according to the rules for charging and the number of actual words (including isolated letters and figures, groups of letters, figures and signs), a fraction shall be used, the numerator indicating the number of words reckoned according to the rules for charging and the denominator, the number of actual words.

145 § 2. This rule shall apply specially :

146 1. to a telegram containing words mentioned under **136** of more than 15 characters ;

147 2. to groups of figures or letters as defined in **120** containing more than 5 characters ;

148 3. to the case contemplated in **142**.

Article 23

**Irregularities in the Counting of Words
Correction of Errors**

149 § 1. As an exception to the general rule laid down in **125** when a telegram contains combinations or alterations of words of a language other than the language or languages of the country of origin, contrary to the usage of that language, Administrations and recognized private operating agencies have the right to direct that the delivery office shall collect from the addressee the amount undercharged. When this right is exercised, the delivery office may decline to deliver the telegram if the addressee refuses to pay.

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

151 § 3. In the case of refusal to pay, a service advice worded as follows shall be sent to the office of origin "A Wien Paris 18 1710 (date and time of handing in) = 456 eighteenth Lemoine (number of telegram, date in words, name of addressee) held (if delivery of the telegram has been withheld pending collection of the deficiency) (quote the words irregularly combined or altered)... words (state how many words should have been charged)". If the sender, on being duly informed of the reason for non-delivery, agrees to pay the deficiency, a service advice worded as follows shall be sent to the office of destination: "A Paris Wien 18 1940 (date and time of handing in) = 456 eighteenth Lemoine (number of telegram, date in words, name of addressee) deficiency collected x words admitted" (x indicates the number of words in the telegram after amendment). On receipt of this service advice, the delivery office shall deliver the telegram, if it has been withheld.

152 § 4. In the application of this Article, and also **112** to **125**, **133** and Article 20, a ship shall be regarded as forming part of the territory of the Government to which it is subject.

153 § 5. When the Administration or recognized private operating

agency of origin ascertains that an undercharge has been made for a telegram, it may collect the deficiency from the sender, and it shall act similarly when the irregularity is brought to its notice by an Administration or recognized private operating agency of transit or the Administration or recognized private operating agency of delivery. In these cases, if the charges can be collected, their shares of the amount shall be due to the different Administrations and recognized private operating agencies concerned.

154 § 6. A transit office may not suspend transmission of such a telegram and except in the case provided for in **149**, a delivery office may not suspend delivery.

155 § 7. When the office of destination observes that a letter telegram, worded in a language other than one of those of the country of origin, does not comply with the conditions laid down in **752** and **753**, it may collect from the addressee a supplementary charge corresponding to the difference between the cost of an ordinary telegram and that of a letter telegram.

156 § 8. When the office of destination observes that a press telegram does not comply with the conditions laid down in **695**, **697**, **707** to **711** and **714**, it may collect from the addressee a supplementary charge equal to the difference between the cost of an urgent or ordinary telegram at full and at press rate.

157 § 9. If the addressee refuses to pay the charges referred to in **155** and **156**, the provisions of **149** and **151** shall be applied.

Article 24

Examples of Counting of Words

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

	Number of words In the address	In the text and signature
New York ¹⁾	1	2
Newyork	1	1
Frankfurt Main ¹⁾	1	2

¹⁾ In the address these different expressions shall be joined by the counter officer.

Frankfurtmain	1	1
Sanct Pölten ¹⁾	1	2
Sanctpölten	1	1
Emmingen Kr Fallingbostel-Soltau ¹⁾ ²⁾ ..	1	4
Emmingenkrfallingbostelsoltau (29 characters)	1	2
Emmingen Wuertt ¹⁾ ²⁾	1	2
Emmingenwuertt	1	1
New South Wales ¹⁾	1	3
Newsouthwales	1	1
Abescot ³⁾	—	2
=RP 2,50= (paid service indication)	1	—
=Réexpédié de Tokio= (paid service indication)	1	—
=TF Passy 5074=	1	—
=TELEX 20 074=	1	—

Number of words

Van de Brande	3
Van debrande	2
Vandebrande	1
Du Bois	2
Dubois (personal name)	1
Belgrave Square	2
Belgravesquare	1
Hyde Park	2
Hydepark	1
Hydepark Square	2
Hydeparksquare	1
Saint James street	3
Saintjames street	2
Saintjamesstreet (16 characters)	2
Stjamesstreet	1
5th Avenue	2
332nd Street	2
East 36 street	3
East thirtysix street	3

1) In the address these different expressions shall be joined by the counter officer.

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

3) See 142.

	Number of words
East thirtysixstreet	2
Rue de la paix	4
Rue dela paix	3
Rue de lapaix	3
Rue delapaix	2
Ruedelapaix	1
Boulevarditaliens (17 characters)	2
Boulevarddesitaliens (20 characters)	2
Bditaliens	1
Corso Umberto	2
Corsoumberto	1
Corso Carlo Felice	3
Corso Carlofelice	2
Corsocarlofelice (16 characters)	2

House Numbers

5 bis (transmitted in the address 5/bis)	1
15 A or 15 ^a (transmitted in the address 15/a)	1
15—3 or 15 ³ (transmitted in the address 15/3)	1
15 bpr (transmitted in the address 15/bpr) (5 characters)	1
15 bis/4 (transmitted in the address 15/bis/4) (6 characters)	2
A 15 (transmitted in the address A/15)	1
1021 A/5 (transmitted in the address 1021/A/5) (6 characters)	2
19 B/4 ög (transmitted in the address 19/B/4/og) (6 characters)	2
—————	
Two hundred and thirty four	5
Twohundredandthirtyfour (23 characters)	2
Trois deuxtiers	2
Troisdeuxtiers	1
Troisneufdixièmes (17 characters)	2
Sixfoursix (instead of 646)	1
Quatorzevingt (instead of 1420)	1
Eentweezes (instead of 126)	1
Einzweivier (instead of 124)	1
Un deux quatre (three different numbers)	3

	Number of words
Deux mille cent quatre-vingt-quatorze	6
Deuxmillecentquatrevingtquatorze (32 characters) ..	3
Responsabilité (14 characters)	1
Incompréhensible (16 characters)	2
Wie geht's	3
<u>a - t - il</u> ¹⁾	5
a—t—il	3
aujourd'hui ²⁾	1
aujourdhui	1
porte-monnaie ²⁾	1
portemonnaie	1
Prince of Wales	3
Princeofwales (ship)	1
3/4 8 (transmitted as 3/4—8)(one group, 4 characters)	1
44 1/2 (transmitted as 44—1/2) (5 characters)	1
444 1/2 (transmitted as 444—1/2) (6 characters) ..	2
444,5 (5 characters)	1
444,55 (6 characters)	2
44/2 (4 characters)	1
44/ (3 characters)	1
27th	1
17me	1
233rd	1
2% (4 characters)	1
2 p %	3
2 ^{0/00} (5 characters)	1
2 p ^{0/00}	3
54—58 (5 characters)	1
10 francs 50 centimes (or) 10 fr. 50 c.	4
10 fr. 50	3
fr. 10,50	2
dhrs	1
dols	1
dols 50	2
L 10	2

¹⁾ The sign or signs (57), of which transmission has been requested shall be underlined with a small dash by the counter officer, in order to attract the attention of the signalling officer.

²⁾ To be transmitted as a single word.

	Number of words
£ 10 (transmitted L 10)	2
tenpounds (irregular combination)	2
threeandsix	1
stlg	1
dixcinquante	1
troispointquarante (3.40) (18 characters)	2
11 h. 30	3
11,30	1
huit/10	2
5/douzièmes	2
May/August	3
—————	
15 × 6 (transmitted 15 x 6) ¹⁾	3
15x6 (without spaces) ²⁾	1
E	1
Emvchf (commercial mark etc.)	2
GHF	1
G H F	3
<u>AP</u> <u>M</u> (transmitted AP/M) (commercial mark)	
(4 characters)	1
GHF45 (commercial mark) (5 characters)	1
G H F 45	4
Ghfquarantecinq (commercial mark) (15 characters)	3
<u>197 a</u> <u>199 a</u> (transmitted 197a/199a) (commercial mark)	
(9 characters)	2
<u>3</u> <u>M</u> (transmitted 3/M) (commercial mark)	1
21070A1 (technical term) (7 characters)	2
D1003 (aircraft designation)	1
Detausenddrei (aircraft designation)	1
D/12 or D12 (designation of a railway train)	1
Reçu indirectement de vos nouvelles (assez mau- vaises) télégraphiez directement (9 words, 1 paren- thesis)	10

¹⁾ 15 × 6 indicating dimensions.

²⁾ 15x6 indicating 15 multiplied by 6.

CHAPTER VII

Tariff and Charging

Article 25

European and extra-European Systems

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

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

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

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

163 § 5. Members and Associate Members which have channels of communication outside Europe, shall declare whether they mean to apply to them the European or the extra-European system. This declaration shall be implied by the relative entry in the Tables of rates, or shall be notified subsequently through the medium of the General Secretariat.

Article 26

Composition of the Tariff — Monetary Equivalents

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

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

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

- 167** *b*) the transit rates of intermediate Administrations and recognized private operating agencies, when their territory, installations or channels of communications are used for the transmission of correspondence;
- 168** *c*) where the case arises, the transit rate of each of the two stations performing a radio transmission.

169 § 3. For each telegram, a minimum charge shall be made which corresponds to the charge for five words; however, for press telegrams, this minimum charge shall be fixed at ten words (**703**) and for letter telegrams, at twenty-two words (**743**).

170 § 4. In conformity with Article 39 of the Convention, the rate shall be expressed in gold francs; it shall be the same between the offices of any two countries of the Union by the same route and in the two directions.

171 § 5. The rate per word defined in **170** shall serve for the establishment of international accounts based on the gold franc.

172 § 6.¹⁾ For the collection of charges from the public, each country should in principle apply to the rate expressed in gold francs an equivalent in its national currency approaching as nearly as possible the value of the gold franc. However, when the equivalent is not applied, or when the equivalent applied is less than the true equivalent, the accounts shall nevertheless be prepared in conformity with **171**.

173 § 7.¹⁾ (1) Each country should, so far as practicable, notify to the General Secretariat the equivalent it has chosen, as well as the date from which it will collect charges according to such equivalent.

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

175 § 8. The tariff shall exclude any fiscal tax or duty. Any country which for its own benefit levies a fiscal tax on international

¹⁾ Provisions common to the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations.

telegrams shall collect this tax in addition to the charges and only from senders of telegrams deposited in its territory.

Article 27

Fixing of Elementary Rates in the European System

176 § 1. (1) The elementary rates in the European system shall be published in Table A by the General Secretariat.

177 (2) These rates must not be greater than :

178 a) eleven centimes (0 fr. 11) terminal rate, and six-and-a-half centimes (0 fr. 065), transit rate, for the following countries: Germany¹), Spain²), France, United Kingdom;

179 b) thirty-two centimes (0 fr. 32), terminal rate, and twenty-seven-and-a-half centimes (0 fr. 275), transit rate, for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

180 c) eighteen centimes (0 fr. 18), terminal rate, and thirteen-and-a-half centimes (0 fr. 135), transit rate, for Turkey;

181 d) eight-and-a-half centimes (0 fr. 085), terminal rate, and six-and-a-half centimes (0 fr. 065), transit rate, for other countries in Europe.

182 (3) As an exceptional and provisional measure, in the case of the following countries, the terminal rate must not be greater than :

183 a) 12 centimes (0 fr. 12) for Italy and the Republic of Poland;

184 b) 11 centimes (0 fr. 11) for the People's Republic of Albania, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, the Roumanian People's Republic, the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia;

185 c) 10 centimes (0 fr. 10) for Austria;

186 d) 9 centimes (0 fr. 09) for Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden.

¹) Subject to the stipulations of Additional Protocol II to the Convention.

²) Subject to the stipulations of Additional Protocol III to the Convention.

187 § 2. (1) For traffic exchanged by radio between countries of the European system, the radio rate contemplated in **168** may not be less than the total of the telegraph rates which would be due to the transit Administrations for the same traffic exchanged by the least expensive telegraph route.

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

189 § 3. When the intermediate radio stations used are not situated on the least expensive telegraph route, the through rate per word, which may not be less than the through rate per word for the least expensive telegraph route, shall be fixed and shared by agreement between the Administrations concerned, provided always that the normal terminal rates shall be applied.

190 § 4. (1) In the European system all Administrations shall have the right to modify their terminal and transit rates within the authorized maxima. These modifications must, however, have as their aim and result, not the creation of competition in charges between existing routes, but rather the opening to the public, at equal rates, of as many routes as possible.

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

192 (3) The rates resulting from these modifications must be notified to the General Secretariat with a view to their inclusion in Table A.

193 § 5. The charge to be collected for telegrams between two countries of the European system shall always and by all routes be the charge by the normal route in operation, which, by application of the elementary rates and the rates for the cable and radio sections, if any, as shown in Table A, gives the lowest figure, except in the cases contemplated in **189** and **194**.

194 § 6. If, however, the sender, taking advantage of the option

allowed to him by Article 46, has prescribed the route to be followed, he must pay the charge proper to that route.

Article 28

Fixing of Elementary Rates in the extra-European System

195 § 1. For correspondence of the extra-European system, the terminal and transit rates shall be fixed in accordance with Table B published by the General Secretariat on the basis of information furnished by the Administrations and recognized private operating agencies.

196 § 2. In the extra-European system, all Administrations and recognized private operating agencies shall have the right to modify their terminal and transit rates for all or part of their relations, on condition that the terminal rates thus fixed are applicable to all routes between the same two countries.

197 § 3. (1) In the extra-European system, each Administration and/or recognized private operating agency shall notify to its own offices the routes applicable to telegrams handed in by the sender without a route indication. When the route notified is not the cheapest, the Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin shall transmit the route indication in the preamble of telegrams when necessary to ensure the correct forwarding of the telegrams.

198 (2) In the case of telegrams with a route indication, the provisions of **194** shall be applied.

Article 29

Interval before application of new Rates

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

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

200 § 2. (1) The interval of fifteen days shall be reduced to 10 days for modifications intended to equalise rates to those already notified for competing routes.

201 (2) Nevertheless, for radiotelegrams originating with mobile stations, modifications of telegraph rates shall not be applicable until a month after the periods fixed in **199**.

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

Article 30

Right to round off Rates

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

204 § 2. Modifications made by virtue of § 1 above shall apply only to the charge collected by the office of origin and shall not involve any alteration in the share of rates proper to the other Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned. The rates must be rounded up or down to the monetary unit or fraction of the monetary unit in use in the country concerned.

CHAPTER VIII

Collection of Charges

Article 31

Collection on Handing in - Collection on Delivery

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

206 § 2. The sender of an international telegram shall have the right to ask for a receipt showing the amount charged. The Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin shall have

the right to charge and retain for this service a fee of not more than twenty-five centimes (0 fr. 25).

207 § 3. When a charge is due on delivery, the telegram shall be delivered to the addressee only on payment of the amount due, except when the Regulations provide otherwise (Art. 50, 57 and 60).

208 § 4. If the charge to be paid on delivery is not collected, the loss shall be borne by the Administration or recognized private operating agency of delivery, in the absence of special arrangements made in conformity with Article 40 of the Convention.

209 § 5. Administrations and recognized private operating agencies however, shall, so far as possible, take measures by obtaining, when necessary, a deposit from the sender to ensure that when charges payable on delivery are not collected either through the addressee's refusal to pay or through inability to find him, they shall be recovered from the sender, except where these Regulations provide otherwise (Art. 58, § 4).

Article 32

Prohibition of Rebates - Penalties

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

Article 33

Errors in Collection

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

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

CHAPTER IX

Transmission Signals

Article 34

Transmission Signals of the International Telegraph Alphabets Nos. 1 and 2, Morse Code Signals and Signals of the Hughes and Siemens Instruments

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

214 § 2. Signals of Instruments using International Telegraph Alphabet No. 1.

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

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

217 Signs
Full stop (period) .
Comma ,
Colon :
Question mark (note of interrogation) ?
Apostrophe '
Cross +
Hyphen or dash —
Fraction bar /
Double hyphen =
Per cent. %
Left-hand bracket (parenthesis) (
Right-hand bracket (parenthesis))
Error *

218 The following letters may be used in relations between countries which accept them and which fix the conditions for their transmission :

ä á â ñ ö ü

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

International Telegraph Alphabet No. 1

No. of Signal	Letter case	Figure case	No. of impulses				
			1	2	3	4	5
1	A	1	—	+	+	+	+
2	B	8	+	+	—	—	+
3	C	9	—	+	—	—	+
4	D	0	—	—	—	—	+
5	E	2	+	—	+	+	+
6	F	(¹)	+	—	—	—	+
7	G	7	+	—	+	—	+
8	H	+	—	—	+	—	+
9	I	(¹)	+	—	—	+	+
10	J	6	—	+	+	—	+
11	K	(—	+	+	—	—
12	L	=	—	—	+	—	—
13	M)	+	—	+	—	—
14	N	(¹)	+	—	—	—	—
15	O	5	—	—	—	+	+
16	P	%	—	—	—	—	—
17	Q	/	—	+	—	—	—
18	R	—	+	+	—	—	—
19	S	.	+	+	—	+	—
20	T	(¹)	—	+	—	+	—
21	U	4	—	+	—	+	+
22	V	,	—	—	—	+	—
23	W	?	+	—	—	+	—
24	X	,	+	—	+	+	—
25	Y	3	+	+	—	+	+
26	Z	:	—	—	+	+	—
27	Carriage Return (²)		—	—	+	+	+
28	Line feed (²)		—	+	+	+	—
29	Letter blank (space)		+	+	+	+	—
30	Figure blank (space)		+	+	+	—	+
31	*(Error)|*(Error)		+	+	+	—	—
32	Instrument at rest		+	+	+	+	+

— Negative current.

+ Positive current.

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

(2) For page printers.

220 Except in the cases provided for in **65** and **66**, a group consisting of figures and letters must be transmitted with the figures and letters linked together by a double hyphen.

Examples : 3= B, AG =25.

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

Examples : 1—3/4 and not 13/4; 3/4—8 and not 3/48;
363—1/2 4 5642 and not 3631/2 4 5642.

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

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

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

225 To indicate an error in transmission : the signal ✖

226 To indicate "wait" : the combination MOM

227 To indicate the end of a telegram : the signal +

228 To indicate the end of the transmission : the two signals + ?

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

230 § 3. *Signals of Instruments using International Telegraph Alphabet No. 2.*

231 In the interests of speed and efficiency in the movement of telegraph traffic and to further the development of a world-wide telecommunication network, the five-unit code, in accordance with the International Telegraph Alphabet No. 2, is recommended. However, this provision need not apply where Administrations or recognized private operating agencies have made other arrangements for particular circuits or networks. In such cases, the Administrations and recognized private operating agencies concerned could provide suitable facilities for converting from their method of operation to the five-unit code of International Telegraph Alphabet No. 2 whenever it becomes desirable to interconnect with offices using the latter system.

232 *Letters*

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

233 *Figures*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

234 *Signs*

Full stop (period) .....	.
Comma	,
Colon	:
Question mark (note of interrogation).....	?
Apostrophe	'
Cross	+
Hyphen or dash.....	—
Fraction bar	/
Double hyphen	=
Left-hand bracket (parenthesis)	(
Right-hand bracket (parenthesis))

235 The following letters may be used in relations between countries which accept them and which fix the conditions for their transmission:

ä á â ã ö ü

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

International telegraph alphabet, No. 2

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

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

- (1) Available for the internal service of each Administration and recognized private operating agency.
- (2) For page printers.
- (3) Also used as "erasure" in case of automatic working.
In automatic working the perforated tape must contain the perforations indicated by ○ in columns 1 to 5.
- (4) a) To operate the answer-back unit of the corresponding instrument in the European international switched service by start-stop apparatus and for the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies of the extra-European system which use this facility; and
b) Available for the internal service of other Administrations or recognized private operating agencies of the extra-European system.
- (5) Signals Nos. 29 and 30 (letters and figures) shall not affect the spacing movement.

237 Administrations and recognized private operating agencies desirous of confirming the reception or the transmission of signals "secondary of D" or "secondary of J" shall effect this confirmation by printing:

238 the symbol ☒ for the confirmation of the signal "secondary of D";

239 the symbol ☐ for the confirmation of the signal "secondary of J".

