EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Regulations, but is intended to indicate their general purport.)

These Regulations supersede the Telegraph (British Commonwealth and Foreign Written Press Telegram) Regulations, 1957. The main changes are:—

(1) Effect is given to certain modifications in the international telegraph service brought about by the revision of the international Telegraph Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention, made at the 1958 Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference at Geneva.

(2) The minimum charges for overseas press telegrams are no longer specified in the Regulations, and are thus to be fixed and published in accordance with regulation 6 (1) and (2).

1959 No. 2099

The Telegraph (British Commonwealth and Foreign Written Telegram) Regulations, 1959

Made - - - -	10*th December*, 1959
Laid before Parliament	17*th December*, 1959
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I, The Right Honourable John Reginald Bevins, M.P., Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, with the consent of the Treasury, do, by virtue of the power vested in me by Section 2 of the Telegraph Act, 1885(**a**) as amended by Section 4 of the Post Office and Telegraph Act, 1940(**b**) and Sections 1 and 2 of the Telegraph Act, 1954(**c**), and of every other power enabling me in this behalf, hereby make the following Regulations, that is to say :—

PART 1—INTERPRETATION AND APPLICATION

Interpretation

1.—(1) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them :—

"admitted language" means a language admitted in accordance with paragraph (2) of regulation 4 for international telegraph correspondence in plain language;

"appropriate authorised list of radio stations" means (as the case may be) either the list of coast and ship stations or the list of aeronautical and aircraft stations for the time being published by the General Secretariat of the International Telecommunication Union;

"authorised list of offices" means the list of telegraph offices for the time being published by the General Secretariat aforesaid;

"British Islands" means the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man;

"Commonwealth social telegram" means a telegram consisting solely of greetings, family news or matter relating to non-commercial personal affairs, and accepted as such for transmission to certain territories and

(a) 48 & 49 Vict. c. 58. (b) 3 & 4 Geo. 6. c. 25. (c) 2 & 3 Eliz. 2. c. 28.

places on the conditions that it may be deferred in transmission or delivery or both and that it may be transmitted and delivered partly by post instead of by telegraph throughout;

"de luxe telegram" means a telegram which is to be delivered on an ornamental form suitable for happy occasions;

"European telegram" means a telegram of which the places of origin and destination are both within the European system of telegraphy under the International Telegraph Regulations and which is transmitted or intended for transmission over that system exclusively;

"extra European telegram" means a telegram originating in, destined for, or passing in transit through a place which does not belong to the European system of telegraphy;

"International Telecommunication Convention" means the Convention made at Buenos Aires and dated the 22nd December, 1952, and includes any revision or modification thereof made from time to time;

"international Telegraph Regulations" means the Telegraph Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention;

"land station" means a station for wireless telegraphy established on land and used for the exchange of radiotelegrams with mobile stations;

"letter telegram" means a telegram the entire text whereof is in plain language, accepted as such at a reduced rate on the conditions that it may be deferred in transmission or delivery or both and that it may be transmitted and delivered partly by post instead of by telegraph throughout, and includes a ship letter telegram;

"mobile station" means a station for wireless telegraphy established on a ship or aircraft;

"paid service telegram" means an official telegram transmitted or intended for transmission from a telegraph office within the British Islands to a telegraph office abroad, or from a telegraph office abroad to a telegraph office within the British Islands, at the request and cost of the sender or addressee of an original telegram for the purpose of obtaining or giving information or giving instructions respecting such original telegram;

"phototelegram" means a telegram transmitted by or prepared in a form suitable for and intended for transmission by facsimile telegraphy, that is to say a telegraphic system for the transmission over telecommunication channels of still pictures, designs, printed and other suitable matter whereby the same are reproduced at their destination in facsimile;

"plain language" has the meaning assigned to it by regulation 4;

"prescribed" means prescribed by the Postmaster-General;

"private operating agency" means a person or body of persons corporate or incorporate, not being a governmental establishment or agency, which operates a public international telegraph service; and "recognized private operating agency" means a private operating agency which operates a service of public correspondence or of broadcasting and upon which observance of the International Telecommunication Convention and the Regulations annexed thereto is imposed under Article 19 (2) of the said Convention;

"Radio Regulations" means the Radio Regulations and the Additional Radio Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention;

"radiotelegram" means a written telegram originating in or destined for a mobile station and transmitted or intended for transmission by wireless telegraphy over that part of its course which lies between the mobile station and a land station;

"secret language" means language other than plain language;

"ship letter telegram" means a radiotelegram accepted for transmission from a ship as a letter telegram to a destination within the British Islands;

"text" means that part of a telegram which does not consist of the address, supplementary instructions or signature;

"urgent telegram" means a telegram accepted as such at an increased rate and entitled to a certain priority of treatment as regards transmission and delivery;

"written telegram" includes a phototelegram, and a telegram tendered by telephone or teleprinter or other electrical or mechanical apparatus in order that it may be dealt with and delivered in the same way as a written telegram.

(2) The provisions of Parts 2, 3 and 4 of these regulations shall have effect subject to the provisions of Part 5 relating to particular classes of telegrams.

(3) Any reference in these regulations to the provisions of any other regulations shall be construed, unless the context otherwise requires, as a reference to those provisions as amended or replaced by any subsequent regulations.

(4) The Interpretation Act, 1889(a), shall apply for the interpretation of these regulations as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament, and as if these regulations and the regulations hereby revoked were Acts of Parliament.

