

which would be presented by the United States. It also approved of a recommendation for a meeting to be held in Washington in January 1946 to witness "demonstrations of the relative merits of distance indicators for air navigation developed by the United States operating on a thousand megacycles and by Canada operating on two hundred megacycles."

13. The Exclusive Arrangements Committee was concerned with a topic which involved directly only the United States and the United Kingdom. This problem was the exercise of monopoly rights by Cable and Wireless Limited in countries where the United States wished to acquire concessions for its private companies. In examining the general subject it was discovered, to the surprise of the United States, that an American Company had obtained similar exclusive privileges in certain Central American States. The Committee drafted a formula by which the Signatory Governments declared that they

"Shall neither support nor approve efforts by telecommunications companies subject to their respective jurisdictions to prevent or obstruct the establishment of direct circuits between the United States or British Commonwealth points and other countries, and will take such steps as may be appropriate to discourage any such efforts."

The United States and United Kingdom representatives also signed a protocol by which the United Kingdom agreed to assist the United States in securing concessions in Saudi Arabia, and Greece, where at present Cable and Wireless Limited exercise a monopoly.

14. The Cables Committee was originally intended to study the re-allocation of cables in the North Atlantic and the Caribbean. As the United States had not reached an agreed policy on this question, the Cables Committee could do little more than give a description of the existing cables which served the United States and the British Isles and recommend the continuance of existing arrangements for consultative and cooperative action. The most important feature of the report was perhaps its declaration that "Cable communications play a vital role in a coordinated telecommunications system, and that for the ultimate development of telecommunications service the existence of both radio and cables is essential." The United Kingdom, in particular, welcomed this declaration, which appeared in less clear-cut fashion in the Agreement.

15. The Drafting Committee met after the reports of the other Committees had been approved and from the nature of its work was restricted in membership. The Commonwealth delegations other than the United Kingdom, were represented only by Sir Gurunath Bewoor (India) and Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. T. Gill (Canada).

16. In summary, it may be said that the Bermuda Conference was a distinct success. The Canadian delegation has no hesitation in recommending approval