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

241 the symbol < for the signal "carriage return";

242 the symbol ≡ for the signal "line feed".

243 The provisions regarding the transmission of words, whole numbers, fractional numbers, texts within inverted commas (quotation marks) and the letters é and è, which are applicable to instruments using International Telegraph Alphabet No. 1 (§ 2), shall also be applicable to instruments using International Telegraph Alphabet No. 2.

244 A group consisting of figures and letters shall be transmitted without space between figures and letters on these instruments.

245 To indicate the sign o/o or o/oo, the figure 0, the fraction bar (/) and the figures 0 or 00 shall be transmitted successively (*examples*: 0/0, 0/00).

246 To indicate a "blank", the signal "space" shall be transmitted.

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

248 To indicate "wait", to show the end of a telegram, the end of a transmission or the end of work, the signals transmitted shall be the same as on instruments using the International Telegraph Alphabet No. 1 (§ 2).

249 § 4. *Morse Code Signals.*

Spacing and length of the signals:

- 250 a) a dash is equal to three dots;
- 251 b) the space between the signals forming the same letter is equal to one dot;
- 252 c) the space between two letters is equal to three dots;
- 253 d) the space between two words is equal to seven dots;
- 254 e) on the Wheatstone instrument, where perforators are used, the space between two letters shall be equal to one "centre hole" and the space between two words shall be equal to three "centre holes".

255

Letters

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

256

Figures

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

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

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

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

259

Signs

Full stop (period)	[.]	-----
Comma	[,]	-----
Colon	[:]	-----
Question mark (note of interrogation) or request for repetition of a transmission not understood	[?]	-----
Apostrophe	[']	-----
Hyphen or dash	[-]	-----
Fraction bar	[/]	-----
Brackets (parentheses) (before and after the words)	[()]	-----
Inverted commas (quotation marks) (before and after the words)	["]]	-----

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

Double hyphen	[=]	-----
Understood		-----
Error		-----
Cross or signal for the end of a telegram or of transmission		-----
Invitation to transmit		-----
Wait		-----
End of work		-----
Starting signal (to precede every transmission)		-----

260 The provisions regarding the transmission of fractional numbers which are applicable to instruments using International Telegraph Alphabet No. 1 (§ 2) shall also be applicable to instruments using the Morse code.

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

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

ä	· - - - -	ñ	- - - - -
á or â	- - - - -	ö	- - - - -
ch	- - - - -	ü	· - - - -

263 § 5. *Signals of the Hughes instrument.*

264 *Letters*

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

265 *Figures*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

266 *Signs*

Full stop (period)	.....	.
Comma	.....	,
Colon	.....	:
Question mark (note of interrogation)	.....	?
Apostrophe	.....	'
Cross	.....	+
Hyphen or dash	.....	-
Fraction bar	.....	/
Double hyphen	.....	=
Per cent.	.....	%
Left-hand bracket (parenthesis)	.....	(
Right-hand bracket (parenthesis)	.....	)

267 The following letters may be used in relations between countries which accept them and which fix the conditions for their transmission:

ä á â ñ ö ü

268 The provisions relative to the transmission of words, whole numbers, groups consisting of figures and letters, fractional numbers, words or passages between inverted commas (quotation marks) and the letters é and è, which are applicable to instruments using International Telegraph Alphabet No. 1 (§ 2), shall also be applicable to instruments using the Hughes apparatus.

269 To call or reply to the office in communication, the letter blank and the letter N shall be repeated a few times alternately.

270 To ask for the continued repetition of the same signal with the object of adjusting the synchronism, a combination consisting of the letter blank, and the letters I and T shall be repeated as many times as necessary.

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

272 To indicate an error, the letter N shall be transmitted twice without any sign of punctuation. Transmission shall be resumed beginning with the last word correctly sent.

273 To indicate "wait", to show the end of a telegram, the end of the transmission and the end of work, the signals transmitted shall be the same as on instruments using International Telegraph Alphabet No. 1 (§ 2).

274 If the signs semi-colon (;), exclamation mark (!), paragraph (§), and (&), and the letter é, still exist on the instrument, they shall no longer be transmitted.

275 § 6. *Signals of the Siemens Instrument.*

276 *Letters*

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

277 *Figures*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

278 *Signs*

Full stop (period)	.....	.
Comma	.....	,
Colon	.....	:

Question mark (note of interrogation).....	?
Apostrophe	'
Cross	+
Hyphen or dash.....	—
Fraction bar	/
Double hyphen	=
Left-hand bracket (parenthesis)	(
Right-hand bracket (parenthesis))
Error	✱

279 The following letters may be used in relations between countries which accept them and which fix the conditions for their transmission:

ã á â ñ ö ü

280 The provisions relative to the transmission of words, whole numbers, groups consisting of figures and letters, fractional numbers, words or passages between inverted commas (quotation marks), and the letters é and è, which are applicable to instruments using International Telegraph Alphabet No. 1 (§ 2), shall also be applicable to the Siemens instrument.

281 To indicate an error in transmission, the end of a telegram or the end of transmission, the same signals shall be transmitted as on instruments using International Telegraph Alphabet No. 1 (§ 2).

282 If the signs: semi-colon (;), exclamation mark (!), paragraph (§), and (&), still exist on the instrument, they shall no longer be transmitted.

283 § 7. *Transmission by telephone.*

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

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

CHAPTER X

Transmission of Telegrams

Article 35

Order of Transmission

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

286 a) Telegrams relating to the safety of life at sea or in the air¹);

287 b) Service advices relating to serious interruption of channels of telecommunication;

288 c) Government telegrams for which the sender has requested priority of transmission;

289 d) Meteorological telegrams;

290 e) Urgent service telegrams, urgent service advices and paid service advices;

291 f) Urgent private telegrams and urgent press telegrams;

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

a) *Send urgently report on upper winds Saverne for departure aeroplane GEABC.*

The meteorological intelligence asked for by this telegram is indispensable to the safety of the aeroplane, by reason of the fact that it might encounter fogs or clouds on its route, masking an obstacle and likely to cause an accident.

b) *Light searchlights and aerodrome landing lights for landing aeroplane HCKLM.*

The object of this telegram is to illuminate ground in view of the landing of an aeroplane at night, in order to avoid an accident at the time of landing.

c) *Hydroplane FAGCK in sea 50 miles Tunis awaits help.*

This telegram is consequent on a distress signal sent by a hydroplane obliged to alight in the sea and received by a coast station. It shall at once be transmitted to the addressee indicated by the hydroplane.

d) *Inform aeroplane FABDQ that it lost right wheel on departure and should land with special caution.*

This telegram is intended to be communicated to the aeroplane to warn it of the danger attending landing and of the need to manœuvre so as to avoid an accident.

- 292 g)** Non-urgent service telegrams, non-urgent service advices and telegraphic acknowledgments of receipt;
- 293 h)** Government telegrams other than those indicated in **288**; ordinary private telegrams and ordinary press telegrams;
- 294 i)** Letter telegrams (ELT, ELTF, LT and LTF).

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

296 § 3. Except where technically impossible, telegrams of the same rank shall be transmitted by the sending office in the order of their time of handing in and by intermediate offices in the order of their time of receipt.

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

Article 36

General Transmission Rules

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

299 § 2. (1) All correspondence between two offices shall begin with the call signal. However, on circuits operated by start-stop apparatus, unless a different arrangement has been made between the offices in correspondence, these apparatus must be connected in such a way that the transmitting office may effect the unlocking and start transmission of telegrams without special call or previous notice to the receiving office.

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

301 (3) For calling, the calling office shall transmit three times the indicator of the office called and the word "de" followed by its own indicator, unless there are special rules peculiar to the type of apparatus used (Art. 34). In service between fixed stations the call shall be made at hand speed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

308 § 4. If the sending telegraphist sees that he has made an error, he shall stop, give the signal "error", repeat the last word correctly

transmitted and continue the corrected transmission. When transmitting with perforated tape and when provision exists for eliminating incorrectly perforated characters, this method shall be employed.

309 § 5. When the receiving telegraphist finds the reception unintelligible, he shall interrupt his correspondent, or cause him to be interrupted, in accordance with the provisions of § 12 (2), and repeat or cause to be repeated the last word correctly received followed by a note of interrogation (question mark). The sending telegraphist shall then go back and continue the transmission from that word. If a repetition is asked for after a long interruption of correspondence, it is necessary to specify exactly the telegram and the part of the telegram in question.

310 § 6. (1) Every telegram must be transmitted as received from the sender, subject to the exceptions prescribed in **60, 62, 65, 72, 105** to **107** and **377**.

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

312 § 7. (1) When an office has to transmit to the same office in correspondence more than five telegrams having the same text and comprising more than 30 words, it may transmit the text once only. In that case, the text shall be transmitted in the first telegram only, and the text of all the telegrams with the same text which follow shall be replaced by the words : text No... (number of first telegram). The same procedure may be adopted when the number of telegrams having the same text is five or less and the text comprises more than 50 words.

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

314 (3) The office in correspondence must be warned of the transmission of telegrams with the same text by an advice on the lines of the following example :

"Note here are five identical texts".

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

316 § 8. (1) A telegram of more than 50 words shall be transmitted in pages of 50 words in the following form :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

321 § 10. A telegram must not be refused or detained because the service instructions, paid service indications or certain parts of the address or text are not in order. The telegram must be accepted and then, if necessary, a service advice must be sent to the office of origin requesting rectification in conformity with the provisions of Article 85.

322 § 11. In service correspondence relative to the working of communications, the code expressions appearing in Appendix No. 1 to these Regulations should preferably be used.

323 § 12. (1) Service communications and notes interposed between telegrams shall, in transmission by series, be separated from telegrams by double brackets (parentheses) before and after the communication or the note which shall begin with the abbreviation RQ.

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

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

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

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

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

328 d) *Hughes duplex*. Transmit the signals "figure blank", "question mark" ("note of interrogation") alternately.

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

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

331 g) *Siemens*. Transmit the special "stop" signal.

Article 37

Alternate Transmission by Telegrams

332 § 1. Two offices in direct communication by Morse or sound reading instruments shall exchange telegrams in alternate order, telegram by telegram, having regard to the provisions of Article 35.

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

334 § 3. The office which has just finished a transmission shall have the right to continue when it has telegrams awaiting transmission or when telegrams reach it which are entitled to priority over those which the office in communication has to transmit, unless the latter has already begun its transmission.

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

336 § 5. The receiving office shall have the right to interrupt the transmission in the case specified in **298**.

Article 38

Alternate Transmission by Series and Continuous Transmission by Series

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

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

339 § 3. Where two offices are connected by two-way communications, the one allocated to transmission and the other to reception, or where the offices work simultaneously, transmission shall be continuous, but the telegrams shall be grouped in series of ten, unless

the offices concerned employ, in accordance with the provisions of Article 39, a special running series of numbers for the telegrams exchanged by each of them.

340 § 4. (1) When the exchange of telegrams takes place alternately, each series shall comprise, at most, five telegrams if transmission is by Morse or sound reading instruments, and, at most, ten telegrams if transmission is by high speed instruments. Nevertheless, every telegram containing more than 100 words on the Morse instrument, more than 150 words on sound reading instruments, or more than 200 words on high speed instruments, shall count as a series or terminate a series already in course of transmission.

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

342 § 5. The receiving office shall have the right to interrupt a series in course of transmission in the case specified in **298**.

Article 39

Transmission with running series of Numbers

343 § 1. (1) Each Administration and recognized private operating agency shall have the right to number in series telegrams to be transmitted over international circuits. In each case it shall acquaint the Administrations and recognized private operating agencies concerned with its intention.

344 (2) The exercise of this right shall not, however, impose on the Administration or recognized private operating agency to which the receiving office is subject, the obligation to apply the special provisions laid down in **354** to **358**, for the exchange of acknowledgments of receipt. In such case the provisions of Article 44 shall remain in force if the Administration or recognized private operating agency concerned so asks.

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

346 § 3. (1) When serial numbers are used, all telegrams shall be numbered in unbroken series. On instruments using International Telegraph Alphabets Nos. 1 and 2, a special series shall be used for each sector or channel. This series shall differ from the series used for the other sectors or channels by distinguishing figures or letters. A special series may be assigned to each category of telegrams.

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

348 § 4. (1) Offices in correspondence shall agree upon the start and finish of the series of numbers.

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

350 § 5. (1) When telegrams have to be diverted and their serial numbers cannot be altered because they have already been perforated, the office which effects the diversion shall inform by service message the office to which the telegrams would otherwise have been transmitted and the office to which they are actually transmitted. The receiving office to which the telegrams should have been sent shall strike off its list the numbers of the telegrams which it is informed are being diverted.

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

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

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

354 § 8. (1) Except in the case contemplated in **344**, when the telegrams bear serial numbers, an acknowledgment of receipt (LR) shall be given only at the request of the sending telegraphist, if the traffic is being sent continuously. When transmission is not continuous, the sending telegraphist must request the acknowledgment of receipt immediately after the finish of work.

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

"LR 683 missing 680 retained 665". (This acknowledgment of receipt contains the last number received (683), the No. 680 missing and the No. 665 retained¹).

356 § 9. (1) The sending telegraphist must request the acknowledgment of receipt immediately after the transmission of a Government telegram with priority, a money order telegram or a postal cheque telegram or a series of money order telegrams and/or postal cheque telegrams.

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

"LR 683 mdts 681 682 Etat 683"¹).

358 § 10. The acknowledgment of receipt contemplated in § 8 shall be given at the close of the daily service (see **23**). The sending telegraphist shall then add to his invitation "LR" the word "closing"¹).

Article 40

Transmission of the Preamble

359 § 1. When the office called has replied²), the calling office shall

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

- a) xq to Paris=180205 gmt LR 683 missing 680 RQ cfm=NY (355) ;
- b) xq to Paris=180415 gmt Etat 683 mdts 681 682 redok=NY (357) ;
- c) 15 A Paris de Moscow 28 0010=closing 27/5 LR 701 missing 689 LS 816 blank 782 TUHRU (358).

²) As regards the start-stop instrument, see Article 36. § 2.

transmit, in the following order, the service instructions forming the preamble of the telegram:

- 360** *a*) the letter B, but solely in the exchange of telegrams by Morse and sound reading instruments and then only when the sending office is working direct with the office of destination;
- 361** *b*) the letter X in the cases mentioned in **347** ;
- 362** *c*) the serial number of the telegram (**345**);
- 363** *d*) (1) the nature of the telegram by means of one of the abbreviations given below :

SVH	Telegram relating to the safety of life at sea or in the air.
S	Government telegram for which the sender has requested priority of transmission.
F	Government telegram for which priority of transmission has not been requested.
A	Ordinary service telegram or advice.
A Urgent	Urgent service telegram or advice.
ADG	Service telegram or advice relating to an interruption of communications.
ST	Paid service advice.
RST	Reply to paid service advice.
MDT	Money order telegram or postal cheque telegram.
OBS	Meteorological telegram.
Urgent	Urgent private telegram.
CR	Notification of delivery.

364 (2) the nature of the telegram shall not be indicated in the transmission of telegrams other than those mentioned in **363**;

365 *e*) the name of the office of destination, but only in a telegram without address, relating to the safety of life, a telegram "to follow" bearing several destinations (**516**), a service advice, a paid service advice or an acknowledgment of receipt;

366 f) (1) the name of the office of origin followed, if necessary, by the additions intended to distinguish it from other offices in the same locality (*for example*: Berlin Fd.). The name of the office must be transmitted as it appears in the first column of the International List of Telegraph Offices and may not be abbreviated or combined into a single word. *Examples*: La Union and not Lau-nion; S. Alban d'Ay and not Salbanday ;

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

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

369 (4) when a telegram is telephoned to a telegraph office by a subscriber normally connected to a telephone exchange of a locality other than that in which the telegraph office is situated, the indication of the place of origin may be transmitted in the following form: Exeter telephoned from Feniton (Exeter denotes the telegraph office to which the telegram has been telephoned and Feniton the locality in which the subscriber's telephone exchange is situated). The same rules may be applied for telegrams by Telex ;

370 g) the office number of the telegram, when this number is transmitted (**345**) ;

371 h) the number of words (Art. 22) with the exception of service advices ;

372 i) (1) the time of handing of the telegram by two groups of figures, the first indicating the day of the month, and the second, the hour and minutes by means of a group of 4 figures (0001 to 2400) ;

373 (2) in countries which do not use the 24-hour clock, the times may be transmitted by means of the figures 0001

to 1200. In this case the letters m or a (morning), s or p (afternoon), shall be added to the time of handing in;

374 j) other service instructions. The route to be followed, if one is indicated, must always be placed at the end. For received telegrams, however, the transmission of the route indication shall be optional in the internal service of the country of destination.

375 § 2. Those of the indications mentioned in § 1 above which reach the office of destination and, in any case, the name of the office of origin and the date and time of handing in, shall appear on the copy delivered to the addressee.

Article 41

Transmission of other parts of the Telegram

376 § 1. Following the preamble specified in Article 40, the paid service indications, the address, the text, the signature of the telegram and any verification of the signature shall be transmitted successively. Expressions charged for as one word and joined up by the counter officer (**119** and **133**) must be transmitted as one word.

377 § 2. (1) In the transmission of telegrams between two countries connected by direct communication, the name of the office of destination may be abbreviated, by arrangement between the Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned, in the case of a generally known locality belonging to one of these countries.

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

Article 42

Checking the Number of Words transmitted

379 § 1. Immediately after transmission, the receiving telegraphist shall compare, in each telegram, the number of words received with

the number announced. When the number of words is given in the form of a fraction, this comparison, except in the case of an obvious error, shall refer only to the actual number of words or groups.

380 § 2. (1) If the telegraphist finds a difference between the number of words announced to him and the number received, he shall notify his correspondent by indicating the number of words received, and repeat the first letter of each word and the first figure of each number. (*Example* : 17 j e r b 2 d ..., etc.). If the sending telegraphist has simply made an error in announcing the number of words, he shall reply "Admitted" and indicate the actual number of words (*Example* : 17 admitted); if not, he shall rectify the passage found to be incorrect according to the initials received. In both cases, he shall interrupt, if necessary, the transmission of the initials by his correspondent, as soon as he is able to rectify or confirm the number of words.

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

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

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

Article 43

Routine Repetition — Collation

384 § 1. When telegraphists are in doubt as to the accuracy of the transmission or reception, they may give or demand the partial

or complete repetition of telegrams, and particularly figures and groups of figures, which they have sent or received. Partial repetition shall be obligatory for Government telegrams in plain language, money order telegrams and postal cheque telegrams. It shall comprise, in those telegrams, all figures, proper names and any doubtful words, and also, in the case of money order telegrams and postal cheque telegrams, the names of the offices of origin and of destination. Complete repetition shall be obligatory for Government telegrams and service telegrams written wholly or partly in secret language (494).

385 § 2. (1) On Morse and sound reading instruments, when the traffic is exchanged alternately, telegram by telegram, the routine repetition as well as the collation, if any, shall be given by the receiving telegraphist. If the routine repetition or collation is corrected by the sending telegraphist, the words or figures rectified shall be repeated by the receiving telegraphist. If it is omitted, this second repetition shall be demanded by the sending telegraphist. On these instruments, when the exchange of traffic is made in series, and on high speed instruments, the routine repetition or collation shall be given by the sending telegraphist immediately after the telegram. If the receiving telegraphist observes differences between the transmission and the routine repetition or the collation, he shall notify his correspondent, quoting the doubtful passages and adding after them a note of interrogation (question mark). If necessary, he shall also repeat the word preceding and the word following.

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

387 (3) In telegrams of more than 50 words, the routine repetition shall be given at the end of each page.

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

389 § 4. When the repetition of fractional numbers is given, the fraction must be linked to the whole number by a hyphen.

Examples : 1 1/16 shall be transmitted as 1—1/16, so that it is not read as 11/16; 3/4 8 shall be transmitted as 3/4—8, so that it is not read as 3/48; 2 1/2 2 shall be transmitted as 2—1/2—2, so that it is not read as 21/22.

390 The repetition of a group consisting of letters and figures shall be given in the manner indicated in Article 34, i. e. without a space on instruments using the International Telegraph Alphabet No. 2 or the Morse code; and with the figures and letters linked by a double hyphen (=) on all other instruments.