Application

2. Except where otherwise stated these regulations apply only to written telegrams originating in or destined for a place outside the British Islands, not being a place in the Republic of Ireland, and to radiotelegrams transmitted or intended for transmission from to or through the British Islands: Provided that a telegram to which the Telegraph (Inland Written Telegram) Regulations, 1954(b) would otherwise have applied, shall, if sent via a place outside the British Islands (not in the Republic of Ireland), be deemed for all purposes to have been sent under these regulations.

Part 2—General Conditions

Text

3. The text of a telegram may consist of plain language or secret language or a combination of plain and secret language: Provided that secret language shall be accepted for transmission only if the country for which the telegram is destined is willing to receive and deliver telegrams in secret language.

Plain language

4.—(1) In these regulations "plain language" means language consisting of words, figures or letters, combined into sentences or phrases conveying an intelligible meaning in one or more of the languages admitted for international telegraphic correspondence in plain language, each word and each expression having the meaning normally assigned to it in the language to which it belongs:

(a) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63. (b) S.I. 1954/976 (1954 II, p. 2262).

Provided that :—

(i) the following shall be deemed to be plain language for the purpose of this definition :—

(*a*) numbers written in letters or figures, and groups composed either of letters or of figures, or of figures and signs, provided that such numbers and groups have no secret meaning ;

(*b*) proper names ;

(*c*) arbitrary or abbreviated addresses ;

(*d*) internationally or nationally recognised abbreviated denominations of international or national organizations, including business undertakings, in the form of initial letters combined as one group ;

(*e*) 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 such 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 ;

(*f*) groups denoting house numbers, registration numbers or letters of motor vehicles, designations of ships, aircraft or railway trains, flight and train numbers, money, ordinal numbers, indications of times of day, exchange or market quotations, scientific formulae, or meteorological observations or forecasts ;

(*g*) abbreviated expressions in current use in ordinary or commercial correspondence, such as fob, cif, caf, svp or any similar expression ;

(*h*) a single check word or check number placed at the beginning of the text and not exceeding five letters or five figures in length ;

(ii) all the expressions mentioned in (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) in the foregoing proviso may be composed of letters, figures, signs, or a mixture thereof ; and

(iii) in telegrams originating in or destined for China groups of four figures published in the official telegraph dictionary of the Chinese Administration shall be deemed to have an intelligible meaning.

(2) A language shall be deemed to be admitted for international telegraph correspondence in plain language if and so long only as it is notified as such in the current appropriate publication of the General Secretariat of the International Telecommunication Union : Provided that Latin and Esperanto shall be deemed to be so admitted without such notification.

(3) The Postmaster-General may require the sender to produce evidence that any words or other expressions claimed to be in plain language are in plain language within the meaning of these regulations.

(4) The admissibility as plain language of any word or expression shall be decided, in the case of telegrams the transmission whereof is initiated within the British Islands or which are transmitted over the first part of their course from a mobile station to a land station within the British Islands, by the Postmaster-General, and in the case of all other telegrams, by the telegraph office initiating the transmission thereof.

Secret language

5.—(1) Expressions used in secret language in a telegram, other than expressions consisting of a recognised word in an admitted language, shall be divided into groups each consisting of not more than five characters.

(2) Accented letters are not admitted in any words or groups of letters used in secret language.

(3) The mixture within a single group of any combination of letters and figures and signs or any of them which has a secret meaning is not permitted.

(4) The admissibility of words or groups of letters as secret language shall be decided in accordance with paragraph (4) of regulation 4.

Addresses

6.—(1) A telegram shall always contain as part of the matter telegraphed the name and address or the registered address of the person to whom it is sent; and this shall always consist of two words at least, one word being the name of the addressee, or the word registered for his address, and the other the name of the telegraph office of destination: Provided that the address may consist of the addressee's name coupled with his post office box number and the name of the telegraph office of destination, and in this case the name of the office to which the addressee's post office box belongs shall if necessary be supplemented by particulars sufficient to distinguish it from other local offices as in the following example: "Pauli boîte (or case) postale 275 Paris 24."

(2) A telegram may not be sent without text.

(3) Where a telegram is addressed to one person at the address of another person, the expression "care of", "chez" or an equivalent expression in the language of the country of destination shall be inserted immediately after the name or description of the real addressee.

(4) The name of the country, and, where necessary, of the state, province, or district in which the telegraph office of destination is situated shall be inserted in the address in the following cases:—

(*a*) Where the name of the office has not been published in the authorised list of offices;

(*b*) Where the office is not the only office of the name:

Provided that:

(i) The name of the office, written as it appears in the first column of the authorised list of offices (accompanied by any indication of the country, state, province or district appearing therein), shall be accepted as a sufficient designation;

(ii) The name of the country, state, province or district, when not appearing in the first column of the authorised list of offices, shall be written as it appears in the second column of that list or in the alternative form in the preface thereto.

(5) Except when supplemented as required by paragraph (4) or when in the case of a large town a district indicator is added, the name of the telegraph office of destination shall appear last in the address.

(6) The address shall contain all particulars requisite to ensure delivery of the telegram to the addressee without difficulty or the necessity of making enquiries.

(7) The address shall be written in the language or one of the languages of the country of destination: Provided that surnames, Christian names, names of firms and the abode at which delivery is to be effected shall be be accepted as written by the sender, and in telegrams for China, groups of four figures may be used to designate the name and abode of the addressee.

(8) No correction or alteration in or addition to the address of a telegram the transmission whereof has commenced shall be made except by means of a paid service telegram.

(9) The sender shall, if the Postmaster-General so requires, write on the telegraph form his name and his full address (including, where applicable, his telephone or telex number).

Mode of writing

7. All words shall be written in Roman characters and all figures in Arabic numerals, whether written in plain language or secret language. Accented letters are not admitted except (subject to paragraph (2) of regulation 5) the letter é.

