

ANNEXE

(See Article 1, Section 2)

Definition of Terms Used in the International Telecommunication Convention

Telecommunication.—Any telegraphic or telephonic communication of signs, signals, writing, facsimiles and sounds of any kind, by wire, radio or other systems or processes of electric signalling or visual signalling (semaphores).

Radiocommunication.—Any telecommunication by means of Hertzian waves.

Radiotelegram.—A telegram originating in or destined for a mobile station, and transmitted over all or part of its course by the radiocommunication channels of the mobile service.

Government telegrams and radiotelegrams.—Those originating with:

- (a) the Head of a State;
- (b) a Minister who is a member of a Government;
- (c) the Head of a colony, protectorate, overseas territory or territory under sovereignty, authority or mandate of the Contracting Governments;
- (d) Commanders in Chief of military forces, land, sea or air;
- (e) diplomatic or consular agents of the Contracting Governments;
- (f) the Secretary General of the League of Nations, and also the replies to such communications.

Service telegrams and radiotelegrams.—Those originating with telecommunication Administrations of the Contracting Governments or of any private enterprise recognized by one of these Governments and relating to international telecommunication or to objects of public interest mutually agreed upon by such Administrations.

Private telegrams and radiotelegrams.—Telegrams and radiotelegrams other than service or Government telegrams and radiotelegrams.

Public correspondence.—Any telecommunication which the offices and stations, by virtue of their availability to the public, must accept for transmission.

Private enterprise.—Any individual or any company or corporation other than a governmental establishment or agency, recognized by the Government concerned, and operating telecommunication installations with a view to the exchange of public correspondence.