391 § 5. The routine repetition may not under any pretext be delayed or interrupted, except in the case specified in **298**.

Article 44

Acknowledgment of Receipt

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

393 § 2. (1) In the case of a single telegram, the acknowledgment shall be given by the letter R followed by the number of the telegram received, *for example :* "R 436".

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

395 § 3. (1) For a series of telegrams, the letter R shall be given with the number of telegrams received and also the first and last number of the series, *for example :* "R 5 157 980".

396 (2) If the series includes Government telegrams with priority, money order telegrams or postal cheque telegrams, the acknowledgment of receipt shall be completed by the number of the Govern-

ment telegrams with priority, money order telegrams or postal cheque telegrams, thus: "R 5 157 980 including 13 Etat 290 mdt".

397 § 4. If transmission is with a running series of numbers, the acknowledgment of receipt shall be given in the form and in accordance with the conditions set out in **354** to **358**, subject to the reservation contained in **344**.

Article 45

Procedure for altered Telegrams and cases of Interruption

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

399 § 2. (1) Telegrams containing obvious alterations may only be retained in cases where the rectification can be made quickly. They must be retransmitted without delay with the service instruction "CTF" at the end of the preamble; this instruction being completed by information regarding the nature of the rectification, *example*: "CTF fourth" meaning that the fourth word will be corrected. Immediately after the retransmission of the telegram, the rectification shall be requested by urgent service advice (A Urgent).

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

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

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

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

404 § 6. (1) When the transmission of a telegram has not been completed or the acknowledgment of receipt is not received within a reasonable time, the telegram shall be transmitted anew with the service instruction "Ampliation", except in the case of a money order telegram or a postal cheque telegram (**424**). The meaning of the service instruction "Ampliation" may be indicated on the addressee's copy by the office of destination.

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

CHAPTER XI

Routing of Telegrams

Article 46

Route to be followed by Telegrams

406 § 1. The sender may give instructions for the routing of his telegram in accordance with the provisions of **194**, **197**, **198** and **407** to **417**.

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

408 § 3. The sender who wishes to prescribe the route to be followed shall write the appropriate indication on the form of his telegram or, if the procedure is admitted by the Administration of origin, may use a telegram form including a printed indication of the route to be followed.

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

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

411 § 6. Except as provided in § 7 below, when a telegram can be forwarded at the same rate of charge by two or more routes operated entirely by the same Administration or the same recognized private operating agency, the Administration or the recognized private operating agency, as the case may be, shall decide in the best interests of the senders by which route private telegrams shall be forwarded. The senders cannot, in that case, specify the use of one of these routes.

412 § 7. (1) When a telegram can be forwarded by wire or wireless, whether or not the routes employed are operated by the same Administration or by the same recognized private operating agency, the sender shall have the right to request that the telegram be transmitted by wire or by wireless by writing on his copy a clear instruction to that effect. This instruction shall be considered by the telegraph service as a route indication. It shall be transmitted at the end of the preamble by one of the following instructions which the accepting officer shall enter on the telegram form (374):

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

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

413 The transmission of these expressions shall be optional in retransmission in the internal service of the country of destination.

414 (2) Government telegrams ordered for transmission by a wire route shall, in no case, be transmitted by a wireless route unless the sender, duly consulted, has authorized transmission by a wireless route.

415 (3) Government telegrams, ordered for transmission by a wireless route shall, in no case, be transmitted by a wire route, unless the sender, duly consulted, has authorized transmission by a wire route.

416 (4) Other telegrams ordered for transmission by a wire route shall not be transmitted by a wireless route unless the wire route is interrupted without prospect of early restoration.

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

CHAPTER XII

Interruption of Telegraph Communication

Article 47

Diversion of Telegrams

418 § 1. (1) When the ordinary telegraphic communications are found to be interrupted, the office beyond which the interruption occurs or an office situated further back having at its disposal a circuitous telegraph route shall forward the telegram immediately by that route (**920** and **922**) or failing that, by post (whenever practicable by registered letter) or by special messenger. The cost of forwarding, other than that of telegraphic transmission, shall be borne by the office which makes use of this method of forwarding. The letter forwarded by post must bear the inscription "Express Telegram".

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

420 (3) Telegrams forwarded by telegraph under the conditions provided in **418** shall be marked with the indication "déviié", accompanied by the name of the office which effects the diversion. This indication shall be transmitted at the end of the preamble following the route indication if there is one.

421 § 2. (1) Telegrams shall not, however, be retransmitted by a more costly route unless they have been handed in at, or reach the office responsible for retransmitting them within a maximum period of 24 hours following the notification of the interruption.

422 (2) The transmission of the first telegram bearing the indication "déviié" (Art. 92, § 5) will be considered as taking the place of the official notification of the interruption.

423 § 3. (1) An office which resorts to a method of retransmission other than the telegraph, shall address the telegram, according to circumstances, either to the nearest telegraph office in a position to retransmit it, or to the office of destination, or to the addressee himself when this retransmission takes place within the country of destination. As soon as communication is restored, the telegram shall be transmitted again by telegraph, unless its receipt has already been acknowledged, or, by reason of exceptional congestion of traffic, the retransmission would be obviously prejudicial to the service as a whole (**431**).

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

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

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

427 § 6. The provisions of **426** shall apply also to the case where a telegraph office receives by post a packet of telegrams without previous notice.

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

429 § 8. When a telegram is sent direct to the addressee in the case provided for in **423**, it shall be accompanied by an advice notifying the interruption of the lines.

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

431 § 10. Attention must be drawn to the telegraphic retransmission in duplicate contemplated in **423**, **424** and **430** by the service instruction "Ampliation" transmitted at the end of the preamble.

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

CHAPTER XIII

Cancellation of a Telegram

Article 48

**Cancellation before Transmission or in course of Forwarding
or after Delivery**

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

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

435 § 3. If the telegram has been transmitted by the office of origin, the sender may request its cancellation only by a paid service advice addressed to the office of destination and issued under the conditions laid down in Article 86. The sender must pay the cost of a reply to the cancelling advice, either by telegraph or by post, at his choice. As far as possible, the cancelling service advice shall be transmitted in turn to the offices to which the original telegram was forwarded until it overtakes the latter. In the absence of instructions to the contrary in the paid service advice the addressee shall be informed of the cancellation of the telegram, if it has been delivered to him.

436 § 4. The office which cancels the telegram or which delivers the cancelling advice to the addressee shall inform the office of origin accordingly. This notification shall indicate by the word "cancelled", or by the words "already delivered addressee informed", or "already delivered addressee not informed", whether it has been possible to cancel the telegram before delivery, or whether it has already been delivered, and whether or not the addressee has been informed of the cancellation in accordance with the paid service advice request (**832**). Such notification shall be given by telegraph if the sender has paid for a telegraphic reply to the

cancelling advice; otherwise it shall be sent by post as a prepaid letter.

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

CHAPTER XIV

Stoppage of Telegrams Transmission of Government Telegrams as of Right

Article 49

Offices qualified Transmission of Government Telegrams as of Right Notification of Stoppage

438 § 1. The right provided for in Article 29 of the Convention shall be exercised by the terminal or intermediate telegraph offices subject to reference to the central Administration which shall decide without appeal.

439 § 2. Government telegrams, telegrams relating to the safety of life at sea or in the air and service telegrams shall be entitled to transmission as of right. Telegraph offices shall exercise no control over these telegrams.

440 § 3. (1) The office of delivery must stop telegrams addressed to a telegraphic reforwarding agency well known to be organized with the object of enabling the correspondence of third parties to evade the full payment of the charges due for transmission, without intermediate reforwarding, between the office of origin and the office of ultimate destination. The office stopping the telegram must at once inform the office of origin.

441 (2) Telegrams which have been reforwarded by such an agency may likewise be stopped by the office of ultimate destination.

442 (3) The office of origin must refuse telegrams addressed to a reforwarding agency when it has been notified of the existence of that agency.

443 § 4. (1) Administrations and recognized private operating agencies shall undertake to stop, at their respective offices, telegrams which these offices receive from abroad by any means whatever (post, telegraph, telephone or otherwise), to be reforwarded by telegraph with the object of enabling these messages to evade the full payment of the charge due for the whole distance.

444 (2) The Administration or recognized private operating agency of the country of origin of the telegrams must be notified of the stoppage.

445 (3) The provisions of **443** and **444** shall not apply, however, to telegrams forwarded over a rented circuit or by Telex, when these telegrams are redirected within the country of the office of destination of the rented circuit or of the subscriber to the Telex network.

446 (4) In such case, the Administration of the country of destination or the recognized private operating agency concerned in that country may collect and retain a charge corresponding in principle to the charge for an internal telegram in that country.

CHAPTER XV

Delivery at Destination

Article 50

Methods of Delivery

447 § 1. Telegrams shall be delivered according to their address, either at a private house, office, business house, etc., or to a poste restante (=GP=) or to a telegraph restant (=TR=). They shall also be transmitted to the addressee by telephone or by Telex in the cases contemplated in **80** and **81**. They may also be transmitted by telephone or by telegraph under conditions made by Administrations or recognized private operating agencies.

448 § 2. They shall be delivered or forwarded to their destination in the order of their receipt and priority, except in the cases mentioned in **758** to **761**.

449 § 3. (1) Telegrams addressed to places in the locality served by the telegraph office shall be immediately taken to their addresses subject to the limitation imposed by the working hours of delivery offices. Nevertheless, those bearing the paid service indication =Jour= shall not be delivered during the night; and those received during the night shall not compulsorily be delivered forthwith except when they are recognized by the office of destination to be of an urgent nature or if they bear the paid service indication =Nuit=.

450 (2) Administrations and recognized private operating agencies shall deliver at once telegrams relative to the safety of life at sea or in the air, as well as Government telegrams for which the sender has requested priority in transmission.

451 § 4. (1) A telegram taken to an address may be delivered either to the addressee, to an adult member of his family, to any person in his service, to his lodgers or guests, or to the receiving officer at the hotel or the house, unless the addressee has designated in writing a special representative.

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

453 § 5. The method of delivery "en mains propres" shall not be obligatory for Administrations and recognized private operating agencies which declare that they do not admit it.

454 § 6. Telegrams which have to be placed in the "poste restante" or in a postal box or forwarded by post shall be immediately handed to the postal service by the telegraph office of destination, under the conditions fixed by Article 60.

455 § 7. Telegrams addressed "poste restante" or delivered by post shall, with respect to delivery and period of retention, be subject to the same rules as postal correspondence.

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

457 § 9. When a telegram is addressed "telegraph restant" it shall be delivered at the telegraph counter to the addressee or his duly authorized representative, who shall, if so requested, prove his identity.

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

Article 51

Non-delivery and Delayed Delivery

459 § 1. (1) When a telegram cannot be delivered, the office of destination shall send, with the minimum delay, a service advice to the office of origin stating the cause of the non-delivery. The text of this advice shall be expressed in the following form :

"425 fifteenth Delorme 212 rue Nain (number, date in words and address of the telegram agreeing exactly with the particulars received) refused, address unknown, left (with the addition "re-forwarded post to..." (534) if that is done) deceased, not arrived, not collected, address no longer registered (or address not registered), etc."

460 (2) The address repeated in the service advice shall include also the name of the office of destination if this information is considered necessary. According to circumstances, this advice shall be completed with the reason for refusal (**149**, **155** and **157**) or with a statement of the charges to be claimed from the sender (Art. 57 and 60).

461 (3) When a telegram which has been delivered to a hotel, club, shipping or tourist agency, etc., has not been claimed by the addressee and is surrendered to the telegraph service within fifteen days, the office of destination shall send an advice of non-delivery to the office of origin at once. The office of destination may, at its discretion (for example when the telegram originated in a distant country), issue an advice of non-delivery if the telegram is surrendered to the service after a longer period than that mentioned above.

462 § 2. (1) The office of origin shall check the address, and, if it has been altered, rectify it at once by a service advice in the following form :

"425 fifteenth (number, date of the telegram in words) for... (corrected address)".

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

464 (3) If the office of origin is closed when the advice of non-delivery reaches the last transit office, the latter shall check the address from the transit form of the original telegram, and if it observes an error, shall itself transmit to the office of destination the correction in the form indicated in **462**. In this case it shall inform the office of origin, as soon as possible, communicating to it the terms of the correcting advice.

465 § 3. (1) If the address has not been altered, the office of origin, whenever practicable, shall communicate the advice of non-delivery to the sender.

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

467 § 4. (1) An advice of non-delivery shall be redirected by telegraph if the sender of the original telegram has requested that his telegrams be redirected by telegraph (Art. 58).

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

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

470 § 5. The addressee of an advice of non-delivery may only complete, rectify or confirm the address of the original telegram under the conditions provided in Article 86.

471 § 6. (1) If, after the notice of non-delivery has been sent, the telegram is claimed by the addressee, or if the office of destination is able to deliver the telegram without having received a correcting advice as provided in §§ 2 and 5 above, it shall transmit to the office of origin a second service advice expressed in the following form :

”29 eleventh (number, date in words), Mirane (name of the addressee) claimed *or* delivered”.

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

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

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

475 § 8. When the addressee, after being notified under the con-

ditions in § 7 of the arrival of a telegram, does not take delivery within a period not exceeding 48 hours, action shall be taken in accordance with the provisions of § 1.

476 § 9. Any telegram which it has not been possible to deliver to the addressee within a period of 42 days from the date of its receipt at the office of destination shall be destroyed, subject to the provisions of **455** and **673** to **677**.

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

CHAPTER XVI

Telegrams with special services

Article 52

General Provisions

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

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

Article 53

Urgent Private Telegrams

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

481 § 2. Urgent private telegrams shall have priority over other private telegrams. Their precedence among themselves shall be settled in accordance with **296**.

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

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

Article 54

Telegrams with Prepaid Reply Use or Reimbursement of Vouchers

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

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

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

487 § 4. (1) When the charge for a telegram franked by a voucher exceeds the value of the voucher, the excess charge must be paid by the sender using the voucher. If the reverse is the case, the difference between the value of the voucher and the amount of the charge actually due shall be refunded to the sender of the original telegram when application is made, either by the sender or by the addressee, within four months of the date of issue of the voucher but only if the difference is at least two francs (2 fr.).

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

489 (3) If the value of the voucher is less than any minimum charge imposed by the Administration or recognized private operating agency issuing the voucher, in accordance with **169**, and the amount of the reply telegram does not reach the minimum, the sender of the reply must pay the difference.

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

491 § 6. When the voucher cannot be delivered to the addressee because he cannot be found, its value shall be refunded to the sender if he applies for it before the expiration of a period of four months following the date of issue of the voucher. In this case, the office of delivery shall cancel the voucher, and the telegram, noted accordingly, shall be preserved for the prescribed period.

Article 55

Collated Telegrams

492 § 1. The object of collation is to strengthen the precautions taken to ensure accuracy in transmission. It shall consist in a full

repetition of the telegram (including the preamble) and in a comparison of this repetition with the preamble and contents of the telegram.

493 § 2. Unless otherwise specified in these Regulations, the sender of a telegram shall have the right to request its collation. For this purpose he shall pay an additional charge equal to half the charge for an ordinary telegram of the same length for the same destination sent by the same route, and write before the address the paid service indication "Collation" or =TC=.

494 § 3. Government telegrams and service telegrams wholly or partly in secret language shall be collated as a matter of course and free of charge (**783** and **801**).

495 § 4. Collation shall be given by the receiving office or by the transmitting office, according to the system of transmission used (**384** to **388**).

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

Article 56

Telegram with Notification of Delivery

I. Procedure at the office of origin

497 § 1. (1) The sender of a telegram may request that the date and time at which his telegram has been delivered to his correspondent be notified to him, by telegraph or by post, immediately after delivery.

498 (2) If the sender requests that the notification be made to him by telegraph, he must pay, for this purpose, the charge for an ordinary telegram of six words for the same destination by the same route. In that case, he shall write before the address the paid service indication "Notification of delivery" or =PC=.

499 (3) If the sender requests that the notification be made to him by post, he shall pay a fee of not more than thirty-five centimes (0 fr. 35) and shall write before the address the paid service indication "Postal notification of delivery" or =PCP=.

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

II. Procedure at the office of destination

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

502 § 4. The preamble shall contain no serial number, number of words or time of handing in. The notification of delivery shall be transmitted in the following form :

"CR Paris Berne = 469 twentysecond Brown (number, date of the original telegram in words, name of addressee of that telegram) delivered twentyfifth 1025 (date in words, hour and minutes)".

503 § 5. (1) When the telegram has been posted, or delivered in the care of any third party, other than persons at the usual abode of the addressee, the notification of delivery shall so state; *example*:

"Delivered post, or hotel, or railway station, etc., twentyfifth 1025".

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

505 (3) In the case of a radiotelegram or a semaphore telegram, the land station or semaphore station shall issue the notification of delivery which must contain the date and time of transmission to the ship or aircraft station (in the case of a radiotelegram) or to the ship (in the case of a semaphore telegram); *example*:

"Transmitted ship station (or aircraft station) (or ship), twentyfifth 1025".

506 § 6. A postal notification of delivery shall contain the same information as a telegraphic notification of delivery. It shall be sent

by the office of delivery of the telegram to the office of origin in a franked envelope marked "Notification of delivery".

507 § 7. (1) When a telegram with a notification of delivery cannot be delivered, a service advice reporting the non-delivery shall be sent to the office of origin in the usual way, and the notification of delivery shall not be prepared.

508 (2) If at a later time within the period set for retention of the telegram (**476**), the telegram can be delivered to the addressee, the notification of delivery shall be forwarded immediately.

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

510 (4) The charge for a postal notification of delivery shall never be refunded.

Article 57

Telegrams to follow the Addressee by order of the Sender

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

512 § 2. (1) The sender of a telegram to follow must be warned that, if the telegram is reforwarded, he will have to pay any redirection charges not collected on delivery.

513 (2) When a telegram to follow which bears one of the paid service indications =RPx=, =PC= or =PCP= has to be redirected, the reforwarding office shall apply the provisions of **539** to **542**.

514 § 3. When a telegram with the paid service indication =FS=, bears one address only, the office of destination shall replace this address by the new address, if any, furnished at the addressee's abode, and send on the telegram to the new destination. The same procedure shall be followed until the telegram is delivered

or no further address is furnished; in the latter case the provisions of § 6 below shall be applicable.

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

516 § 5. (1) The place of origin, date and time of handing in to be shown in the preamble of the redirected telegrams shall be the original place, date and time of handing in; the place of destination shall be that to which the telegram is first to be sent.

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

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

= FS = Haggis chez Dekeysers London
 = Hotel Tarbet Tarbet =
 North British Hotel Edinburgh,

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

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

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

519 § 6. (1) When delivery cannot be made and no further address is furnished, the last office of destination shall send the service advice of non-delivery prescribed by **459**. This advice must notify the amount of the redirection charge which it has not been possible to collect from the addressee. It shall take the following form:

"435 twentieth Paris Julien (number, date in words, name of first office of origin, name of addressee) redirected to... (last address), unknown, refused, etc. (reason for non-delivery), collect... (amount of charge not collected)".

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

521 (3) The non-delivery advice prescribed by **519** and **520** shall be addressed to the office which last redirected the telegram in order that it may effect any necessary correction. If the transmission was correct, this office shall forward the service advice to the office of origin which shall collect the redirection charges from the sender of the telegram and communicate the non-delivery advice to him.

522 (4) The last office of destination shall retain the telegram in accordance with the provisions of **476**.

523 § 7. (1) The charge to be collected at the outset for telegrams to follow shall be the charge for the first section only, the whole address being included in the number of words. Any supplementary charge shall be collected from the addressee and shall be reckoned on the basis of the number of words transmitted at each redirection.

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

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

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

527 § 9. This entry shall be worded as follows: "Collect..." If the redirections take place within the limits of the country of the office of destination, the supplementary charge to be collected from the addressee shall be reckoned, for each redirection, at the internal tariff of that country. If the redirections are beyond these limits, the supplementary charge shall be reckoned by taking each interna-

tional redirection as a separate telegram. The rate for each redirection shall be the rate applicable to a telegram of the same class between the country which redirects and that to which the telegram is redirected. If such class is not admitted the full rate shall be applicable.