PART 3—RATES AND CHARGING

Charges for transmission and publication of rates

8.—(1) Subject to the provisions of these regulations, the charges for the transmission of:

(*a*) telegrams originating in places within the British Islands, and

(*b*) radiotelegrams originating in ships and aircraft registered in any part of the British Islands, being radiotelegrams transmitted or intended for transmission over the first part of their course to land stations within the British Islands,

shall be at such rates as may be fixed by the Postmaster-General.

(2) The Postmaster-General shall from time to time publish the rates so fixed in the London, Edinburgh and Belfast Gazettes or in such other manner as he may determine.

(3) The rates for transmission which are in force at the commencement of these regulations shall continue in force until superseded by rates fixed under this regulation, and shall have effect as if they had been fixed and published under this regulation.

Mode of counting words

9. For the purpose of calculating the charge for a telegram on the basis of a rate per word, every group of letters which according to the ordinary usage of an admitted language forms a recognised word or a compound word (whether such word or compound word is used with its ordinary meaning or with a secret meaning), or an arbitrary or abbreviated address, shall be counted as follows:—

(*a*) Every word or compound word of not more than 15 letters shall be counted as one word.

(*b*) In the case of a word or compound word of more than 15 letters, the first 15 letters thereof shall be counted as one word and every succeeding 15 letters or residual fraction of 15 letters shall be counted as one word.

(*c*) An arbitrary or abbreviated address shall count as one word:

Provided that:—

(i) Where a combination of words written together with or without a hyphen, apostrophe or similar sign forms a recognised compound name or a compound word according to the ordinary usage of an admitted language, such words, if intended for transmission together without a break and (any ordinary usage to the contrary notwithstanding) without the intervention of a hyphen, apostrophe or other sign, shall be treated as a compound word for the purpose of this regulation;

(ii) Subject to the next following paragraphs of this proviso, in the case of any combination of names or words in use in an admitted language

which according to the ordinary usage of such language are not written together without a break as a compound word or which are intended to be transmitted with the intervention of a hyphen, apostrophe or other sign, each such name or word shall be or shall be deemed to be a separate word and shall be counted separately in manner provided by this regulation;

(iii) In the case of names of the following classes, that is to say, the names of towns, provinces, countries, districts, canals, rivers, squares, avenues, streets and similar thoroughfares in towns, names of ships, aircraft and railway trains, or similar names, family names belonging to one person, and abbreviated denominations of international or national organisations, including business undertakings, the words or letters forming every such name or group may be grouped together for transmission without a break (and without the intervention of a hyphen, apostrophe or other sign) and shall if so grouped be treated as a compound word for the purpose of this regulation, notwithstanding that by the ordinary usage of language such words are not written together without a break as a compound word;

(iv) Words expressing whole numbers, fractions and decimal or fractional numbers (including words which represent the figures separately or in groups, such as "sixfoursix" for "646" or "thirtythirty" for "3030"), and words indicating a percentage or per thousand value or indicating multiplication or a dimension (such as "threepercent" or "fourby-three"), when written either in full or in abbreviated form, and intended for transmission together without a break and without the intervention of a hyphen, apostrophe or other sign, shall be counted together as a compound word notwithstanding that by the ordinary usage of language such words are not written together without a break as a compound word.

Mode of counting other characters and groups of characters

10.—(1) In the case of a group of characters written together and intended to be transmitted together without a break as a single group which does not form a recognised word in any admitted language (including a group of signs) the following rules shall apply:

(*a*) If such group comprises not more than five characters it shall be counted and charged for as one word;

(*b*) If such group comprises more than five characters the first five characters shall be counted and charged for as one word and each succeeding five characters or residual fraction of five characters shall be counted and charged for as one word:

Provided that in the case of a mixed group of letters and figures and signs or any of them, every unbroken sequence of letters or of figures or of signs in the group and every isolated letter figure or sign therein not comprised in such a sequence shall be counted and may be transmitted as a separate group or as a single character as the case may be, except in the following cases:—

(i) Figures and letters used together to indicate the numbers of houses in an address or to form ordinal numbers shall be treated as an unbroken sequence of figures;

(ii) Dashes and oblique strokes appearing in groups representing house numbers in the address, and dashes used to join up a whole number to a fraction or a number to a percentage sign or per thousand sign, shall not be counted and shall be transmitted without charge as part of the group in which they appear;

(iii) Letters, figures and signs or any of them written together, being 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, the registration numbers or letters of motor vehicles, designations of ships, aircraft or railway trains, aircraft flight and train numbers, groups representing monetary amounts, indications of times of day, scientific formulae, exchange or market quotations, or meteorological observations or forecasts, shall be counted together in groups as written;

(iv) The letter X used in a group representing a meteorological observation or forecast or used as a multiplication sign or sign of dimension shall count as one character in the group in which it appears.

(2) Each single letter, figure or sign (not being a punctuation sign, hyphen or apostrophe used as such), including an isolated letter, figure or sign in a group which by virtue of the proviso to paragraph (1) of this regulation is to be counted separately, shall be counted and charged for as one word.

(3) Signs of punctuation, hyphens, oblique strokes and apostrophes, when used as such, shall not be transmitted unless the sender specially requests their transmission, in which case each separate sign of punctuation, hyphen, oblique stroke and apostrophe shall be counted and charged for as one word: Provided that commas or semi-colons may be transmitted in words if the sender so requires.

(4) Each of the following sets of marks or signs shall be counted as one word:—

(*a*) A set of two brackets to mark respectively the beginning and the end of a parenthesis;

(*b*) A set of inverted commas or quotation marks to mark the beginning and the end of a quotation.

Mode of counting address

11.—(1) The name and address of the addressee, and the name and address of the sender when forming part of the matter telegraphed, shall be counted as part of the words for which payment is required.

(2) In the address of a telegram the following expressions, whatever the number of words or letters employed to express them, shall each be counted as one word:—

(*a*) The name of the telegraph office of destination, including where appropriate the district of the city and including any indication of the country, state, province or district added in the first column of the authorised list of offices to distinguish the office from other offices of the same name;

(*b*) The name of the country, state, province or district in which the office of destination is situated when that name (although not appearing in the first column of the authorised list of offices) is used by the sender;

(*c*) The name of the telegraph office of destination with the name of the country, state, province or district if the name of the office does not appear in the said list.

Irregularities detected before delivery

12. If it should appear before delivery of a telegram that a combination of characters has been incorrectly counted or a combination of words has been incorrectly counted as a compound word or a word has been incorrectly spelt according to the usage of the language to which it belongs,

and that in consequence of such error or irregularity or any other error in calculating the charge the full amount properly chargeable has not been charged and paid, the sender shall be liable to pay the amount so undercharged and delivery of the telegram may be withheld until the amount so undercharged has been paid by the sender or by the addressee.

PART 4—SERVICES AND FACILITIES

General

13.—(1) The services and facilities referred to in this Part of these regulations may be provided at such times, during such periods, and in such circumstances as the Postmaster-General may think fit, and the charges and conditions specified in this Part of these regulations shall apply to such services and facilities in so far as they are so provided.

(2) Other services and facilities in relation to telegrams to which these regulations apply may be provided as aforesaid if the Postmaster-General thinks fit, and the Postmaster-General may fix the charges for such services and facilities and prescribe the conditions on which they will be provided.

(3) The Postmaster-General shall publish from time to time in the London, Edinburgh and Belfast Gazettes or in such other manner as he may determine the charges and conditions referred to in paragraph (2) of this regulation.

Service indications

14.—(1) Where the sender desires that a telegram shall be sent as a telegram of a class referred to in the first column of the First Schedule hereto (if admissible as such), or that a service referred to in that column (if available) shall be provided in respect of a telegram, the abbreviated form of service indication shown opposite to that class of telegram or service in the second column of the said Schedule shall be written on the telegraph form immediately before the address.

(2) Where the telegram concerned is charged for on the basis of a rate per word, each service indication shall be charged as one word, no separate charge being made for the double hyphens beginning and ending the service indications.

Delivery

15.—(1) (*a*) Where the sender desires his telegram to be delivered by telephone or by telex, he shall insert in the telegram the paid service indication = TF . . . = or = TLX . . . = incorporating the telephone number or the telex number of the addressee as in the following examples: = TF Passy 5074 = Pauli Paris, or = TLX 20074 = Pauli Paris.

(*b*) In this case the telegram will, 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. No guarantee is given that the telegram will be telephoned to the addressee personally or that a telex message will be transmitted only when the receiving instrument is attended by the addressee.

(2) If the sender so requires in accordance with paragraph (3) of this regulation—

(*a*) a telegram may be posted to its destination outside the British Islands from a telegraph office in the country of the place of destination; or

(*b*) a telegram destined for a country in which there is no telegraph office listed in the authorised list of offices may be posted to its

destination from a telegraph office situate in another country, and in that case the telegraph office from which the telegram is to be posted shall be inserted as the last word of the address.

(3) If a telegram is required to be delivered by post as an ordinary letter, as a registered letter, by air mail, or as a registered letter by air mail, the following respective paid service indications shall be inserted in the telegram, and the following respective supplementary charges shall be paid:—

Delivery as an ordinary letter	= Poste = No charge.
Delivery as a registered letter	= PR = 7d.
Delivery by air mail	= PAV = 11d.
Delivery as a registered letter by air mail	= PAVR = 1s. 6d.

(4) In the following cases, namely:—

(*a*) When delivery of a telegram by special means beyond the free delivery area of the office of destination is desired;

(*b*) When a telegram is addressed to a place not included in the authorised list of offices and the telegraph office of origin so requires,

the sender shall give instructions for delivery of the telegram by special means in accordance with paragraph (5) or paragraph (6) of this regulation.

(5) Where the cost of delivery by special means is specified in the authorised list of offices against the name of the office of destination the sender may prepay the relative amount, and in that case the paid service indication = XP = shall be inserted in the telegram.

(6) If the cost of delivery by special means is not known, the paid service indication = Expres = shall be inserted in the telegram, and in such case the appropriate amount shall be payable by the addressee on delivery, but if the addressee does not pay it, it shall be payable by the sender.

(7) Where a sender wishes a telegram to be treated as a de luxe telegram, and arrangements for it to be delivered accordingly are in force in the country of its destination, the sender shall insert in the telegram the paid service indication = LX = , and shall pay a supplementary charge of sixpence.

(8) Where a sender does not wish a telegram to be delivered during the night, he shall insert in the telegram the paid service indication = Jour =.

(9) Where a sender wishes a telegram to be delivered as soon as possible if it reaches the telegraph office of destination during the night, he shall insert in the telegram the paid service indication = Nuit =.

(10) Where a sender wishes a telegram to be delivered on a specified date, he shall insert in the telegram the paid service indication = Remettre . . . = incorporating that date.

Multiple addresses

16.—(1) A telegram may, if the sender so requests and uses the paid service indication = TM . . . = in manner hereinafter provided, be addressed to one person at two or more addresses or to two or more persons at one or more addresses provided that all such addresses are served by the same telegraph office and that the Administration or private operating agency to which such telegraph office is subject operates such a multiple delivery service.