528 § 10. (1) After handing in a telegram not bearing the indication = FS =, or upon receipt of an advice of non-delivery of such a telegram, the sender may request the insertion of the indication = FS = by the office of destination.

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

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

Article 58

Redirection of Telegrams by order of the Addressee

530 § 1. Any person, furnishing the necessary credentials, may request that telegrams addressed to him reaching a telegraph office be redirected by telegraph to a new address given by him. In that case the procedure shall be in accordance with the provisions of Article 57, but instead of the indication =FS=, the paid service indication =Réexpédié de... (name of the office or offices redirecting)= shall be written before the address.

531 § 2. Requests for redirection must be made in writing, by paid service advice or by post, through the medium of a telegraph office (**840** and **841**). They shall be made either by the addressee himself or in his name by one of the persons mentioned in **451**, as qualified to receive telegrams on behalf of the addressee. The person making such a request must accept responsibility for the payment of charges to the office of delivery.

532 § 3. (1) Each Administration or recognized private operating agency shall reserve to itself the right to redirect by telegraph, in accordance with the particulars given at the addressee's abode, telegrams for which no special instruction has been furnished.

533 (2) If the new address of a telegram not bearing the indication =FS= is given at the addressee's abode without an instruction to redirect by telegraph, Administrations and recognized private operating agencies must forward a copy of the telegram by post, unless they have been asked to keep the telegram until called for, or they redirect by telegraph on their own initiative.

534 (3) Postal redirection shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Article 60. Telegrams of which a copy is forwarded by post must be made the subject of an ordinary advice of non-delivery (Art. 51). The information "Redirected post to... (new destination)" shall in that case be added to the telegraphic advice of non-delivery.

535 § 4. (1) If the addressee refuses to pay the redirection charges for a telegram redirected by telegraph, or if, for some other reason, the telegram cannot be delivered, the last office of destination shall send the advice of non-delivery prescribed by **459**. This advice shall take the following form:

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

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

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

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

539 § 5. (1) When an office of destination has to redirect by telegraph a telegram with prepaid reply, it shall retain before the address the paid service indication =RPx= as received, and shall cancel the voucher, if it has prepared one.

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

541 (3) When an office of destination has to redirect by post a copy of a telegram with prepaid reply, it shall attach the voucher to the copy (**533**).

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

"CR Madrid London = 524 eleventh Regel Paris redirected London delivered twelfth 0840". The retention of the indication =PC= or =PCP= shall not involve payment of any of the charges prescribed in **498** and **499**.

543 § 6. In the cases contemplated in **530**, **531** and **548**, the person who causes a telegram to be sent on shall have the right to pay the charge for redirection, provided that the redirection is to one place only without instruction for contingent redirection to other places.

544 § 7. (1) When a telegram is to be redirected to a given address without instructions for contingent redirection to other places the person giving the order to send on the telegram may request redirection as a telegram of another category. Thus :

545 an ordinary telegram may be redirected as an urgent telegram ;

546 an urgent telegram may be redirected as an ordinary telegram ;

547 provided that the conditions of the Regulations are fulfilled, an urgent or ordinary telegram may be redirected as a letter telegram, and vice versa.

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

549 § 8. In the case described in **548**, and also when the right mentioned in **543**, is exercised, the instruction "Collect..." as prescribed in **527** shall be replaced by the information "Charge collected".

Article 59

Multiple Telegrams

550 § 1. (1) Any telegram may be addressed either to several addressees in the same locality, or in different localities served by the same telegraph office, or to the same addressee at different abodes in the same locality or in different localities served by the same telegraph office. For this purpose, the sender shall write before the address the paid service indication "x addresses" or =TMx=. The name of the office of destination shall appear once only, at the end of the address.

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

552 § 2. The use of the paid service indications shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of **71**.

553 § 3. (1) A multiple telegram shall be charged as a single telegram, all the addresses being reckoned in the number of words.

554 (2) In addition to the rate per word, a fee of one franc

(1 fr.) shall be charged in the case of multiple telegrams of all kinds for the preparation of each copy containing not more than fifty chargeable words.

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

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

557 § 4. (1) Each copy of a multiple telegram must bear only the address proper to it, preceded, if necessary, by one of the following paid service indications : =Urgent=, =SEM=, =Presse=, =ELT=, =ELTF=, =LT=, or =LTF= as the case may be. The paid service indication =TMx= must not appear on it, unless the sender has requested the contrary. Such request must be included in the number of charged words and must be expressed as follows : =CTA=. Each copy of the multiple telegram must then bear, in addition to the address proper to it, all the other addresses. These shall be reproduced after the signature, or in the absence of a signature, after the text; they shall be preceded by the indication "received with... addresses".

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

559 § 5. In each copy, the number of words appearing in the preamble of the telegram shall agree with the number of words appearing in that copy.

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

Article 60

Telegrams to be delivered by Express, by Post or by Air-Mail*I. General Provisions*

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

562 § 2. (1) Telegrams addressed to localities not served by international telecommunication channels may be delivered at their address from a telegraph office of the country in which the locality of destination is situated, either by post or, if these services exist, by express or by air-mail.

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

II. Telegrams to be delivered by Express

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

565 § 4. Administrations or recognized private operating agencies which have organized an express service for delivery of telegrams shall notify, through the General Secretariat, the amount of the delivery charge to be paid at the time of handing in the telegram. This sum must be a fixed and uniform charge for each country. Where, however, an Administration or a recognized private operating agency requests it, in the case of particular offices, special express charges may be noted against the names of the offices concerned in the International List of Telegraph Offices.

566 § 5. (1) A sender who wishes to pay the fixed charge notified for express delivery shall write before the address of the telegram the paid service indication "Express paid" or =XP=.

567 (2) If he wishes the express charge to be collected from the addressee, he shall enter on his telegram the paid service indication =*Exprès*=.

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

"425 fifteenth (number, date in words) *exprès* Durand (name of addressee) delivered, express charges not paid collect XP (the fixed express charge notified by the Administration or the recognized private operating agency concerned)".

569 § 7. When an unsuccessful attempt has been made to effect express delivery of a telegram bearing the paid service indication =*Exprès*= the office of destination shall add to the non-delivery advice prescribed by **459**, the note "Collect XP (the fixed express charge notified by the Administration or the recognized private operating agency concerned)".

III. Telegrams to be Delivered by Post or by Air-Mail

570 § 8. A sender who wishes his telegram, addressed to a locality beyond the international telecommunication channels, to be forwarded by post, must write, before the address, the paid service indication : =*Poste*= if the telegram is to be forwarded as an ordinary letter ; =*PR*= if the telegram is to be forwarded as a registered letter ; =*PAV*= if the telegram is to be forwarded by air-mail.

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

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

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

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

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

576 Registered air-mail: paid service indication =PR=PAV=: one franc (1 fr.).

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

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

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

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

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

582 a) when the addressee has specially requested this form of delivery (**533**);

583 b) when the sender has specially requested this form of delivery (§ 8) and when the addressee has not expressed the desire to receive his telegrams by express;

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

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

586 a) those bearing the paid service indication =Poste=

or =GP= or bearing no paid service indication relative to postal delivery, shall be posted as ordinary letters without charge to the sender or addressee; telegrams addressed poste restante may, however, be subject to a special surcharge for delivery (455);

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

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

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

Article 61

De Luxe Telegrams

590 § 1. (1) The service of de luxe telegrams shall be admitted optionally between the countries of the Union.

591 (2) The service shall be organized by special arrangements between the Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned, and any supplementary charge for the service shall not enter into the international accounts. These arrangements shall specify, in particular, the different occasions on which these telegrams may be used.

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

CHAPTER XVII

**Subscribers' Telegraph Service by Start-stop Apparatus
in the European System**

Article 62

**Subscribers' Telegraph Service by Start-stop
Apparatus in the European System**

593 § 1. Countries of the European system shall have the right to organize a subscribers' telegraph service enabling users to communicate directly and temporarily with one another by means of start-stop apparatus. This service shall be called the Telex Service.

594 § 2. The rates and conditions relating to this service shall be settled by direct agreement between the Administrations concerned, regard being had to the recommendations of the C.C.I.T.

CHAPTER XVIII

Phototelegrams in the European System

Article 63

Phototelegrams

595 § 1. A phototelegraphy installation operated by an Administration or by a recognized private operating agency shall be called a "public phototelegraphy station". A phototelegraphy installation operated by a private organization shall be called a "private phototelegraphy station".

596 § 2. (1) Subject to the consent of the Administrations and recognized private operating agencies concerned, anything capable of being transmitted as a phototelegram shall be admitted for phototelegraphic transmission.

597 (2) Senders should be recommended to avoid the use of the colours blue, lilac, green or yellow, or gilt print or pictures, etc. on yellow, red or grey paper, which lack the qualities necessary for good transmission.

598 § 3. (1) Phototelegrams must be rectangular in shape.

599 (2) The normal size shall be fixed at 13 cm.×18 cm. However, in relations where apparatus is used permitting the transmission at one time of greater areas, Administrations and recognized private operating agencies may admit larger sizes.

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

Article 64

Application of the Provisions of this Chapter

601 § 1. The provisions of this Chapter shall apply only to the phototelegraphy service organized in the European system between the Administrations and recognized private operating agencies which admit the service. They shall be valid whether the transmission is by wire or by wireless.

602 § 2. The rates and conditions regarding phototelegrams of the extra-European system shall be settled by direct agreement between the Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned.

Article 65

Application of the Provisions of other Chapters

603 The provisions which form the subject of other Chapters of the Regulations shall apply to the phototelegraphy service, subject to the modifications contemplated in this Chapter.

Article 66

Conditions of Admission in the Service between Public Stations

604 § 1. Every phototelegram must bear an address. A signature shall be optional. Both address and signature may be written on a telegram form, and in this case they shall be transmitted free of charge. If they are written on the phototelegram, they shall form part of the area of the phototelegram to be transmitted.

605 § 2. (1) Every phototelegram shall include a preamble. The relative instructions shall be the same as those of the preamble of an ordinary telegram. The number of words shall, however, be replaced by the chargeable number of square centimetres.

606 (2) The time of handing in shall be the time of receipt at the sending phototelegraphy station.

607 § 3. Government phototelegrams shall be admitted subject to the conditions set out in Article 83 of these Regulations.

608 § 4. Phototelegrams destined for countries not connected to the phototelegraphy system shall be admitted. The receiving phototelegraphy station shall reforward such phototelegrams by prepaid letter direct to the addressee, by the fastest postal route.

Article 67

Circuits

Rules for Transmission and Delivery in the Service between Public Stations

609 § 1. In relations where telephone circuits are used both for the phototelegraph service and the telephone service, the Administrations concerned shall assign one normal circuit and, so far as practicable, at least one reserve circuit. At terminal exchanges and repeater stations, the circuits shall be specially marked with a view to the protection of phototelegraph transmissions and in order to prevent interference with them. The staff at these exchanges shall be forbidden to come into circuit during a phototelegraph transmission.

610 § 2. Switching of telephone circuits to be used for the transmissions shall be performed at the respective repeater stations ; the same shall apply to circuits used for transit communications.

611 § 3. Administrations shall agree upon the hours of working of the transmission service between public stations.

612 § 4. In relations where telephone circuits are used, phototelegrams shall rank, in order of booking, among telephone calls of the same class (urgent or ordinary).

613 § 5. The phototelegraphy stations concerned and the telephone exchanges which take part in setting up transmission circuits must record the time at which each phototelegraph transmission begins and ends, as well as any other useful information.

614 § 6. As soon as the sending phototelegraphy station has notified the appropriate repeater station of the end of the phototelegraph transmission, the staff of the repeater stations shall release the circuit at once and inform the trunk operators, indicating the times when the transmission began and ended.

615 § 7. An unsuccessful transmission must be repeated as soon as practicable.

616 § 8. Phototelegrams received by a public station shall be delivered by it, unless reforwarded to the addressee. If the addressee has his abode in the locality of destination, delivery shall be made by special messenger. Otherwise, the phototelegram shall be forwarded by post in accordance with the instructions in the address.

Article 68

Tariff, Reimbursements and Accounting in the Service between Public Stations

617 § 1. (1) The rates in the service between public stations — with the exception of charges for special services — and the shares of charges accruing to the Administrations, shall be calculated in accordance with the table below¹⁾ :

	Area of Phototelegram transmitted	Total Phototelegraphy Charge in Francs	Share of Charge accruing to each Administration	
			Terminal	Transit
1st step	Up to 120 sq. cms.	1 —(25 + 4 <i>y</i>)	1 $\left(\frac{25}{-+4a} \right)$	1 — · 4 <i>b</i>
2nd step.....	Above 120 sq. cms. and up to 234 sq. cms.	1 —(25 + 6 <i>y</i>)	1 $\left(\frac{25}{-+6a} \right)$	1 — · 6 <i>b</i>

1) For phototelegrams whose area is greater than 234 square centimetres see Resolution N° 16, page 198.

618 In this table :

y represents the charge in francs for a unit of telephone conversation on the connexion used for the phototelegraph transmission;

a the share of the charge *y* accruing to each terminal Administration;

b) the share of the charge *y* accruing to each transit Administration.

619 (2) The lengths of the sides of phototelegrams shall be measured in centimetres, a fraction of a centimetre being reckoned as a whole centimetre.

620 (3) In the case of divided phototelegrams (**600**), the charge shall be calculated separately for each piece.

621 § 2. In case of the cancellation of a phototelegram at the request of the sender or his duly authorized representative, after transmission has begun or been completed, but before delivery to the addressee, no charge shall be refunded. In the case of a phototelegram cancelled before the transmission has begun, the charge paid shall be refunded, but the Administration concerned may retain an amount equal to one-third of the charge for the first step in the service in question.

622 § 3. (1) The charge collected shall be refunded to the sender when the phototelegram has not reached its destination.

623 (2) When the addressee lives in the locality of the receiving station, the charge paid shall also be refunded if more than eight hours have elapsed between the time of handing in at the sending station and the time of delivery.

624 (3) When the addressee does not live in the locality of the receiving station, the period of eight hours giving right to reimbursement shall be reckoned from the time of handing in at the sending station to the time of transfer to the postal service.

625 § 4. (1) Accounting for charges collected for traffic between public stations shall be performed in the same way as in the case of telegraph charges; it shall form a special section in the telegraph accounts.

626 (2) Accessory charges for the special services indicated in Article 71 shall be excluded from the accounts, with the exception of those relating to prepaid reply (=RPx=), express paid (=XP=), despatch to destination by express post (=Postxp=), multiple phototelegrams (=TMx=), despatch to the sender of a print from the received film (=KP=) and to extra copies for delivery to the addressee (=Kx=).

Article 69

Service between and with Private Stations

627 § 1. Private stations may be authorized by the Administrations concerned to exchange phototelegrams between themselves and with public stations.

628 § 2. Except by special arrangements, transmissions between public and private stations and between private stations shall be subject to the same rules as telephone calls.

629 § 3. The conditions to be fulfilled in respect of transmissions between public and private stations and between private stations shall be the same as those laid down for the service between public stations.

630 § 4. Phototelegrams transmitted by a public station to a private station must bear a preamble identical with that of phototelegrams exchanged between public stations.

631 § 5. The provisions of **610**, **613** and **614** regarding transmission rules in the service between public stations shall be applicable in the service between and with private stations.

632 § 6. The hours of working for transmissions between private stations and with such stations shall be settled by the Administrations concerned in accordance with the provisions in force for this purpose in the telephone service.

633 § 7. Requests for transmission between private stations and with such stations shall rank, in the order in which they are made, among bookings for telephone calls of the same class (urgent or ordinary).

634 § 8. A public station having phototelegrams on hand intended for a private station shall not act on a request for transmission made by the private station until it has satisfied itself of the identity of the latter.

635 § 9. Requests for channels for transmission of phototelegrams shall include the telephone number of the subscriber responsible for the charges.

636 § 10. (1) Terminal exchanges shall ascertain and communicate to each other the duration of the transmission as soon as it is completed. In case of disagreement, the opinion of the exchange serving the subscriber responsible for the charge shall be decisive.

637 (2) During the daily check of the duration of telephone calls exchanged, the duration of phototelegraph transmissions shall similarly be checked.

638 § 11. Phototelegrams transmitted by a private station to a public station shall be delivered in the same way as phototelegrams exchanged between public stations (**616**).

Article 70

Tariff, Reimbursements and Accounting in the Service between and with Private Stations

639 § 1. Charges shall be based on the same tariff as telephone calls and in accordance with the length of time the circuits are used and the charge period (period of light traffic or heavy traffic). In the service between public and private stations, however, the Administrations to which the public stations belong may make a special supplementary charge.

640 § 2. The provisions of the Telephone Regulations regarding the withdrawal of bookings and refusal of telephone calls shall be applicable to the withdrawal of requests for phototelegraph communications or refusal of such communications by the persons for whom they are intended. Administrations may also use the right conferred on them by **639** to collect a supplementary charge in certain specific cases; they may collect this charge in full when the

sender or the addressee withdraws a phototelegram before or during transmission, or when the addressee refuses to receive it.

641 § 3. (1) When a transmission between private stations is defective through interruption of the telephone circuit, or when it has failed to take place, the charge may be reimbursed in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Telephone Regulations.

642 (2) When, owing to the interruption of a circuit, transmission has not been completed, no charge shall be collected.

643 § 4. In the service between a public and a private station, charges shall generally not be refunded or waived unless the phototelegraph transmission has failed to take place or has been defective, owing to circuit interruption or to faults in the apparatus of the public station. Reimbursement of charges shall be left to the discretion of the Administration to which the public station belongs.

644 § 5. (1) Charges for the use of circuits and the supplementary charge contemplated in **639** shall be accounted for in the same way as telephone charges. They shall form a special section in the telephone accounts.

645 (2) The apportionment of charges for special services shall be effected in the same way as in the service between public phototelegraphy stations (**626**). The supplementary charge provided for in **639** shall accrue wholly to the Administration which makes it.

Article 71

Special Services admitted with Phototelegrams

646 § 1. (1) The following special services shall be admitted with phototelegrams exchanged between public stations: urgent (=Urgent=), prepaid reply x (=RPx=). The special urgent service shall, however, be optional.

647 (2) The "RP" voucher may be used either to send another phototelegram or to send any other telegram, in accordance with the provisions of Article 54 of these Regulations.

648 § 2. (1) The following special services shall be admitted with phototelegrams exchanged between public stations and with phototelegrams transmitted by private stations to public stations:

Telegraphic notification of delivery	==PC==
Postal notification of delivery.....	==PCP==
x addresses	==TMx==
Communicate all addresses	==CTA==
Express paid	==XP==
Despatch to destination by express post....	==Postxp==
Registered post.....	==PR==
Poste restante	==GP==
Poste restante registered	==GPR==
Telegraph restant.....	==TR==
Day delivery	==Jour==
Night delivery	==Nuit==
x copies in addition to the first, to be delivered to the addressee.....	==Kx==
Delivery to the addressee of the negative film instead of the positive print.....	==Film==
Despatch to the sender of a print from the received film	==KP==

649 (2) The special services ==TMx=, ==CTA=, ==XP=, ==Kx=, ==Film= and ==KP= shall, however, be optional.

650 § 3. (1) The special urgent service (==Urgent=) shall be admitted in the case of phototelegrams exchanged between private stations or between private and public stations.

651 (2) This service shall, however, be admitted only in relations where it exists for telephone traffic, and shall be subject to the conditions laid down in the Telephone Regulations.

652 § 4. The abbreviated indications in respect of special services shall be transmitted free of charge.

653 § 5. (1) The supplementary charge for the special service =Postxp= shall be two francs (2 fr.); for the special service =PR= one franc (1 fr.). When the sender asks to use both of these services, he shall pay both of the supplementary charges, that is, three francs (3 fr.).

654 (2) The supplementary charge for the special service =TMx= shall be three francs (3 fr.) for each copy after the first.

655 (3) The supplementary charge for the special service =Kx= shall be two francs (2 fr.) for each copy after the first.

656 (4) In the case of the special service =KP=, a supplementary charge of two francs (2 fr.) shall be payable for the copy and an additional supplementary charge of eighty centimes (0 fr. 80) for the despatch of the copy by registered letter.