(2) The paid service indication = TM . . . = incorporating the number of copies for delivery shall be written before the first address. In telegrams addressed to two or more persons at one address, that address shall be written after the name of each addressee. In telegrams addressed to the same person at different addresses the name of the addressee shall be written before each address.

(3) Each copy of the telegram for delivery will bear only the address to which that copy is to be delivered, and the paid service indication = TM . . . = will not appear on the copy:

Provided that if the sender uses the paid service indication = CTA = in addition to the paid service indication = TM . . . =, each copy of the telegram for delivery and each copy (if any) to be re-directed by telegraph will then bear, in addition to the indications = TM . . . = and = CTA = and the address to which it is to be delivered, every other address. The other addresses will be written after the signature or, in the absence of a signature, after the text; they will be preceded by the indication " telegram also addressed to . . . (other addresses) ".

(4) The charge for a multiple telegram to be delivered to a number of persons or addresses shall be as follows:—

(*a*) The amount of the charge for such a telegram if sent to one person at one address only, all the addresses being nevertheless reckoned in counting the number of chargeable words; together with

(*b*) for each copy containing not more than fifty chargeable words the sum of 1s. 6d., and for each copy containing more than fifty chargeable words the sum of 1s. 6d. for the first fifty words and 9d. for each succeeding fifty words or residual fraction of fifty words.

One copy of the telegram will be prepared for every addressee at each address to which the telegram is to be sent and the charge for each copy shall be reckoned separately having regard to the number of chargeable words which it will contain.

Telegrams to follow addressee

17.—(1) Where the sender of a telegram is not certain of the place at which the addressee will be found, he may address the telegram to several places, and may insert before the addresses the paid service indication = FS =. If the telegram with the paid service indication = FS = bears one address only, the telegram will be re-directed from that address to any new address furnished at the old address, and this procedure will be followed until the telegram is delivered or no further address is furnished.

(2) The charge to be paid by the sender shall be that for the first transmission, all the addresses being included in the number of words. A supplementary charge, reckoned on the basis of the number of words transmitted at each re-direction, shall be payable by the addressee on delivery.

(3) If the telegram is not delivered, or if all charges in respect of every transmission of the telegram beyond the first transmission are not paid by the addressee on delivery, such charges shall be paid by the sender.

Telegrams to be called for

18.—(1) A telegram intended to be left until called for at a telegraph office or post office shall bear the appropriate one of the following paid service indications: in the case of a telegram to be left at a telegraph office = TR =, and in the case of a telegram to be left at a post office = GP =, or, if it is to be treated in like manner as a registered letter, = GPR =. Such telegrams shall be addressed to the addressee by name, including where possible his Christian name or initials.

(2) Any telegram addressed = TR =, = GP =, or = GPR = will be kept at the office to which it is addressed for four weeks. If not called for within that time the telegram will be treated as undeliverable.

(3) Where the paid service indication = GPR = is used the sender shall pay a supplementary charge of 7d.

Telegrams to an addressee travelling by motor car in France

19.—(1) Telegrams may be sent for delivery to an addressee travelling by motor car in France on a trunk road route in respect of which arrangements for such delivery are in force.

(2) The address of every such telegram shall consist of the addressee's name, his motor car registration number and the name of the trunk road route on which he is travelling, and the sender shall write before the address the paid service indication =TP 11= and the words "Autogramme Paris". The sender shall pay a supplementary charge of 26s. 0d.

(3) Regulations 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23 and 26 shall not apply to such telegrams.

Notice of delivery

20.—(1) The sender of a telegram may have a notice of the date and time at which it was delivered transmitted to him by telegraph.

(2) If the sender desires to receive such notice he shall insert in the telegram the paid service indication =PC=.

(3) The charge for such notice shall be that for a paid service telegram to the office of destination of the original telegram and shall be prepaid by the sender of the original telegram.

Prepaid replies

21.—(1) If the sender of a telegram desires to pay the charges for the transmission of a reply thereto, he shall insert in the telegram the paid service indication =RP . . .= incorporating the specific amount which he desires to pay, expressed in shillings and pence.

(2) In the case of a telegram having multiple addresses the sender shall insert the indication prescribed by this regulation before each address in respect of which he desires to pay for a reply.

(3) Where a telegram is received to which a reply has been prepaid abroad, a form for the reply specifying the amount prepaid will be issued by the office of delivery, and the person receiving it may, within three months after the date of the issue thereof, use it in payment or part payment, as the case may be, of a telegram originating in the British Islands. Alternatively he may use the reply form in part payment of a telephone, telex, private wire, or credit account rendered by the Postmaster-General, provided that the end of the said period of three months is not earlier than (i) six months before the first day of the month of issue of the telephone or telex account as shown at the top thereof, or (ii) the first day of the period for which the private wire or credit account is rendered.

(4) If the addressee does not use the reply form the amount paid for a reply shall be repaid to the sender provided that within four months of the date of the issue thereof the form, if received by the addressee, is returned to the office of delivery and application for refundment is made by the sender or the addressee.

(5) If the addressee refuses the reply form or if the reply form cannot be delivered to him because he cannot be found, the office of delivery will arrange for the amount deposited for the reply to be refunded to the sender.

(6) Where the charge for a reply to a telegram is less than the amount prepaid for the reply by the sender of the original telegram, the difference between the amount so prepaid and the charge for the reply shall be refunded to the sender of the original telegram on application by him or

by the addressee, provided that the amount of such difference is not less than 4s. 8d. and that the application is made within four months from the date of issue of the reply form.