657 § 6. (1) The supplementary charges for special services requested for phototelegrams transmitted by a private station to a public station shall be collected from the addressee and shall be retained by the Administration or recognized private operating agency of destination.

658 (2) The special supplementary charge for multiple phototelegrams transmitted by a private station to a public station, as provided for in **639**, shall be shared between the addressees in proportion to their number.

CHAPTER XIX

Semaphore Telegrams

Article 72

Semaphore Telegrams

659 § 1. (1) Telegrams exchanged by means of semaphore stations are called semaphore telegrams.

660 (2) In countries where the semaphore telegraph service is offered to the public, the exchange of semaphore telegrams shall be performed in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

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

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

- 663** a) the name of the addressee with further particulars, if necessary;
- 664** b) the name of the ship, supplemented, where there are several ships of the same name, by its nationality, and, if necessary, its distinctive signal in the International Code of Signals;
- 665** c) the name of the semaphore station, as it appears in the International List of Telegraph Offices.

666 § 4. Semaphore telegrams must be expressed either in the language of the country in which the semaphore station which has to signal them is situated, by means of groups of letters in the International Code of Signals, or lastly by combining the two.

667 § 5. In the case of Government semaphore telegrams transmitted from a ship at sea, the seal shall be replaced by the distinctive sign of the commander.

668 § 6. (1) In the case of semaphore telegrams originating with ships at sea, the indication of the office of origin in the preamble shall comprise the name of the ship followed by the name of the receiving station.

669 (2) The time of handing in shall be the time of receipt of the telegram by the semaphore station in communication with the ship.

670 § 7. The charge for telegrams to be exchanged with ships at sea through the medium of semaphore stations shall be fixed at twenty centimes (0 fr. 20) per word. This charge shall be added to the charge for the electrical section calculated according to the general rules. The total charge shall be collected from the sender for telegrams addressed to ships at sea, and from the addressee for telegrams from ships (205). In the latter case the preamble must bear the instruction "Collect".

671 § 8. Telegrams originating with a ship at sea drawn up wholly or partly in signals of the International Code of Signals shall be transmitted to destination as written when the sending ship so requests.

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

673 § 10. (1) The sender of a semaphore telegram destined for a ship at sea may specify the number of days during which the telegram should be kept for the ship by the semaphore station.

674 (2) In that case he shall write before the address the paid service indication =Jx= specifying the number of days inclusive of the day of handing in the telegram.

675 § 11. (1) If it has not been possible to transmit to the ship a telegram destined for a ship at sea within the period indicated by the sender, or, in the absence of such indication, up to the morning of the 28th day following the day of handing in, the semaphore station shall notify the office of origin, which shall communicate the advice to the sender.

676 (2) The latter shall have the right to request, by means of a paid service advice, telegraphic or postal, addressed to the semaphore station, that his telegram be kept for a further period not exceeding thirty days for transmission to the ship, and so on. Failing such a request, the telegram shall be filed after the close of the 2nd day following the issue of the service advice notifying that transmission has not been effected.

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

678 § 12. The following shall not be admitted as semaphore telegrams:

- 679** a) telegrams with prepaid replies, except telegrams destined for ships at sea;
- 680** b) money order telegrams and postal cheque telegrams;
- 681** c) collated telegrams;
- 682** d) telegrams with notification of delivery, telegraphic or postal, except those destined for ships at sea and then only in regard to their transit over the routes of the telegraph system;

- 683** e) telegrams to follow;
- 684** f) paid service advices, except as regards their transit over the routes of the telegraph system;
- 685** g) urgent telegrams, except as regards their transit over the routes of the telegraph system;
- 686** h) telegrams to be delivered by express or by post;
- 687** i) letter telegrams;
- 688** j) press telegrams.

CHAPTER XX

Radiotelegrams

Article 73

Radiotelegrams

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

CHAPTER XXI

Money Order Telegrams and Postal Cheque Telegrams

Article 74

Money Order Telegrams and Postal Cheque Telegrams

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

691 § 2. If the locality in which the post office of payment is situated has no telegraph office, the money order telegram must bear the indication of the post office of payment and that of the telegraph office which serves it.

692 § 3. Money order telegrams and postal cheque telegrams may

be admitted at the rate of charge for letter telegrams, subject to the application of the provisions of Article 82. They shall bear the paid service indication =ELT= or =LT=.

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

694 § 5. The transmission of money order telegrams and postal cheque telegrams between Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies admitting them shall be subject to the same rules as other kinds of telegrams, and subject to the provisions of **356, 357, 384 to 388, 396 and 424.**

CHAPTER XXII

Press Telegrams

Article 75

Conditions of Admission

695 § 1. Telegrams of which the text consists of information and news (except for texts mentioned in **714**), intended either for publication in newspapers and other periodical publications or for radio broadcasting, shall be admitted as press telegrams. Press telegrams must bear, at the beginning of the address, the paid service indication =Presse= written by the sender.

696 § 2. Press telegrams shall be accepted from authorized representatives of newspapers, periodical publications, Government or press news agencies or bureaus, or authorized radio broadcasting companies, organizations or stations. Administrations and recognized private operating agencies may require the sender of a press telegram to be registered as the accredited correspondent of the addressee and issue cards of identification without which the telegram need not be accorded press rates.

697 § 3. Press telegrams may be addressed only to the entities mentioned in **696**, and solely in such names, and not in the name of a person connected in any capacity whatever with any of such entities. They must contain only matter intended for publication or radio broadcasting and instructions relative to the publication or radio broadcasting of such matter. Any such instruction must be written between brackets (parentheses) either at the beginning or the end of the text. The total number of words contained in the instructions relating to a single telegram may not be more than 10 per cent. of the number of chargeable words in the text or exceed twenty words in all. The brackets (parentheses) shall be charged for, but they shall not be included in the number of words contained in the instructions relative to the publication or broadcasting of the telegram.

698 § 4. The use of registered addresses shall be authorized.

699 § 5. (1) In press telegrams, only the following special services may be admitted: urgent, x addresses (if these services are admitted by the countries of origin and destination). The corresponding paid service indications (=Urgent=, =TMx=, =CTA=) shall be charged for at the reduced rate.

700 (2) In multiple press telegrams all the addresses must fulfil the conditions of **697**.

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

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

703 § 8. The minimum number of chargeable words for press telegrams shall be fixed at ten.

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

705 § 10. (1) Administrations and recognized private operating agencies which do not admit press telegrams (either ordinary or urgent) must accept them in transit.

706 (2) The transit rate which these Administrations and recognized private operating agencies receive shall be that which results from the application of the provisions of **701** or of **702**, according to whether ordinary or urgent press telegrams are concerned.

Article 76

Drawing up of Press Telegrams

707 § 1. (1) Press telegrams must be expressed in plain language (**35** to **45** and **122**), in one of the languages admitted for international telegraph correspondence in plain language, chosen from among the following languages :

708 *a*) the French language;

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

710 *c*) the national language or languages of the country of origin or the country of destination, designated by the Administrations concerned;

711 *d*) one or more additional languages which may be designated by the Administration of origin or the Administration of destination as being used in the territory of the country to which they belong.

712 (2) The sender of a press telegram drawn up in accordance with **709** may be required to furnish proof that there is a newspaper, periodical publication or news agency bulletin in the country of destination of the telegram, published in the language chosen or that the radio broadcast is carried out in this language.

713 § 2. The languages mentioned in **707** to **711** may be used

for quotations together with the language in which the telegram is expressed.

714 § 3. Subject to the exception provided for in **697**, press telegrams must not contain any passage, advertisement or communication having the character of private correspondence nor any advertisement or communication for the insertion or radio broadcasting of which a charge is made. Further, they must not contain any advertisement which is inserted or broadcast free of charge.

715 § 4. (1) Stock exchange and market quotations, results of sporting events and meteorological observations and forecasts, with or without explanatory text, shall be admitted in press telegrams.

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

Article 77

Application of the Normal Tariff to Press Telegrams

717 § 1. When telegrams presented as press telegrams do not fulfil the conditions set out in Articles 75 and 76, the indication =Presse= shall be deleted and the telegrams shall be charged at the rate for the category (ordinary or urgent) to which they belong.

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

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

720 b) to telegrams not published which the newspaper or periodical publication to which they are addressed has, before publishing them, sold, distributed or communicated to other newspapers, with a view to insertion in their columns; or further to telegrams not broadcast which the station of destination has sold, distributed or communicated before broadcasting them, to other stations with a view to their being broadcast by their own means; press telegrams may, however, be sold, distributed or communicated for simultaneous publication or broadcasting as the case may be;

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

722 § 3. In the cases contemplated in **718** to **721** the balance of charge shall be collected from the addressee and retained by the Administration and recognized private operating agency of destination. The same shall apply when a telegram not fulfilling the conditions set out in **695**, **697**, **707** to **711** and **714** reach the office of destination with the indication =Presse=.

Article 78

Transmission and Delivery of Press Telegrams

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

Article 79

Miscellaneous Provisions

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

725 § 2. The provisions concerning press telegrams shall not be obligatory for Administrations and recognized private operating agencies which declare their inability to apply them; except in regard to the acceptance of press telegrams in transit. The conditions of transmission may be modified by mutual agreement between the Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned.

CHAPTER XXIII

Meteorological Telegrams

Article 80

Meteorological Telegrams

726 § 1. (1) The term "meteorological telegram" denotes a telegram sent by an official meteorological service or by a station in official relation with such a service, and addressed to such a service or to such a station, which consists solely of meteorological observations or meteorological forecasts. A telegram of this kind must always be regarded as drawn up in plain language.

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

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

729 § 3. On request by the receiving officer, the sender must affirm that the text of his telegram fulfils the conditions set out in **726**.

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

CHAPTER XXIV

Radiocommunications to several Destinations

Article 81

Radiocommunications to several Destinations

731 § 1. (1) Administrations reserve to themselves the right to organize or authorize services for the transmission of radiocommunications to several destinations.

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

733 (3) These radiocommunications must consist only of information and news relating to politics, commerce, etc., and must not contain any passage, advertisement or communication of a private character. Subject to these conditions, the provisions of Chapter XXII shall not be applicable.

734 § 2. (1) The sender shall communicate to the Administration of the country of emission the addresses of the intended recipients. This Administration shall communicate to the other Administrations the addresses of the persons residing in their territory for whom the radiocommunications are intended. It shall notify, in addition, in respect of each addressee, the date fixed for the first reception, the name of the emitting station and the address of the sender. The Administrations shall notify one another of any changes which occur in the number and the addresses of the senders and recipients.

735 (2) In countries in which services are operated by recognized private operating agencies, Administrations may authorize such agencies to communicate the notifications required by **734**.

736 (3) The Administration of the country of reception shall decide whether or not to authorize the addressees designated by the sender to receive the radiocommunications, and shall make the necessary notification to the Administration of the country of emission.

737 (4) Each Administration shall take, so far as practicable, suitable measures to ensure that only the stations authorized for

this special service of communication make use of the radiocommunications in question and then only of those intended for them. The provisions of Article 32 of the Convention relating to the secrecy of telecommunication shall apply to these radiocommunications.

738 § 3. (1) These radiocommunications shall be transmitted at fixed times and shall bear, as the address, an arbitrary word placed immediately before the text.

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

740 § 4. (1) The charge to be collected from the sender shall be fixed by the Administration of the country of emission.

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

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

CHAPTER XXV

Letter telegrams

Article 82

Letter telegrams

743 § 1. (1) As an optional service, the letter telegram category shall be admitted at a charge per word of 50 per cent. of that applicable to ordinary telegrams. The minimum number of chargeable words for letter telegrams shall be **twenty-two**.

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

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

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

==LT== in other relations.

746 § 3. (1) Letter telegrams sent by one of the authorities mentioned in **766** to **772**, or replies to telegrams sent by those authorities, may bear the paid service indication ==ELTF== in the European system, and the paid service indication ==LTF== in the extra-European system.

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

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

749 § 4. As regards acceptance, transmission and delivery, letter telegrams shall be subject to the limitations set out in § 5 and the following paragraphs of this Article.

750 § 5. Radiotelegrams and semaphore telegrams shall not be admitted as letter telegrams.

751 § 6. Registered addresses may be used in the address of letter telegrams, subject to the conditions laid down in **91**.

752 § 7. (1) The text of letter telegrams must be expressed wholly in plain language (**35** to **45**, **119** and **122** to **124**).

753 (2) However, in a money order telegram or a postal cheque telegram transmitted as a letter telegram the amount of the

money order or postal cheque may be replaced officially by code words.

754 § 8. (1) If asked to do so by the office of origin, the sender must sign on the telegram form a declaration categorically stating that the text is expressed wholly in plain language and bears no meaning other than that which appears on the face of it. The declaration must indicate the language or languages in which the telegram is expressed.

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

756 § 9. (1) The only special services admitted in letter telegrams shall be the following : prepaid reply, faire suivre, redirection to any other address, x addresses, communicate all addresses, post, registered post, poste restante, telegraph restant and de luxe telegrams. The corresponding paid service indications: (=RPx=, =FS=, =Réexpédié de x=, =TMx=, =CTA=, =Poste=, =PR=, =GP=, =TR=, =LX= and =LXDEUIL=) shall be charged at the reduced rate.

757 (2) Telegraphic redirection shall be carried out after the deletion or alteration, if necessary, of the indication =ELT= or =ELTF=, or =LT= or =LTF=, according to the rates in force and the classes of service admitted in relations between the country of redirection and the country of destination. The provisions of **544** to **548** shall be applicable.

758 § 10. (1) Letter telegrams of the European system (=ELT= or =ELTF=) may not be delivered until after a period of not less than five hours, reckoned from the time of handing in.

759 (2)¹⁾ The delivery of letter telegrams of the extra-Euro-

¹⁾ The rules applicable to the delivery of letter telegrams in the extra-European system have been established, taking into account the following principles:

a) the service of letter telegrams shall not be inferior in quality to that which existed at the time of the entry into force of these Regulations.

b) the service of letter telegrams previously classified as DLT letter telegrams shall be improved in comparison with that which existed at the time of entry into force of these Regulations.

c) two deliveries per day of letter telegrams are envisaged to improve, if necessary, the quality of service of letter telegrams.

pean system (=LT= or =LTF=) shall take place after 0800 o'clock local time on the morning after the date of deposit.

760 (3) If, in certain relations, the application of this rule results in making the service of letter telegrams substantially the same as that of ordinary telegrams, the Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies of the countries of destination concerned may take the necessary measures in order that letter telegrams shall not be delivered until after 1400 o'clock local time the day after the date of deposit or the second day after 0800 o'clock.

761 (4) If, in certain relations, the application of the provisions of **759** slows up the delivery of letter telegrams by more than twenty-four hours, the Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies of the countries of destination concerned may deliver such letter telegrams after 1400 o'clock local time on the date of deposit.

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

763 § 12. The provisions of **155**, **294** and those of Article 86 shall be applicable to letter telegrams.

764 § 13. Accounting for letter telegrams shall be subject to the regulation provisions, taking into account the minimum charge fixed in **743**.

CHAPTER XXVI

Government telegrams

Article 83

Provisions peculiar to Government Telegrams

765 § 1. According to the definition contained in Annex 2 to the Convention, Government telegrams are those originating with one of the authorities specified below:

766 a) the Head of a State;

- 767** b) the Head of a Government and Members of a Government ;
- 768** c) the Head of a colony, protectorate, overseas territory or territory under suzerainty, authority, trusteeship or mandate of a Member or Associate Member or of the United Nations ;
- 769** d) Commanders-in-Chief of military forces, land, sea or air ;
- 770** e) diplomatic or consular agents ;
- 771** f) the Secretary General of the United Nations and the Heads of the subsidiary organs of the United Nations ;
- 772** g) the International Court of Justice at the Hague.

773 Replies to Government telegrams as defined herein shall also be regarded as Government telegrams.

774 § 2. Government telegrams must bear the seal or stamp of the Authority which sends them. This procedure shall not be required when the genuineness of the telegram cannot give rise to doubt.

775 § 3. The right to send a reply as a Government telegram shall be established by the production of the original Government telegram.

776 § 4. The telegrams of consular agents carrying on private business shall only be regarded as Government telegrams when they are addressed to an official person, and relate to official matters. Telegrams which do not fulfil these latter conditions shall, however, be accepted by telegraph offices and transmitted as Government telegrams ; but these offices shall at once report the matter to the Administration to which they are subject.

777 § 5. In order to obtain priority in transmission, the sender of a Government telegram shall write on the original telegram the instruction "With priority" and telegrams so marked shall be handled, as regards order of transmission, immediately after telegrams relating to the safety of life at sea or in the air, and service advices concerning serious interruptions of communication channels. If a Government telegram is not marked "With priority", it shall have the same order of transmission as an ordinary telegram (Art. 35).

778 § 6. (1) As an exceptional measure, subject to the provisions of Article 45 of the Convention, Administrations shall take the necessary steps in order to give a special priority in respect to all telegrams, including those mentioned in Article 36 of the Convention relative to the application of the provisions of Chapters VI, VII and VIII of the United Nations Charter, exchanged in an emergency, between the President of the Security Council, the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Chairman of the Military Staff Committee, the Chairman of a regional sub-committee of the Military Staff Committee, a representative to the Security Council or to the General Assembly, a Member of the Military Staff Committee, the Chairman or the Principal Secretary of a committee set up by the Security Council or the General Assembly, a person performing a mission on behalf of the United Nations, a minister member of a Government, or the Administrative Head of a trust territory designated as a strategic area. Such telegrams shall be accepted only if they bear the personal authorization of one of the officials mentioned above.

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

780 § 7. Except in cases of special arrangements or regional agreements concluded by virtue of Articles 40 and 41 of the Convention, Government telegrams shall be charged as ordinary private telegrams, no matter whether priority has been requested or not.

781 § 8. Government telegrams which do not fulfil the conditions stated in Articles 10 and 11 shall not be refused, but they shall be reported by the office which observes the irregularities to the Administration to which it is subject.

782 § 9. (1) Government telegrams for which the sender has requested priority of transmission, shall bear at the beginning of the preamble the abbreviation "S"; if priority of transmission has not been requested, the abbreviation "F" shall take the place of the abbreviation "S". In either case, the telegram shall bear, at the end of the preamble, the service instruction "Etat". These instructions shall be inserted as a matter of routine by the office of origin.

783 § 10. Government telegrams shall be repeated wholly or partially in accordance with the provisions of Article 43.

784 § 11. The provisions regarding the production, at the office of origin, of the code from which the text or part of the text has been compiled (34) shall not be applicable to Government telegrams.

785 § 12. The authorities mentioned in **766** to **772** may send letter telegrams with one of the paid service indications =ELTF= or =LTF= (**746**).

CHAPTER XXVII

Telegraph Service Correspondence

Article 84

Telegraph Service Correspondence

786 Telegraph service correspondence includes :

787 a) service telegrams;

788 b) service advices;

789 c) paid service advices.

Article 85

Service Telegrams and Service Advices

I. *General Provisions*

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

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

792 § 3. They shall be transmitted free in all relations except in the cases specified in **794** and in Article **86**¹⁾.

793 § 4. Their nature shall be indicated by one of the **service** instructions prescribed in **363**.

794 § 5. The provisions of this Article shall not be considered as authorizing the free transmission, by mobile radiotelegraph stations, of service telegrams relating exclusively to the telegraph service, nor the free transmission over the telegraph system of service telegrams relating exclusively to the service of mobile stations, nor the free transmission by any telecommunication route of service telegrams on the business of a competing route.

795 § 6. (1) In relations between European Administrations the free use of the telephone service conducted by these Administrations shall be permitted in case of absolute necessity for the transmission of service telegrams and service advices, and also for the exchange of calls regarding the working of the international telegraph service, which shall then be regarded as service calls.

796 (2) Reciprocally, in the same relations and subject to the same conditions of absolute necessity, the telephone service may use free of charge the telegraph service conducted by European Administrations for the despatch of telegrams concerning the working of the international telephone service, which shall then be regarded as service telegrams.

II. *Service Telegrams*

797 § 7. (1) Service telegrams shall be those which are exchanged between:

- a) Administrations;
- b) recognized private operating agencies;
- c) Administrations and recognized private operating agencies;

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

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

and relating to international telecommunication or to subjects of public interest mutually agreed upon by the Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned.