(7) Where the charge for a reply to a telegram is greater than the amount prepaid for the reply by the sender of the original telegram, the excess charge shall be paid by the sender of the reply.

Correction of telegrams

22. The sender of a telegram may correct the same or any part thereof on payment of the charge for a paid service telegram transmitted for that purpose.

Cancellation of telegrams

23. The following provisions shall apply to the cancellation of a telegram at the request of the sender :—

(*a*) If transmission has not commenced, or if it has commenced but is not completed, the telegram shall be cancelled.

(*b*) If transmission to the next office has been completed, the sender shall pay for a paid service telegram to the office of destination, and for a paid service telegram in reply thereto.

(*c*) If the original telegram has been delivered before the arrival of the cancelling service telegram at the office of destination, the addressee will be informed of the attempt made to cancel the telegram, unless the sender has given instructions to the contrary.

Collation at request of sender

24.—(1) A telegram may at the request of the sender be collated, that is to say, each transmission thereof checked by repetition from office to office, throughout its course.

(2) The sender shall pay for this service a supplementary charge equal to one-half the charge payable for an ordinary telegram of the same length sent by the same route to the same destination (fractions of one halfpenny to be charged as one halfpenny). The sender shall insert in the telegram the paid service indication =TC=.

(3) No copy of the repetition shall be handed to the sender.

Repetition at request of addressee

25. A telegram may be repeated wholly or in part at the request of the addressee. The addressee shall pay for this service the charge at the ordinary rate charged by the country of origin for each word to be repeated or the sum of 3s. 6d., whichever is the greater.

Redirection at request of addressee

26.—(1) A telegram transmitted under these regulations, or a telegram transmitted under the Telegraph (Inland Written Telegram) Regulations, 1954, may, at the request of the addressee or of any person at the original address, be redirected to any other address not being within the British Islands or the Republic of Ireland, and may be re-transmitted by telegraph under these regulations at the ordinary rate or at the letter or urgent rate if available.

(2) There shall be charged and paid by the addressee in respect of such re-transmission the same charges as would be payable under these regulations if the re-transmission were an original transmission of the telegram at the appropriate rate.

(3) A telegram transmitted under these regulations may be redirected and re-transmitted under and subject to the Telegraph (Inland Written Telegram) Regulations, 1954, to an address within the British Islands or the Republic of Ireland.

Special instructions as to delivery

27.—(1) Any person may register at any telegraph office special instructions as to the delivery to a different address of telegrams transmitted under these regulations in the case of a change of residence or place of business, or such other special instructions as to the delivery of such telegrams as the Postmaster-General may approve; and telegrams shall be delivered in accordance with such instructions, subject to the charges payable under these regulations or under the Telegraph (Inland Written Telegram) Regulations, 1954 (as the case may be) for the re-transmission of redirected telegrams.

(2) The applicant if the Postmaster-General so requires shall pay in advance for the registration of any such special instructions the sum of £1 11s. 6d., or if the instructions apply to a longer period than a year, the sum of £1 11s. 6d. for each year or part of a year in that period:

Provided that no charge shall be made in respect of:—

(*a*) the registration for any period up to and not exceeding three months of an instruction in case of change of residence or place of business;

(*b*) the registration of an instruction as to the delivery of telegrams on Christmas Day, Good Friday or a public holiday; and

(*c*) the registration of any instructions as to telegrams bearing abbreviated or arbitrary addresses registered under these regulations or under the Telegraph (Inland Written Telegram) Regulations, 1954.

(3) Where such special instructions are registered under the Telegraph (Inland Written Telegram) Regulations, 1954, for the purpose of telegrams transmitted under those regulations, the instructions may be extended without further charge to telegrams transmitted under these regulations, subject however to the charges payable under these regulations or the Telegraph (Inland Written Telegram) Regulations, 1954, for the re-transmission of redirected telegrams.

Registered addresses

28.—(1) Any person may make application for the registration at any office from which telegrams are delivered (being a head office, a country sub-office, a railway station not in a town postal district, or such other office as the Postmaster-General may prescribe), of an abbreviated or an arbitrary address to be used in telegrams sent to him and transmitted under these regulations.

(2) If in the opinion of the Postmaster-General there is no objection to such registration, such abbreviated or arbitrary address shall be registered, together with the full correct address of the applicant.

(3) The applicant if the Postmaster-General so requires shall pay in advance for such registration a registration fee of such amount as the Postmaster-General may fix, not exceeding:—

18s. 9d. in respect of a period not exceeding three months;

£1 17s. 6d. in respect of a period exceeding three but not exceeding six months;

£2 12s. 6d. in respect of a period exceeding six but not exceeding nine months; and

£3 0s. 0d. in respect of a period exceeding nine months but not exceeding a year.

(4) While such abbreviated or arbitrary address is registered and during the period in respect of which the registration fee (if required) has been paid, telegrams transmitted under these regulations and addressed to such address and received at the office at which the registration has been effected shall be delivered to the corresponding full correct address.

(5) The Postmaster-General may at any time if he thinks fit cancel the registration of any abbreviated or arbitrary address, but he shall in such case return a part of any registration fee paid proportionate (as near as may be) to the unexpired portion of the period in respect of which a registration fee has been paid.

(6) Where an abbreviated or arbitrary telegraphic address is registered under the Telegraph (Inland Written Telegram) Regulations, 1954, for the purpose of telegrams transmitted under those regulations, the facilities provided under those regulations in respect of such registered address may be extended without further charge to telegrams transmitted under these regulations.

Enquiries respecting telegrams

29. The sender or addressee of a telegram may, during the period of 6 months from the end of the month in which the telegram was sent, make enquiries or give instructions respecting the telegram. The sender or addressee shall prepay the charge for the paid service telegram necessary for the enquiries or instructions and the charge for any paid service telegram in reply.

Part 5—Conditions Relating to Particular Classes of Telegrams

Letter telegrams

30.—(1) A letter telegram shall be written entirely in plain language.

(2) The sender of any letter telegram shall, if so required, make and sign a declaration in writing to the effect that the telegram is entirely in plain language and is intended to bear no other meaning than that which appears on the face of it, and specifying the language in which it is written.

(3) If a letter telegram accepted for transmission as such is found before delivery to contain any words or expressions which are not plain language, the sender shall be liable to pay the difference between the amount originally charged for the telegram as a letter telegram and the charge for the telegram at the ordinary full rate, and delivery of the telegram may be withheld until such difference has been paid by the sender or the addressee.

(4) The provisions of regulation 15 (other than those relating to the services =TF . . .=, =TLX . . .=, =Poste=, =PR=, =LX= and =Remettre . . .=), and regulations 20 and 24 shall not apply to letter telegrams.

(5) A letter telegram received by the Postmaster-General for delivery within the British Islands may, at the discretion of the Postmaster-General, be delivered by post from the telegraph office at which it is received.

(6) The Postmaster-General shall from time to time publish in the London, Edinburgh and Belfast Gazettes or in such other manner as he may determine the territories or places to which and the routes by which letter telegrams may be sent.

Ship letter telegrams

31. Regulations 16 and 17 shall not apply to ship letter telegrams.

Commonwealth social telegrams

32.—(1) A Commonwealth social telegram shall be written entirely in plain language.

(2) It shall be written entirely in the usual orthography of the language used and shall not include a succession of numbers, names or words without connected meaning, but subject as aforesaid it may include figures provided that the total number of groups of figures does not exceed one-third of the number of chargeable words in the text and signature.

(3) The Postmaster-General may refuse to transmit at the rate applicable to Commonwealth social telegrams any matter the transmission of which at such rate would, in his opinion, involve an abuse of the system or be attended with inconvenience to the public service.

(4) The sender of any Commonwealth social telegram shall, if so required, make and sign a declaration in writing to the effect that the telegram is entirely in plain language and is intended to bear no other meaning than that which appears on the face of it, and specifying the language in which it is written.

(5) If a Commonwealth social telegram accepted for transmission as such is found before delivery to contain any words or expressions which are not plain language, the sender shall be liable to pay the difference between the amount originally charged for the telegram as a Commonwealth social telegram and the charge for the telegram at the ordinary full rate, and delivery of the telegram may be withheld until such difference has been paid by the sender or the addressee.

(6) The provisions of regulation 15 (other than those relating to the services =TF . . .=, =Poste=, =LX= and =Remettre . . .=), and regulations 16, 17, 18, 20 and 24 shall not apply to Commonwealth social telegrams.

(7) A Commonwealth social telegram received by the Postmaster-General for delivery within the British Islands may, at the discretion of the Postmaster-General, be delivered by post from the telegraph office at which it is received.

(8) The Postmaster-General shall from time to time publish in the London, Edinburgh and Belfast Gazettes or in such other manner as he may determine the territories or places to which and the routes by which Commonwealth social telegrams may be sent.

Phototelegrams

33.—(1) The following rules shall apply to phototelegrams:—

(*a*) Phototelegrams shall be rectangular in shape.

(*b*) Phototelegrams for addresses outside the locality of the receiving station shall be delivered by the postal service.

(*c*) A phototelegram exceeding such limits of size as may be prescribed by the Postmaster-General shall be divided into parts by the sender and regarded as two or more separate phototelegrams for transmission purposes; in such case the order of transmission of the parts of the phototelegram shall be indicated by the sender.

(*d*) Every phototelegram shall bear an address, and this, together with the signature (if any), shall be written on the phototelegram and shall form part of the area charged for and transmitted.

(*e*) Any caption or descriptive matter or other information inserted on or attached to a phototelegram by the sender, or by the accepting officer at the request of the sender, shall form part of the area charged for and transmitted.

(2) Service indications in respect of services for phototelegrams and in respect of classes of phototelegrams shall be inserted before the address and shall form part of the area charged for and transmitted.

(3) In relation to phototelegrams:

(*a*) The supplementary charge for the service = Postxp = shall be 3s 0d., for the service = PR = 1s. 6d., and for the service = GPR = 1s. 6d. When the sender asks to use the service = Postxp = with either of the services = PR = or = GPR =, he shall pay both of the supplementary charges.

(*b*) The supplementary charges for the services = TM . . . = (with or without the service = CTA =) shall be 4s. 6d. for each copy after the first.

(*c*) The supplementary charge for the service = K . . . = shall be 3s. 0d. for each copy after the first.

(*d*) In the case of the service =KP=, a supplementary charge of 3s. 0d. shall be payable for the copy and an additional supplementary charge of 1s. 0d. for the despatch of the copy by registered letter.

(*e*) The supplementary charge for the service = XP = shall be 3s. 0d., that for the service = PAV = shall be 1s. 6d. and for the service = PAVR = 3s. 0d.

(4) Except as otherwise provided in this regulation, the supplementary charges payable under these regulations for services relating to telegrams generally shall be payable for services relating to phototelegrams.

(5) The supplementary charges for special services requested for phototelegrams transmitted to a station operated by an Administration or recognised private operating agency from a station operated otherwise shall be payable by the addressee.