798 (2) The Chairman of the Administrative Council, the Directors of the International Consultative Committees, the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R. and the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. are authorized to send free of charge telegrams relating to their own service. Such telegrams shall be considered as service telegrams.

799 (3) Service telegrams must contain in the preamble the name of the office of origin, the number, the number of words and the date of despatch. Their address shall take the following form: " ... (sender) à... (addressee and destination); *example*: Gentel à Burinterna Genève". They shall not bear a signature.

800 § 8. Administrations and recognized private operating agencies must use a registered address for service telegrams (**91**).

801 § 9. The text of service telegrams may be expressed in secret language in all relations. Service telegrams expressed wholly or partly in secret language shall, as a matter of course, be repeated in full either by the receiving office or by the transmitting office, according to the system of transmission used (**384** to **388**).

III. *Service Advices*

802 § 10. (1) Service advices shall relate to details of service or to the working of lines and telegraph offices and to transmissions. They shall be exchanged between telegraph offices and shall bear neither address nor signature.

803 (2) They shall preferably be worded by using the code expressions appearing in Appendix No. 1 to these Regulations.

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

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

805 (4) Important offices may add to the name of the place of origin the name, in abbreviated form, of the branch issuing the advice, *for example*: "A Paris Berlin Nf (Nachforschungsstelle — Tracing Branch) 15 1045 (date and time of despatch)." This addition must appear in the reply, thus: "A Berlin Nf Paris 15 1345."

806 § 11. (1) Service advices relative to a telegram already transmitted shall repeat all the particulars necessary to facilitate the tracing of the telegram, especially the office number or the serial number, or both, if both appear in the preamble of the original telegram, the date in words (the name of the month shall be given only in cases of doubt), the route given in the original telegram, the name of the addressee, and, if necessary, the full address. When the original telegram bears a serial number only, the office concerned must take care to substitute the office number for it when the advice reaches the country of destination.

807 (2) When there are several direct routes between two telegraph offices, it should be stated, so far as possible, when and by which route the original telegram was forwarded and the service advices should be forwarded, so far as possible, by the same route.

808 (3) If interruptions have intervened on the route followed by the original telegram, the retransmitting office shall mark the service advice "dévié". In addition, the service advice must include particulars of transmission of the original telegram. In this case the answering service advice must be forwarded by the same route as the original service advice.

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

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

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

Article 86

Paid Service Advices

812 § 1. (1) During the minimum period of preservation of records as fixed by Article 95, the sender and the addressee of any telegram which has been transmitted or is in course of transmission, or a person duly authorized by either of them, may have information obtained or instructions given by telegraph about the telegram, after first, if necessary, establishing their status and identity.

813 (2) They may also, with a view to correcting a telegram which they have sent or received, have it repeated, wholly or partially, by the office of destination or origin or by an intermediate office.

814 (3) With the exception of the cases provided for in **818** to **820**, they must deposit the following sums:

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

816 2. If necessary (**822**), the cost (at the ordinary rate) of a reply telegram.

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

818 § 2. (1) When the addressee asks for a repetition, he shall be required to pay only the established charge for each word to be repeated; this charge shall always be at the ordinary rate, based on the rules regarding the counting of words (Art. 19), regardless of the nature of the telegram (urgent, etc.).

819 (2) This charge shall cover the whole cost of the request and the reply. The minimum charge shall be one franc fifty centimes (1 fr. 50).

820 (3) When the addressee asks for a repetition with a view to a correction, Administrations and recognized private operating agencies shall be free not to collect a charge.

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

822 § 4. (1) Paid service advices shall be denoted by the service instruction ST; they shall be sent, so far as possible, by the same route as the telegram to which they relate. Those sent at the request of the addressee, to obtain the repetition of a message believed to be incorrect, shall always involve a reply by telegram, without the need for using the paid service indication =RPx=. In other cases, where a reply by telegraph is desired, that indication must be used, and a charge for a reply of six words must be collected.

823 (2) If the sender asks that the reply be sent by post, the service advice must bear the paid service indication =Lettre= instead of =RPx=. A charge of not more than thirty-five centimes (0 fr. 35) shall be made for such reply. If the sender desires the reply to be sent as a registered letter, he shall pay a charge of not more than seventy-five centimes (0 fr. 75) for such reply. In this case the paid service indication =Lettre RCM= shall be entered in the service advice.

824 § 5. (1) The following examples show the form in which service advices should be prepared in the cases mentioned below:

825 a) correction or completion of the address:

”ST Paris Bruxelles 365 (number of paid service advice)
5 (number of words) 17 (date) = 315 twelfth François (number, date in words, name of addressee of original telegram)
deliver (or read)... (state the correction)”;

826 b) correction or completion of text:

”ST Paris Vienne 26 (number of paid service advice) 8
(number of words) 17 (date) = 235 thirteenth Kriechbaum

(number, date in words, name of addressee of telegram to be corrected) replace three (cardinal number in words corresponding to the place occupied in the text by the word to be replaced) 20 (word of the text to be replaced) by 2000”;

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

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

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

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

829 e) cancellation of a telegram where the sender has requested telegraphic confirmation:

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

830 f) request for information to be given by telegraph:

”ST Londres Berlin Nf 40 (number of paid service advice) 13 (number of words) 17 (date) =RPx= 750 twentysixth Robinson 27 Kingsroad (number, date of handing in, in

¹⁾ Since the use of the code expressions appearing in Appendix No. 1 to these Regulations is merely recommended, these abbreviations are given only as examples.

words, name and address of addressee of the telegram in question) confirm delivery sender without reply inform addressee”;

831 g) request for information to be given by letter:

”ST Londres Lisbonne 50 (number of paid service advice) 7 (number of words) 17 (date) =Lettre= 645 thirteenth Emile Eaststreet 52 (number, date of handing in, in words, name and address of addressee of the telegram in question) JOKID ¹⁾ (confirm delivery)”.

832 (2) The reply to a paid service advice shall be denoted by the service instruction RST. The text of the reply shall comprise: the number of the original paid service advice, the date of the original paid service advice (in words), the name of the addressee of the original telegram, followed by the information to be given to him. For instance, the replies to the paid service advices quoted in the examples **827** to **829** would take the following forms:

”RST Londres Calcutta 40 (number of reply paid service advice) 6 (number of words) 17 (date) via Empiradio = 86 (number of original paid service advice) seventeenth (date of original paid service advice in words) Brown (name of addressee) fmobk, hobba, muklo (the three words of the original telegram of which repetition was requested)”.

”RST Helsinki Paris 450 (number of reply paid service advice) 5 (number of words) 17 (date) = 68 (number of original paid service advice) seventeenth (date of original paid service advice in words) Kansallispankki (name of addressee) 4500 (word repeated) PITUG ¹⁾ (sender’s confirmation)”.

”RST Berlin Paris 53 (number of reply paid service advice) 4 (number of words) 17 (date) = 126 (number of original paid service advice) seventeenth (date in words) Grunewald (name of addressee) cancelled”.

¹⁾ Since the use of the code expressions shown in Appendix No. 1 to these Regulations is merely recommended, these abbreviations are given only as examples.

"RST Berlin Paris 53 (number of reply paid service advice) 8 or 7 (number of words) 17 (date) = 126 (number of original paid service advice) seventeenth (date in words) Grunewald (name of addressee) already delivered addressee not informed or already delivered addressee informed".

833 § 6. The words to be repeated or corrected shall be quoted as received; they shall be described by cardinal numbers in words indicating their place in the text of the telegram, irrespective of the rules of charging.

834 § 7. When the words of which repetition is requested are indistinctly written, the office of origin, before giving a repetition, shall consult the sender. If he cannot be found, the office of origin shall add to the repetition a note as follows: "writing doubtful".

835 § 8. (1) When the repetition relates to a telegram received at the office of origin by telephone or private telegraph wire, the office, before giving a repetition, shall ask the sender to repeat the words in question. If the sender cannot be consulted at once, a provisional repetition shall be given from the copy of the telegram at the office of origin. The repetition shall bear at the end of the text the special information "CTFSN" (correction will follow if necessary).

836 (2) The same procedure shall be followed when the addressee of the telegram has asked for the sender to be consulted (**838**).

837 (3) When the sender is consulted, if one or more of the words thus repeated are not the same as they were in the telegram, the office shall give the desired repetition as corrected by the sender, but it may add to the text of the service advice the instruction "CTP" (retain charge paid), followed by the number in letters of words corrected by the sender, for which the charge is not to be refunded. *Examples:* "CTP one", "CTP two", etc.

838 § 9. (1) Even in cases other than those contemplated in **834** and **835**, the office of origin may, upon the special demand of the addressee, consult the sender regarding the words of which repetition has been requested by the addressee. In such case, the text of the original paid service advice must bear the special ins-

truction POSAG ¹⁾ (consult sender) or PYHOP ¹⁾ (if identical with original copy consult sender). The applicant must pay, for such an advice, a fee of two francs (2 fr.) which shall be retained by the Administration or recognized private operating agency which forwards the advice.

839 (2) The provisions of **837** shall be applicable when the words repeated are not the same as they were in the telegram.

840 § 10 (1) The various communications relative to telegrams already transmitted, of which mention has been made in this Article, may be made by post, through the medium of the telegraph office of origin or delivery.

841 (2) Such communications shall always be impressed with the stamp of the office formulating them. They shall be forwarded at the expense of the applicant, by ordinary letter or under registered cover, as requested by him. The applicant must also pay the cost of a reply by post when he requests one; in that case the Administration or recognized private operating agency of destination shall frank the reply.

842 § 11. The charges for service advices which are the subject of this Article shall be refunded in accordance with the conditions prescribed in Article 87.

843 § 12. The provisions of **814** to **816**, **819**, **823**, **838** and **839** relating to rates for paid service advices shall not be compulsory for Administrations and recognized private operating agencies which declare that they do not wish to apply them.

CHAPTER XXVIII

Partial and Total Reimbursements

Article 87

Cases of Reimbursements of Charges

844 § 1. Upon request for reimbursement or complaint regarding

¹⁾ Since the use of the code expressions appearing in Appendix No. 1 to these Regulations is merely recommended, the abbreviations are given only as examples.

the performance of the service, reimbursement shall be made to the person who made the payment, subject to the following conditions:

Telegrams which have failed to reach their destination or which have arrived late

845 a) For any telegram which, owing to the action of the telegraph service, has not reached its destination.

The total charge for the telegram shall be refunded.

846 b) (1) For any telegram which, through the fault of the telegraph service, has not been delivered to the addressee until after a period of:

847 1. 6 hours in the case of a telegram exchanged between two countries of Europe either adjacent or connected by a direct channel of communication;

848 2. 12 hours in the case of a telegram exchanged between two other countries of Europe, including Algeria and the territories included in the European system, between two countries outside Europe either adjacent or connected by a direct channel of communication, or lastly between a country of Europe and a country outside Europe connected by a direct channel of communication so far as full rate telegrams and press telegrams are concerned;

849 3. 24 hours in all other cases. For letter telegrams, the period shall be reckoned from the time when the letter telegram should normally have been delivered, according to the provisions of **758** and **759**.

850 (2) The time during which offices are closed, when that is the cause of delay, the time of night, if the telegrams do not bear the paid service indication =Nuit=, or if they bear the paid service indication =Jour=, the time occupied in express conveyance, the time taken for the maritime or air transmission of radiotelegrams and the maritime transmission of semaphore telegrams and also the period of retention of such telegrams at a land station, or on board a mobile station, or at a semaphore station, shall not be reckoned in the periods indicated above.

851 (3) The periods of 12 and 24 hours mentioned above shall be reduced by half for Government telegrams with priority (782), for urgent telegrams and for paid service advices.

The reimbursement shall be the total charge for the telegram that has not arrived or has arrived late. The charge shall not be refunded when the delay of a telegram is the result of indistinct writing by the sender.

852 c) Delay of a telegraphic notification of delivery exceeding 6 hours from the time of delivery of the telegram to the addressee, excluding the time when offices are closed or, according to circumstances, when telegraph or radiotelegraph circuits are not in operation.

The total charge for the telegraphic notification of delivery shall be refunded.

Telegrams which have been stopped, cancelled or diverted by post or other means

853 d) For any telegram which has been stopped in the course of transmission as a result of the interruption of a route.

The total charge for the telegram shall be refunded subject to the office of origin having been so advised of the stoppage of the telegram concerned.

854 e) For any telegram stopped through the application of the provisions of Articles 29 and 30 of the Convention.

The total charge for the telegram shall be refunded.

855 f) For a telegram cancelled by request.

The appropriate proportion of the charge shall be refunded (434 to 437).

856 g) For a telegram forwarded to its destination by post or other means owing to the interruption of a telegraph route.

The charge appropriate to the section not effected by electrical means, less the amount expended for the substitute means, shall be refunded.

Alterations or Omissions

857 h) Change or alteration of the name of the office of origin or

of the date of handing in, in course of transmission, with the result that the telegram has not fulfilled its purpose.

The total charge for the telegram shall be refunded.

858 i) Omissions in transmission.

The charge for a word or words omitted shall be refunded, when it is equal to or greater than two francs (2 fr.), unless the charge for a part of the text is refunded by application of 860, or the error has been remedied by means of a service advice (paid or unpaid).

859 j) Errors in transmission or omission of words regarding which the Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin is satisfied that the meaning of a plain language telegram has been altered, or rendered unintelligible.

The total charge for the telegram shall be refunded.

860 k) Errors in transmission or omission of words regarding which the Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin is satisfied that a part of the text of a collated telegram in secret language or of a telegram in plain language has been unable to fulfil its purpose.

The charge for this part of the text shall be refunded when it is equal to or greater than two francs (2 fr.), unless the error or omission has been rectified by service advice (paid or unpaid).

861 l) Error of service necessitating the despatch of a paid service advice whether telegraphic or postal.

The total charge for the paid service advice shall be refunded.

862 m) Repetition by paid service advice.

The amount paid for the repetition of words incorrectly reproduced in the original telegram shall be refunded; the charge for words correctly transmitted originally shall not be refunded. When a minimum charge of 1 fr. 50 is collected (819) or a different system of charges for service advices is in operation (820); the refund shall be reckoned on the basis of the charge collected in proportion to the number of words incorrectly

transmitted; the charge for words correctly transmitted must, however, be refunded, irrespective of the language in which the telegram is expressed, if the Administration or recognized private operating agency concerned is satisfied that the mistakes made prevented the words which had not been altered from being understood.

Prepaid Replies

863 n) Prepaid reply having manifestly failed to fulfil its purpose owing to an error on the part of the service, either in the request telegram or in the reply telegram.

The total charge for the request telegram, including the amount for the prepaid reply, shall be refunded.

864 o) Prepaid reply voucher which has not been used or has been refused by the addressee provided it is in the hands of the service by which it was issued or is surrendered to an office of the Administration or recognized private operating agency of the country of origin or of the country of destination before the expiration of a period of four months from the date of issue.

The amount paid for the reply shall be refunded.

865 p) Prepaid reply voucher for an amount greater than the charge for the telegram franked by means of the voucher.

The difference between the two amounts shall be refunded on condition that it is equal to at least two francs (2 fr.) and that application is made within four months of the date of issue of the voucher (487).

Special Services

866 q) Special service not performed.

The charge for the service not performed and also the charge for the relative paid service indication shall be refunded.

867 § 2. In the cases provided for by **845** to **851**, **853**, **856** to **860**. the refund shall apply only to the actual telegrams which have failed to be delivered or which have been cancelled, delayed or altered, including unused accessory charges, but not to messages which may have been caused or rendered useless by the non-delivery, delay or alteration.

868 § 3. The charge for words cancelled by paid service advice shall not, in any case, be refunded.

869 § 4. (1) When a land station advises the office of origin that a radiotelegram cannot be transmitted to the mobile station of destination, the Administration or recognized private operating agency of the country of origin shall immediately take steps to refund to the sender the land and mobile station charges relative to the radiotelegram.

870 (2) When the land station has forwarded the radiotelegram to the mobile station by means other than radio (according to the provisions of the Radio Regulations), the land charge shall be retained by the Administration or recognized private operating agency to which the land station is subject; and the mobile station charge only shall be refunded to the sender, through the medium of the Administration or recognized private operating agency to which the office of origin is subject.

871 (3) When the acknowledgment of receipt of a radiotelegram has not reached the station which transmitted it, the charge shall only be refunded when it has been shown that the radiotelegram gives rise to reimbursement.

872 § 5. In the case of partial reimbursement for a multiple telegram, the quotient obtained by dividing the total charge collected by the number of addresses shall determine the charge proper to each copy.

873 § 6. When errors due to the telegraph service have been corrected by paid service advices within the periods resulting from the application of **846** to **851** counting from the time of handing in the original telegram, the refund shall only cover the charges for the service advices. No refund shall be due for the telegrams to which these advices refer.

874 § 7. No refund shall be granted for rectifying telegrams which, instead of being exchanged from office to office in the form of paid service advices (Art. 86), have been exchanged directly between the sender and the addressee.

875 § 8. In the case provided for in **838**, the fee of 2 francs shall not be refunded.

Article 88

Procedure for Refunds

876 § 1. Every claim for refund of charges must be made, under penalty of rejection, before the expiration of a period of six months from the date of handing in the telegram, except in the cases contemplated in **864** and **865**.

877 § 2. (1) In general, every claim should be presented to the Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin, and, whenever possible, should be accompanied by written evidence.

878 (2) The claim may, however, be made by the addressee to the Administration or recognized private operating agency of destination, which shall decide whether it should itself take action on it or require it to be forwarded to the Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin.

879 § 3. When a claim for refund is made, a uniform enquiry fee of not more than two francs (2 fr.) may be collected from the applicant.

880 § 4. When a complaint is recognized as well founded by the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned, taking into account the provisions of **885** and **395** the prescribed refund shall be made by the Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin, and the enquiry fee, if one has been collected, shall be returned to the applicant.

881 § 5. The right to refund shall be forfeited after a period of six months from the date of the letter by which the sender was informed that refund had been allowed to him.

882 § 6. A sender who does not reside in the country in which he tendered his telegram may make his claim to the Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin through another Administration or recognized private operating agency. In this case the Administration or recognized private operating agency which received the claim shall, if necessary, be deputed to effect the refund.

883 § 7. Claims passed among Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies shall, if necessary, be transmitted with a complete file, that is, they shall contain (in original, in extract or in copy) all the relative documents or letters. These documents must be summarized in French when they are not drawn up in that language or in a language known to all the Administrations and recognized private operating agencies concerned.

884 § 8. The Administration or recognized private operating agency which receives a request for refund of the charge paid for a reply, may transmit it direct to the Administration or recognized private operating agency which issued the voucher. The latter Administration or recognized private operating agency shall initiate the refund of the charge either by authorizing a debit of the amount through the different intermediate Administrations or recognized private operating agencies, or by sending the amount to be refunded by money order direct to the Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin.

Article 89

Refund of charges in the cases specified in Article 87

885 § 1. (1) Whenever refund of charges is the result of an error of the telegraph service, it shall be borne by the Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin if the amount to be refunded does not exceed five francs (5 fr.).

886 (2) In every case where the amount to be refunded exceeds five francs (5 fr.), the refund shall be borne by the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies that have participated in the forwarding of the telegram, each of them forgoing the charge or share of the charge which has accrued to it.

887 (3) In reckoning the limit of five francs (5 fr.), only the charge per word (ordinary, urgent, reduced rate) of the original telegram shall be considered, the charges relating to special services (=RPx=, =TC=, =XP=, etc.) being excluded.

888 § 2. (1) The Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin shall refund the charge without preliminary enquiry if :

889 a) in case of non-delivery, the sender produces a statement by the office of destination certifying that the telegram was not received ;

890 b) in case of delay or alteration, the sender proves the delay or alteration beyond dispute by producing the copy of the telegram delivered to the addressee or a certified copy or photograph of the telegram ;

891 c) in case of the reply voucher not being used, the sender produces the said voucher.

892 (2) The decision of the Administration or recognized private operating agency which refunds shall be without appeal when the refundment has been made in conformity with the Regulations.

893 § 3. When a refund has to be shared by the various Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned in the transmission, the Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin shall circulate the claim to the Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies in question with a view to the application of **886**. The Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin shall also have the right to circulate any complaint when, in the interest of the service, it considers an enquiry to be necessary.

894 § 4. Refund of the accessory charge applicable to a special service not performed shall be borne by the Administration or recognized private operating agency to which the accessory charge has accrued, except in the case provided for in **885**.

895 § 5. Refund of the whole or part of the charge paid for a reply when the voucher has not been used or has only been partly used, shall be borne by the Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin, if the sum to be refunded does not exceed five francs (5 fr.). This provision shall not apply when the refund is made by the Administration or recognized private operating agency of destination.

896 § 6. In the cases contemplated by **886** when a claim has been made and circulated within the periods fixed by **876** and the result has not been notified within the minimum period fixed for the preservation of records, the Administration or recognized private operating agency which received the claim shall refund

the charge claimed and the refund shall be shared by the various Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies which participated in the forwarding of the telegram.

897 § 7. Refund of charges for paid service advices shall be borne by the Administration or recognized private operating agency which collected the charges.

Article 90

Refund of charges in the case of stoppage of telegrams

898 (1) The refund of the charge for any telegram stopped by virtue of Articles 29 and 30 of the Convention shall be borne by the Member or Associate Member which stopped the telegram.

899 (2) When, however, that Member or Associate Member has notified, in accordance with Article 30 of the Convention, the suspension of certain kinds of traffic, refund of charges for telegrams of this kind shall be borne by the Administration or recognized private operating agency of origin from the day following that on which the notification reached it.

CHAPTER XXIX

Accounting

Article 91

Administrations or recognized private operating agencies which establish the Accounts

900 § 1. The gold franc, as defined by Article 39 of the Convention, shall be used as the monetary unit in the establishment of the international accounts.

901 § 2. (1) Unless otherwise arranged, each Administration or recognized private operating agency shall carry the share of the charges accruing to it to the debit of the Administration or recognized private operating agency with which it is in direct contact and, when necessary, the share of the charges proper to the sections of the route to be covered beyond its territory, in respect of all telegrams which have been received from that Administration or recognized private operating agency. No account shall be taken

of reductions of rates granted for Government telegrams under special arrangements; such reductions shall be the subject of a special settlement between the Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned.

902 (2) As regards communications by direct circuits between two non-limitrophe countries, the Administration or recognized private operating agency which has received the telegrams shall prepare the account of the charges due in respect of all sections of the route to the destination, indicating separately the share which accrues to each Administration or recognized private operating agency concerned. After definite acceptance of the account by the Administration or recognized private operating agency which has transmitted the telegrams, the latter shall forward one copy to each of the intermediate Administrations or recognized private operating agencies.

903 (3) Each Administration or recognized private operating agency shall debit the preceding Administration or recognized private operating agency with the share of the charges accruing to itself and the share of the charges applicable to the sections of the route beyond its territory. By this procedure, which is intended to facilitate the settlement of accounts, the Administrations and recognized private operating agencies will serve as intermediaries for the payment of shares of charges between the country of origin and the country or countries beyond their territories.

904 § 3. Terminal charges may be settled direct between the extreme Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies, after agreement between the latter and the intermediate Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies.

905 § 4. In cases where Article 102 applies, the Administration or recognized private operating agency of the country Member or Associate Member in direct relation with the Administration of the country not Member nor Associate Member shall settle the accounts between the latter and the other contracting Administrations to which it has been intermediary in transmission.

Article 92

Establishment of Accounts

906 § 1. The accounts shall be based on the number of words

transmitted during the month, distinction being made between the various categories of telegrams, and account being taken:

907 a) when necessary, of certain accessory charges;

908 b) of the minimum charges applied to ordinary telegrams, urgent telegrams, press telegrams of the extra-European system and letter telegrams of both systems.

909 § 2. The charge which serves as the basis for the division between the Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies shall be that which results from the ordinary application of the tariffs arranged between the Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned, without regard to errors in charging which may have occurred.

910 § 3. The number of words announced by the office of origin shall serve as the basis for the application of the charge, except in cases where, following an error in transmission, rectification has been made by common consent between the office of origin and the office in correspondence.

911 § 4. Accessory charges, with the exception of those which are the subject of **912** to **914**, and charges not recovered by the office of destination and collected by another office shall be excluded from the accounts. Redirection charges collected from the addressee at the end of the route, as well as charges relative to paid service advices and to telegrams of which the charges, in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations, have not been collected by the office of origin or the office of redirection shall also be excluded from the accounts. This rule shall be subject to the following exceptions in the two systems:

912 a) the special charge appropriate to the collation of telegrams shall be entered in the accounts and divided between the Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned proportionately to their normal shares;

913 b) the charge collected in advance for a prepaid reply shall be entered in the accounts and shall accrue in its entirety to the Administration or recognized private operating agency of destination of the telegram with the prepaid reply; the charge for the telegram paid for wholly or partly by means of a reply voucher shall be included in the accounts

and divided between the Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned as if it had been paid in cash. The charges for prepaid replies if the replies have been requested by paid service advices (=ST=) shall not, however, be entered in the international accounts; they shall accrue in their entirety to the Administration or recognized private operating agency which has collected them, in the same way as the generality of charges for service advices;

914 c) the charges applicable to transport by express shall be entered in the accounts and these charges shall accrue in their entirety to the Administration or recognized private operating agency to which the telegraph office of destination belongs.

915 § 5. (1) When the transmission leaves the route which served as the basis for fixing the tariff, the charge available from the point where that route was left shall be divided between the Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies which have cooperated in the transmission of the telegram, including the Administration which effected the diversion. This division shall be effected as follows :

916 a) the terminal charges shall remain unchanged;

917 b) the transit charges of Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies not aware of the diversion shall also remain unchanged;

918 c) the transit charges of Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies aware of the diversion shall be reduced proportionately in such a way that the total of the reduced charges shall be equal to the total of the transit charges for this section by the normal route.

919 (2) Telegrams transmitted exceptionally by telephone shall be accounted for as telegrams.

920 (3) The above provisions shall apply equally to telegrams transmitted by a more costly route under the conditions indicated in **421**.

921 (4) In the latter case, no Administration or recognized private operating agency may, as a result of the diversion, receive a higher rate than that which it would have received if the telegram

had been transmitted by the interrupted route. If the rate for the route actually followed is higher, the rate which would have been normally collected shall be included in the total of the charges to be divided pro rata as described above.

922 § 6. When telegrams exchanged between limitrophe countries follow an indirect route, the Administration or recognized private operating agency which receives the telegrams shall debit that which has transmitted them with the amount of the normal charges under the conditions prescribed by Article 91, unless otherwise arranged.

Article 93

Accounts based on Averages in the European System

923 § 1. In the European system the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies may, by common consent, settle the accounts on the basis of the number of telegrams passing across the frontier, each telegram being considered as comprising the average number of words resulting from statistics prepared by each party.

924 § 2. In the case provided for in **923**, account shall be taken only of ordinary telegrams, urgent telegrams (each urgent telegram counting as two telegrams) and prepaid replies.

925 § 3. The statistics intended to determine the average number of words per telegram shall extend over an interval of twice twenty-eight days, namely: the first twenty-eight days of the month of February and the first twenty-eight days of the month of August. In the case of an exceptional event occurring in one of the two periods mentioned, the Administrations and recognized private operating agencies concerned may agree to take a new return at a different time.

926 § 4. (1) In order to determine the average number of words per telegram, the total number of words exchanged in each relation shall be divided by the number of telegrams exchanged during the period mentioned and in the same relation. The procedure shall be the same for determining the average value of prepaid replies.

927 (2) These averages shall be rounded off to two places of

decimals: six thousandths or more shall be counted as one hundredth; each fraction less than six thousandths shall be ignored. They may be ascertained for the telegrams exchanged in both directions or in each direction separately.

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

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

930 § 7. By multiplying the number of telegrams by the figure of the average number of words, the total number of words for the month in question is obtained, which must then be multiplied by the figure of the relative terminal or transit proportion. The same procedure shall be followed to determine the amount of the prepaid reply charges to be credited.

931 § 8. If necessary the offices of exchange shall communicate to each other daily the number of telegrams forwarded the previous day, indicating the different kinds and also the number of telegrams bearing the paid service indication =RPx=.

932 § 9. Only differences exceeding a maximum fixed by agreement between the two Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned shall be subject to verification. This maximum shall be fixed in relation to the number of telegrams usually exchanged during a month.

Article 94

Exchange and Verification of Accounts Payment of Balances

933 § 1. The reciprocal accounts shall be prepared monthly, and the accounts of one month must be exchanged before the expiration of the third month following that to which these accounts refer.

934 § 2. The acceptance of an account shall be notified or the observations thereon shall be made before the expiration of the sixth

month following that to which that account refers. An Administration or recognized private operating agency which has, during that interval, received no correcting observation, shall be entitled to regard the monthly account as admitted by right.

935 § 3. (1) The monthly accounts shall be admitted without revision when the difference between the accounts prepared by the two Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned is not more than twenty-five francs (25 fr.) or does not exceed 1 per cent. of the account of the creditor Administration or recognized private operating agency, provided that the amount of this account is not more than one hundred thousand francs (100,000 fr.); when the amount of the account prepared by the creditor Administration or recognized private operating agency is more than one hundred thousand francs (100,000 fr.), the difference must not exceed a total sum comprising:

1. 1 per cent. of the first one hundred thousand francs (100,000 fr.);
2. 0.5 per cent. of the remainder.

936 (2) A revision which has been begun shall be stopped as soon as, following the exchange of observations between the two Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned, the difference is brought down to a sum not exceeding the maximum fixed by **935**.

937 § 4. (1) Immediately after the acceptance of the accounts proper to the last month of the quarter, a quarterly account showing the balance for the whole of the three months of the quarter shall, unless otherwise arranged between the two Administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies concerned, be prepared by the creditor Administration or recognized private operating agency and forwarded in duplicate to the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency, which, after verification, shall return one of the copies endorsed with its acceptance.

938 (2) In default of acceptance of one or other of the monthly accounts of a given quarter before the expiration of the sixth month following the quarter to which the accounts relate, the quarterly account may, nevertheless, be prepared by the creditor Administration or recognized private operating agency with a view to a provisional

settlement which shall become obligatory for the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency under the conditions fixed by 940.

939 (3) Adjustments later agreed upon shall be included in a subsequent quarterly settlement.

940 § 5. ¹⁾ The quarterly account must be verified and the amount must be paid within a period of six weeks dating from the day on which it is received by the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency. Beyond this period, the sums due to one Administration or recognized private operating agency by another shall be subject to interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, reckoned from the day following the date of expiration of the said period.

941 § 6. ¹⁾ (1) The balance of the quarterly account in gold francs shall be paid by the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency to the creditor Administration or recognized private operating agency by a sum equivalent to its value, in conformity with the provisions of these Regulations and of such special monetary agreements as may exist between the countries of the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned.

942 (2) This payment may be effected without cost to the creditor Administration or recognized private operating agency ²⁾ by one of the following methods :

943 a) at the choice of the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency, in gold or by means of cheques or drafts payable on demand in the capital or in a commercial centre of the creditor country, or by transfer on a bank of this capital or of a commercial centre of the creditor country ; cheques, drafts or transfers shall be made out in one of the currencies specified under A of Appendix No. 2 to these Regulations ;

944 b) by agreement between the two Administrations or recog-

¹⁾ Provisions common to the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations.

²⁾ Taxes, clearing expenses and impositions which may be levied on the creditor Administration or recognized private operating agency by the country in which they operate shall not be considered as expenses to be borne by the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency.

nized private operating agencies, through the intermediary of a bank clearing through the Bank of International Settlements at Bâle;

945 c) by any other means agreed upon between the parties concerned.

946 (3) The currencies used for payment, and the rules for converting the balances expressed in gold francs into the currency of payment, shall be those shown in Appendix No. 2 to these Regulations.

947 (4) Any loss or gain resulting from the settlement of balances by cheque or draft shall be treated according to the following rules :

948 a) any loss or gain arising from an unforeseen rise or fall affecting the gold par rate of one of the currencies specified in **999**, **1000** and **1001** of Appendix No. 2 to these Regulations and occurring up to and including the day on which the cheque or draft is received, shall be divided equally between the two Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned;

949 b) when a considerable variation occurs in the gold par rate or in the rate upon which conversion was based, the rules indicated in **948** shall be applied, except when a rise or fall is caused by a revaluation or devaluation of the currency of the creditor country ;

950 c) in the case of delay in the despatch of a cheque or draft which has been delivered, or in the transmission to a bank of a transfer order, the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency shall bear any loss incurred by such delay; any unreasonable period ¹⁾ which may have elapsed between delivery by the bank and forwarding of the cheque or draft shall be considered as a delay; if any gain is incurred as a result of such delay, one-half must be made good to the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency ;

¹⁾ A delay greater than four working days counted from the day of issue of the cheque or draft (but not including that day) until the day of forwarding of this cheque or draft.

951 *d*) in any case provided for in **948** to **950**, differences not exceeding 5 per cent. shall be ignored;

952 *e*) the provisions of **942** to **946** shall be observed for the settlement of differences; and the period of settlement shall begin from the date of receipt of the cheque or draft.

953 (5) When the amount of the balance is more than five thousand (5,000) gold francs, the date of the despatch of a cheque or a draft, the date of its purchase and its amount, or else the date of the transfer order and its amount, must, upon a request by the creditor Administration or recognized private operating agency, be notified by the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency by means of a service telegram.

CHAPTER XXX

Records

Article 95

Period of Preservation of Records

954 The originals of telegrams and the documents relating to them, which are retained by Administrations and recognized private operating agencies shall be preserved until the relevant accounts are settled, and, in any case, for at least ten months counted from the month after that in which the telegram was handed in, with all precautions necessary to ensure secrecy.

Article 96

Inspection of Original Forms of Telegrams

Supplying Copies of Telegrams

955 § 1. (1) Subject to the exceptions contemplated in Article 32, paragraph 2, of the Convention, originals or copies of telegrams may be supplied only to the sender or the addressee, after verification of their identity, or to the authorized representative of one of them.

956 (2) A maximum charge of one franc (1 fr.) may be made for this service.

957 § 2. During the minimum period fixed for preservation of the records, the sender and the addressee of a telegram or their autho-

rized representatives shall have the right to obtain certified copies or photographs :

- a) of this telegram;
- b) of the delivery copy, if this copy or a duplicate of it has been preserved by the Administration or recognized private operating agency of destination.

958 § 3. (1) For every copy furnished in accordance with this Article, a maximum fee of one franc fifty centimes (1 fr. 50) shall be charged for a telegram containing not more than 100 words. Beyond 100 words, the fee shall be increased by fifty centimes (0 fr. 50) for each 50 words or part thereof.

959 (2) The charge for photographs of originals or of copies shall be fixed by the Administration or recognized private operating agency which furnishes the photographs.

960 § 4. Administrations and recognized private operating agencies shall not be bound to show or to furnish copies or photographs of the documents mentioned above unless the senders, the addressees or their authorized representatives furnish the particulars necessary for tracing the telegrams to which their requests relate.

CHAPTER XXXI

General Secretariat — Reciprocal Communications

Article 97

Relations of Administrations with one another through the medium of the General Secretariat

961 § 1. The Administrations of the Union shall furnish one another with essential documents relative to their internal organization and shall inform each other of important improvements which they have introduced.

962 § 2. As a general rule, the General Secretariat shall serve as the medium for these communications.

963 § 3. The said Administrations shall send to the General Secretariat by prepaid letter, or in case of urgency, by telegram, a notification of all measures relative to the formation of internal and

international tariffs and to changes in them, to the opening of new channels of communication and the closing of existing channels, so far as they concern the international service, and lastly to the opening, closing and changes in the service of offices. Printed or duplicated documents in this connection, issued by Administrations, shall be sent to the General Secretariat, either on the date of issue, or, at latest, on the first day of the following month.

964 § 4. The said Administrations shall also send to the General Secretariat by telegraph, notice of every interruption or restoration of communication or any other abnormal circumstance affecting international correspondence. (Art. 30 of the Convention).

965 § 5. They shall furnish to it, at the beginning of each year, statistical tables drawn up, as fully as possible, on the lines indicated by the General Secretariat which shall distribute forms for the purpose.

966 § 6. They shall also send to the General Secretariat two copies of the various publications which they issue and which they consider likely to interest the other Administrations of the Union.

967 § 7. Any Administration which finds difficulty in strictly observing the provisions of this article, shall endeavour to observe them so far as practicable.

Article 98

Work of the General Secretariat

968 § 1. The General Secretariat shall compile and publish the tariff. It shall communicate to the Administrations, in due time, all information relating to it, especially that specified in **963**. In cases of urgency, particularly the cases contemplated in **964**, these communications shall be made by telegraph. In notifications relating to changes of rates, the communications shall be made in a form suitable for insertion, as they stand, in the body of the Tables of Rates.

969 § 2. The General Secretariat shall prepare general telegraph statistics.

970 § 3. It shall prepare, issue and revise periodically official maps of international telecommunication channels.

971 § 4. (1) It shall prepare and publish a list of telegraph offices open for international service, including radiotelegraph land stations and semaphore stations and shall issue periodic supplements to the list, notifying additions and changes to be made in it.

972 (2) With a view to ensuring the accuracy of the particulars in the list, Administrations shall be required to supply the General Secretariat, with the names of their offices, the name of the division of territory (department, country, federal state, canton, etc.) for entry after the name of the country in the second column of the list. Only the Administrations of small countries shall be exempt from this obligation.

973 § 5. The General Secretariat shall also publish a list of point-to-point radiocommunication channels.

974 § 6. Besides the documents mentioned in **969** to **973**, the General Secretariat shall publish the following documents:

975 Table A of the elementary rates of the European system
(**176**) ;

976 Table B of the elementary rates of the extra-European system (**195**) ;

977 Table C of the through rates of the European system ;

978 Table showing application of the optional provisions of the International Telegraph Regulations, the languages proper to international telegraph correspondence in plain language, legal times, etc. ;

979 List of cables forming the world submarine network ;

980 List of international telecommunication channels.

CHAPTER XXXII

International Telegraph Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.)

Article 99

International Telegraph Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.)

981 § 1. The duties of the International Telegraph Consultative

Committee (C.C.I.T.) shall be to study technical, operating and tariff questions relating to telegraphy and facsimile and to issue recommendations on them.

982 § 2. The constitution and working arrangements of the International Telegraph Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.) are laid down in Article 8 of the Convention and in Part II of the General Regulations annexed thereto.

CHAPTER XXXIII

Miscellaneous Provisions.

Article 100

Refusal to Apply Regulation Rates

983 (1) Members and Associate Members and their recognized private operating agencies which apply the rates prescribed in the Regulations and in the documents published by the General Secretariat may cease to apply these rates to Members and Associate Members and their recognized private operating agencies which do not conform to the regulation rates and to the rates notified to the General Secretariat.

984 (2) Members and Associate Members or their recognized private operating agencies which apply the foregoing provisions shall do so without discrimination.

Article 101

Conditions governing Private Operating Agencies

985 § 1. Recognized private operating agencies working within the frontiers of one or more countries Members or Associate Members and participating in the international service, shall be regarded, from the standpoint of this service, as forming an integral part of the telegraph system of those countries.

986 § 2. The application by recognized private operating agen-

cies of all provisions in these Regulations which are of an optional character, shall be subject to the laws, official regulations, and treaties of the country or countries in which such agencies operate.

987 § 3. Other private operating agencies shall be admitted to the advantages provided by the Convention and by these Regulations on undertaking to comply with all the obligatory clauses of these Acts, and upon notification by the country which has granted the concession or authorized the enterprise. This notification shall be addressed to the General Secretariat, which shall inform Members and Associate Members.

988 § 4. The undertaking contemplated in **987** must be imposed on private operating agencies which connect two or more of the contracting countries, so far as they are bound by their concession to submit, in this respect, to the obligations prescribed by the country which has granted the concession.

989 § 5. Private operating agencies which apply to any one of the contracting countries for authority to connect their channels of telecommunication to the system of that country, can only obtain it by formal undertaking to submit their tariff to the approval of the country granting the concession, and to make no modifications in the tariff, except after a notification through the General Secretariat, which notification shall not be effective until after the interval provided for in Article 29.

990 § 6. Recognized private operating agencies may forward direct to the General Secretariat notifications concerning opening or interruption of channels, etc., as provided in **963** and **964**. They shall not be authorized to make notifications relative to the application of the provisions of Article 30 of the Convention.

Article 102

Relations with Countries which are neither Members nor Associate Members of the Union

991 § 1. When telegraphic relations are opened with countries which are neither Members nor Associate Members or with private

operating agencies in regard to which the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 20 of the Convention have not been applied by a Member or Associate Member, the provisions of these Regulations shall invariably be applied to correspondence in the sections of the route which lie within the territories of Members or Associate Members, or which are operated by a recognized private operating agency.

992 § 2. The Administrations concerned shall fix the rate applicable to this part of the route. This rate shall be added to that of the non-participating Administrations.

CHAPTER XXXIV

Final Provision

Article 103

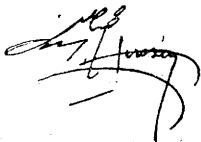
Entry into force of the Regulations

993 These Regulations, which are annexed to the Convention, shall enter into force on the first of July, one thousand nine hundred and fifty.

994 In witness whereof, the respective delegates have signed these Regulations in a single copy, which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of France, which shall forward a certified copy to each Contracting Government.

Done at Paris, the 5th of August 1949.

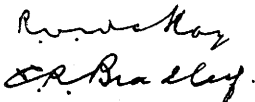
Pour l'Afghanistan :

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'J. H. H. H.', written in a cursive style.

Pour la République populaire d'Albanie :

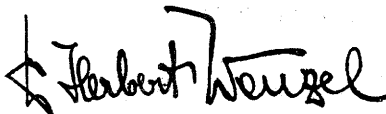
A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'Marbut', written in a cursive style.

Pour la
Fédération de l'Australie :

Two handwritten signatures in dark ink. The first appears to be 'R. W. K. H.' and the second is 'S. R. B. S. L.'.

Pour l'Autriche :

Dipl. Ing. Karl Hankus

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'Herbert H. H.', written in a cursive style.

Pour la Belgique :

Hubert Depierre

Pour la République soviétique socialiste
de Biélorussie :

H. Labunov

Pour la République populaire de Bulgarie :

Stoyan Stoyanov

Pour le Canada :

W. J. Connelly

Pour Ceylan :

Agnatius Deva

Pour le Chili :

Ignacio Varas

Pour la Chine :

費之權 Fay Lib-chuen
方賢奇 Fay Hen-chee

Pour l'Etat de la Cité du Vatican :

R. Stoulong
L. Quadri -

Pour les Colonies portugaises :

Luís de Almeida
Luís de Almeida

Pour le Congo belge et les Territoires du Ruanda-Urundi :

J. Le Goff

Pour le Danemark :

K. Lempfort
Fugemann Pedersen

Pour la République Dominicaine

[Signature]

Pour l'Egypte .

le ne
D. V. V. V.
ambassade
القاهرة
Abdel-Kamid Abd. El-Khalil
القاهرة
Houad

Pour les Etats-Unis d'Amérique :

Wayne Coy
Francis [unclear] de [unclear]

Pour l'Ethiopie :

P. P. Nathan

Pour la Finlande :

S. J. Kala.
Ch. Sautier

Pour la France :

Clange
Larney
Pommaray
Admet
Blanc
Rouberz
J. J. J.
J. J. J.
#Doubler

Pour la Grèce :

Spervent
S. Kapi'izig

Pour la République de Honduras :

Antonio Vidol

Pour la Hongrie :

Oerhofond

Pour l'Inde :

W. P. Nathani

h. Dayagofad

Mer
(P. A. J. Vasnick)

Pour l'Indonésie :

Leippel
D. Wijant
Chantre

Pour l'Iran :

H. Samy

Pour l'Irlande :

M. O'Sullivan
M. O'Sullivan

Pour l'Etat d'Israël :

E. Mattany M. M. M.

Pour l'Italie :

G. Guen

Perguisella
S. Long

Pour le Liban :

Papava
Mayet.

Pour le Luxembourg :

Jens.

Pour Monaco :

M. Lozé

Pour le Nicaragua :

Stas Caruso

Pour la Norvège :

50 Lyning-Tourensen
Leif Larsen
Anders Lund

Pour la Nouvelle-Zélande :

Bill Curtis

Pour le Pakistan :

M. H. Hussain Q. J.
M. Hussain Q. J.

Pour Panama :

J. L. S. S.

Pour les Pays-Bas, les Antilles néerlandaises et le Surinam :

H. van Kooij

A. van der
Perry
J. M. P. van der

Pour la République de Pologne :

A. Paulis
J. J. Dylich

Pour le Portugal :

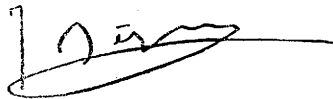
Carlos T. P. de
Alves
Alves

Pour les Protectorats français du Maroc et de la Tunisie :

Pour le Maroc :



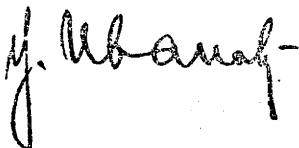
Pour la Tunisie :



Pour la République fédérative populaire de Yougoslavie :





Pour la République Socialiste Soviétique de l'Ukraine :



Pour la Rhodésie du Sud :



Pour la République populaire roumaine :

Pour le Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord :

L. S. Sharp
George Lewis

Charles A. Bell
W. W. W.

Pour la Suède :

Håkan Stenby

H. Heimling
Arthur Bremermark
Eug. Orskov

Pour la Confédération suisse :

Alb. Köcher

Ch. Chaudin

H. Wyss

P. Jorio

Pour la Syrie :

Y. S. M.

M. A. S. S. S.

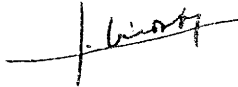
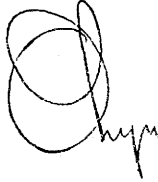
Pour la Tchécoslovaquie :

Y. S. M.

S. M. S.

S. M. S.

Pour les Territoires d'Outre-Mer de la République française
et les territoires administrés comme tels :



Pour la Turquie :



Pour l'Union de l'Afrique du Sud
et le Territoire du Sud-Ouest Africain



Pour l'Union des Républiques Socialistes Soviétiques :

W. Aganacub.
Aganacub
W. Aganacub

W. Aganacub

Pour la République orientale de l'Uruguay :

Walter Zarcos

Pour les Etats-Unis de Vénézuéla :

Felix Haimol

APPENDIX No. 1

C O D E

to be used in service advices and in working

Alphabetical table of the text

Text in plain language	Code expression
<i>I. Advice of non-delivery</i>	
Still undelivered	RACYB
Undelivered, addressee absent	RAFUJ
Undelivered, addressee already disembarked from ship	RUFMO
Undelivered, address insufficient	REKEG
Undelivered, address insufficient without number of house	RESIN
Undelivered, addressee left	RAFYZ
Undelivered, addressee left for...	RAJEV
Undelivered, addressee left, forwarded by post to...	RAHOT
Undelivered, addressee left without leaving address	RAJFU
Undelivered, address no longer registered	RICOD
Undelivered, addressee not arrived	RAJGO
Undelivered, addressee not at hotel.	RAJIF
Undelivered, addressee not on board	ORDAD
Undelivered, address not registered	RIJAG
Undelivered, addressee unknown	RAJAJ
Undelivered, collect redirection charges... gold francs	ORJOB
Undelivered, hotel, house, firm, etc., no longer exists	RUCOS
Undelivered, hotel unknown	RIHUB
Undelivered, no house of the number	RISOB
Undelivered, not called for	RAFIS
Undelivered, not claimed on board	ROFAB

Text in plain language	Code expression
Undelivered, place unknown	RIKEN
Undelivered, refused by addressee	OPWIG
Undelivered, refused, the telegram does not concern the addressee	RUCXO
Undelivered, several persons of the same name	REGAD
Undelivered, ship already left	ROFER
Undelivered, ship did not communicate	ROFJO
Undelivered, ship not yet arrived	RUFKU
Undelivered, ship already sailed. Could be reached by radiotelegram	RUF AJ
Undelivered, ship out of range	REJAB
Undelivered, street, road, etc., unknown	ROCOG
Undelivered, telephone number given in address does not correspond with the name of the addressee	RUCMU
Undelivered, train already left	RUCZA
Undelivered, tried on train without success	RUCYD
<i>II. Various service advices</i>	
Administration does not admit this class of traffic	BINZA
Awaiting reply from connecting... (Administration or recognized private operating agency).	
Reminders sent	PIPKU
Cancel, error of service	AZJEW
Cancel for abstract and accounting purposes	AZGUN
Cancel... for abstract purposes. Misrouted, now reforwarded correct route	AZWET
Cancel our number...	AZKEG
Can you assist to...	TIBOH
Can you now deliver?	JAJAR
Consult sender	POSAG
Correct if necessary	POFIH
Correction made by sender	POHCO
Delete CTF in service instructions	POMDU
Delivered subsequently, or claimed; cancel advice of non-delivery	PYSAT

Text in plain language	Code expression
Delivered to registered...	JIFAG
Error of service	NEFAT
Forwarding by mail	MANAG
Have cancelled duplicate copy (copies)	MIDUN
...is a reply to your... Can you now deliver?	JUFAR
Is this message still "Subject to correction"?	PUFOB
Message cancelled	BABSO
Message contains two destinations. Say for which intended	MAWET
Now delivered, called for	JYBAG
Now delivered to and accepted by... (complete address)	JYDOT
Our copy... If this agrees with original, consult sender	PYHOP
Place of destination incomplete, several; please advise	NEDIB
Place of destination not in List; please advise.	WEJOD
Place of destination unknown; we forward to...; correct if necessary	NEMYD
Place of origin not in List; please advise	NEKLO
Please blank numbers...	BACYS
Please reply urgently	WAPUC
Read number of words in... as...	CODUN
Received twice; have cancelled one transmission	NIGYC
Reference incorrect; give number, date, time of handing in, and say by which wire sent	WEJYV
Registration lapsed	PATOS
Repeat all after...	RPTAA
Repeat everything you have transmitted	RPTAL
Repeat word after...	RPTWA
Reply by wire... (or sector...); congestion here.	DADRO
Sender's confirmation	PITUG
State date and time of delivery	JOKID
State name and address of sender	ATHAS
Telegraph notification of delivery (CR) not received	OHBIN

Text in plain language	Code expression
Telephone error	NOVEF
Transmitted twice; cancel second transmission	PASCA
Waiting reply to our service advice	WEFXU
...We are enquiring, will reply as soon as possible	NACBA
When and by what wire did you transmit the telegram in question?	XESLA
When and by what wire was the telegram in question received?	XESCU
Your number... received here addressed:... If address on original copy differs notify us immediately	MAHVU
<i>III. Miscellaneous</i>	
Congestion	ANH
Designation of a request	RQ
Duplex	DX
I am putting you through	DF
Reply to RQ	BQ
Simplex	SX
Up to what point (word or telegram) have you received? We have received up to...	LR
We agree (or It is correct)	OK

Alphabetical table of code expressions

Code expression	Meaning
ANII	Congestion
ATHAS	State name and address of sender
AZGUN	Cancel for abstract and accounting purposes
AZJEW	Cancel, error of service
AZKEG	Cancel our number ...
AZWET	Cancel ... for abstract purposes. Misrouted, now reforwarded correct route
BABSO	Message cancelled
BACYS	Please blank numbers ...
BINZA	Administration does not admit this class of traffic
BQ	Reply to RQ
CODUN	Read number of words in ... as ...
DADRO	Reply by wire ... (or sector ...) ; congestion here.
DF	I am putting you through
DX	Duplex
JAJAR	Can you now deliver ?
JIFAG	Delivered to registered ...
JOKID	State date and time of delivery
JUFAR	... is a reply to your ... Can you now deliver ?
JYBAG	Now delivered, called for
JYDOT	Now delivered to and accepted by ... (complete address)
LR	Up to what point (word or telegram) have you received ? We have received up to ...
MAHVU	Your No. ... received here addressed : ... If address on original copy differs notify us immediately
MANAG	Forwarding by mail
MAWET	Message contains two destinations. Say for which intended
MIDUN	Have cancelled duplicate copy (copies)
NACBA	... we are enquiring, will reply as soon as possible
NEDI B	Place of destination incomplete, several ; please advise
NEFAT	Error of service
NEKLO	Place of origin not in List ; please advise

Code expression	Meaning
NEMYD	Place of destination unknown; we forward to ... ; correct if necessary
NIGYC	Received twice; have cancelled one transmission
NOVEF	Telephone error
OHBIN	Telegraphic notification of delivery (CR) not re- ceived
OK	We agree (or It is correct)
OPWIG	Undelivered, refused by addressee
ORDAD	Undelivered, addressee not on board
ORJOB	Undelivered collect redirection charges ... gold francs
PASCA	Transmitted twice ; cancel second transmission
PATOS	Registration lapsed.
PIPKU	Awaiting reply from connecting... (Administration or recognized private operating agency). Remin- ders sent
PITUG	Sender's confirmation
POFIH	Correct if necessary
POHCO	Correction made by sender
POMDU	Delete CTF in service instructions
POSAG	Consult sender
PUFOB	Is this message still "Subject to correction" ?
PYHOP	Our copy ... If this agrees with original consult sender
PYSAT	Delivered subsequently, or claimed ; cancel advice of non delivery
RACYB	Still undelivered
RAFIS	Undelivered, not called for
RAFUJ	Undelivered, addressee absent
RAFYZ	Undelivered, addressee left
RAHOT	Undelivered, addressee left, forwarded by post to...
RAJAJ	Undelivered, addressee unknown
RAJEV	Undelivered, addressee left for...
RAJFU	Undelivered, addressee left without leaving address
RAJGO	Undelivered, addressee not arrived
RAJIF	Undelivered, addressee not at hotel

Code expression	Meaning
REGAD	Undelivered, several persons of the same name
REJAB	Undelivered, ship out of range
REKEG	Undelivered, address insufficient
RESIN	Undelivered, address insufficient without number of the house
RICOD	Undelivered, address no longer registered
RIHUB	Undelivered, hotel unknown
RIJAG	Undelivered, address not registered
RIKEN	Undelivered, place unknown
RISOB	Undelivered, no house of the number
ROCOG	Undelivered, street, road, etc., unknown
ROFAB	Undelivered, not claimed on board
ROFER	Undelivered, ship already left
ROFJO	Undelivered, ship did not communicate
RPTAA	Repeat all after ...
RPTAL	Repeat everything you have transmitted
RPTWA	Repeat word after ...
RQ	Designation of a request
RUCMU	Undelivered, telephone number given in address does not correspond with the name of the addressee
RUCOS	Undelivered, hotel, house, firm, etc., no longer exists
RUCXO	Undelivered, refused, the telegram does not con- cern the addressee
RUCYD	Undelivered, tried on train without success
RUCZA	Undelivered, train already left
RUF AJ	Undelivered, ship already sailed. Could be reached by a radiotelegram
RUFKU	Undelivered, ship not yet arrived
RUFMO	Undelivered, addressee already disembarked from ship
SX	Simplex
TIBOH	Can you assist to ...
WAPUC	Please reply urgently
WEFXU	Waiting reply to our service advice

Code expression	Meaning
WEJOD	Place of destination not in List; please advise
WEJYV	Reference incorrect; give number, date, time of handing in, and say by which wire sent
XESCU	When and by what wire was telegram in question received ?
XESLA	When and by what wire did you transmit the tele- gram in question ?

APPENDIX No. 2¹⁾**Payment of Balances**

995 The currencies used for payment, as well as the rules for conversion of the balances expressed in gold francs into the currency of payment, referred to in **946** of the Telegraph Regulations, shall be the following:

A. Currencies of payment

996 The currencies used for the payment of amounts equivalent to the gold franc balances of international telegraph accounts shall be the following :

997 a) If the country to which the creditor Administration or recognized private operating agency belongs has made a special monetary agreement with the country to which the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency belongs, the currency designated by that agreement;

998 b) If no special monetary agreement exists between these countries, the creditor country may request that this payment be made :

999 1. in the money of a country where the central bank of issue or other official institution freely buys and sells gold or gold currency for the national money at fixed rates determined by law or by virtue of an agreement with the Government (money referred to hereinafter as "gold currency");

1000 2. or in the money of a country with a free rate of exchange (money referred to hereinafter as "free currency"), the gold parity of which is fixed by the International Monetary Fund;

1001 3. or in the money of a country with a free rate of exchange (free currency), the gold parity of which is determined by domestic law or by an arrangement between the Government and an official issuing house of that country;

1002 4. or in its own money, which may not necessarily fulfil the conditions laid down in **999**, **1000** or **1001**; in this case, the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned must be in agreement:

¹⁾ Provisions common to the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations.

1003 c) If the currencies of several countries fulfil the conditions in **999**, **1000** or **1001**, the creditor Administration or recognized private operating agency shall indicate the currency of payment which is convenient to it.

B. Rules for Conversion

1004 Conversion into the currency of payment of the balances in gold francs shall be effected according to the following rules :

1005 a) If the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies belong to countries between which special monetary agreements exist, conversion shall be made :

1006 1. at the choice of the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency either directly into the currency of the creditor country at the gold parity fixed for such currency by the International Monetary Fund; or through the currency of the debtor country on the basis of the gold parity approved for this currency by the International Monetary Fund; the result obtained in the currency of the creditor country or of the debtor country shall, if necessary, be converted into the currency of payment in conformity with special monetary agreements between the two countries;

1007 2. in the absence of a gold parity approved by the International Monetary Fund for both the currency of the creditor country and the currency of the debtor country: at the gold par rate of a currency fulfilling the conditions prescribed in **999**, **1000** or **1001**; the result obtained shall then be converted into the currency of the debtor country at the current official rate of exchange for such currency in that country, and thence, if necessary, into the currency of payment, in conformity with the special monetary agreements;

1008 3. at the choice of the debtor Administration or recognized private operating agency either directly into the currency of the creditor country and at the gold parity fixed for that currency by a law of the country, or by an arrangement between the Government and an official issuing house, or through the currency of the debtor country

and at the gold parity determined for that currency by a law of the country or by an arrangement between the Government and an official issuing house; the result obtained in the currency of the creditor country or in the currency of the debtor country shall, if necessary, be converted into the currency of payment in conformity with the special monetary agreements between the two countries;

- 1009 b) If the Administrations or recognized private operating agencies belong to countries which have not made any special monetary agreement, conversion shall be made as follows :
- 1010 1. if the currency in which payment is made is a gold currency : at the gold par rate of such currency;
- 1011 2. if the currency in which payment is made is a free currency for which a gold parity has been fixed by the International Monetary Fund : at the gold parity approved by the Fund, or at the gold par rate determined by domestic law or by an arrangement between the Government and an official issuing house;
- 1012 3. if the currency in which payment is made is a free currency for which the International Monetary Fund has not fixed any gold parity: either at the gold par rate determined by domestic law or by an arrangement between the Government and an official issuing house, or through another free currency with a gold parity fixed by the Fund; the result obtained shall be converted into the currency in which payment is made at the official rate in force in the debtor country the day or the day before the transfer is effected or the cheque or draft is purchased;
- 1013 c) If, by agreement between the two Administrations or recognized private operating agencies concerned, the currency in which payment is made is that specified in 1002, the balance in gold francs shall be converted into any gold currency or free currency; the result obtained shall be converted into the currency of the debtor country, and thence into the currency of the creditor country at the official rate of exchange in force in the debtor country on the day or the day before the transfer is effected or the cheque or draft is purchased.

APPENDIX No. 3

**(Statement made during the 12 th and last Meeting of the Plenary
Assembly at the International Telegraph and Telephone
Conference, Paris, 1949)**

(I) The United States of America formally declares that the United States of America does not, by signature of these Regulations on its behalf, accept any obligation in respect of the application of any provision of the Regulations to service within the United States with respect to telegrams between the United States, on the one hand, and Canada, Mexico and Saint-Pierre and Miquelon Islands, on the other hand, and to the rates applicable to such service.

(II) The United States of America formally declares that the United States of America will not make use of the authority in Article 81 of the Telegraph Regulations to restrict the reception of radio-communications, and it expresses the hope that other Administrations will not exercise such authority.

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