(6) Paragraph (1) of regulation 11, the provisions of paragraph (3) of regulation 15 relating to delivery as an ordinary letter, paragraphs (7) and (10) of regulation 15, paragraph (4) of regulation 16, regulation 17, paragraph (3) of regulation 18, and regulations 24 and 25 shall not apply to phototelegrams, and paragraph (6) of regulation 15 shall apply to phototelegrams as if the service indication =Postxp= were therein mentioned instead of the service indication =Expres=.

(7) The Postmaster-General shall from time to time publish in the London, Edinburgh and Belfast Gazettes or in such other manner as he may determine the territories or places to which and the routes by which phototelegrams may be sent.

Radiotelegrams

34.—(1) A radiotelegram intended for a mobile station shall contain in the address: (*a*) the name or designation of the addressee, with a supplementary description (such as rank or class of passage) if necessary; (*b*) the name of the ship or call sign of the aircraft written as it appears in the appropriate authorised list of radio stations; and (*c*) either the name of the land station through which the message is to be forwarded written as it appears in the said list or the word "wireless": Provided that the name of

the ship, or call sign of the aircraft, may be replaced by a sufficient indication of the passage to be made by the ship or aircraft (such indication giving the names of the ports of origin and destination or equivalent particulars).

(2) In the address only of a radiotelegram addressed to a mobile station each of the following shall be counted as one word, irrespective of the number of characters and words used, provided that it is written as it appears in the appropriate authorised list of radio stations :—

(*a*) The name of the ship including the call sign and fractional bar when these are added to the name of the ship in the said list ;

(*b*) The five-letter call sign of the aircraft or the flight number consisting of two letters and three figures ;

(*c*) The name of the land station through which the radiotelegram is to be transmitted.

(3) In the case of a radiotelegram to a ship, if the sender wishes to indicate the number of days during which the radiotelegram shall be retained for transmission to the ship, he shall write before the address the paid service indication = J . . . = incorporating the number of days. The number so indicated shall not exceed ten exclusive of the day of handing in.

(4) When a radiotelegram cannot be transmitted to a ship within the period indicated by the sender, the sender will be advised accordingly. The sender may then, by paid service telegram or letter addressed to the appropriate land station, request either that his telegram be treated as undeliverable or that it be retained for transmission for a further period not exceeding seven days. In the absence of such a request the telegram will be treated as undeliverable after a lapse of three days after the despatch of the advice of non-transmission.

(5) In the case of a radiotelegram to a ship which does not bear the paid service indication = J . . . = , if it has not been possible to transmit the telegram to the ship by the morning of the fourth day following (but not including) the day of its acceptance, the sender will be advised accordingly. The sender may then by paid service telegram or letter addressed to the appropriate land station request either that his telegram be treated as undeliverable or that it be retained for transmission for a further period extending not more than ten days from (but not including) the day of its acceptance. In the absence of such a request the telegram will be treated as undeliverable after a lapse of seven days from (but not including) the day of its acceptance.

(6) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (3), (4) and (5) of this regulation, if in the case of a radiotelegram to a ship the land station is at any time satisfied that the ship being in the course of a voyage is beyond the range of transmission of the land station and of all other land stations subject to the same Administration or recognized private operating agency, and will not enter that range in the course of the same voyage, the telegram will be treated as undeliverable, and the sender will be advised accordingly, even though the periods specified in such provisions have not expired.

(7) In the case of a radiotelegram to an aircraft, if and when the land station is satisfied that the aircraft is beyond the range of transmission of the land station and of all other land stations subject to the same Administration or recognized private operating agency, the telegram will be treated as undeliverable and the sender will be advised accordingly.

(8) Radiotelegrams for aircraft in flight are accepted only at such offices, and for aircraft travelling on such routes, as may be prescribed.

(9) Regulation 21 shall not apply to radiotelegrams for aircraft in flight.

(10) The following classes of telegrams shall not be admitted as radiotelegrams:

(*a*) Urgent telegrams (except as regards transmission over the telegraph system to a land station not in the British Islands or Republic of Ireland);

(*b*) Letter telegrams other than ship letter telegrams;

(*c*) Commonwealth social telegrams;

(*d*) Phototelegrams.

(11) Regulation 15 (except paragraph 10 thereof) shall not apply to radiotelegrams addressed to a mobile station.

(12) Where a radiotelegram originating in a mobile station is to be delivered by special means, and the telegram is not transmitted from the mobile station directly to a land station in the country of destination, paragraph (5) of regulation 15 shall not apply and paragraph (6) of that regulation shall apply whether or not the cost of delivery by special means is known.

(13) Paragraph (7) of regulation 15 shall not apply to radiotelegrams except those originating in a mobile station and transmitted or intended for transmission over all or part of their course through the medium of a land station in the British Islands; and in relation to such radiotelegrams the supplementary charge for the service =LX= shall not be payable.

(14) Regulations 17 and 19 shall not apply to radiotelegrams.

Part 6—General

Deposit of telegrams in letter boxes

35.—(1) A telegram bearing current British postage stamps representing the full charges for the transmission thereof, and deposited in a wall or pillar box, or in a letter box of an ordinary post office (not being a telegraph office), shall, on the first collection of letters from the place of deposit, be conveyed to a telegraph office, and forwarded thence in due course by telegraph.

(2) A telegram so deposited which is not fully stamped as aforesaid shall not be transmitted.

Stoppage of certain telegrams

36.—(1) The Postmaster-General may refuse or stop the transmission of:

(*a*) a telegram which does not comply with the provisions of these regulations which are applicable thereto;

(*b*) a telegram addressed to a forwarding agency which shall in the opinion of the Postmaster-General be organized for the purpose of evading payment of the full rate chargeable for the transmission of telegrams direct between the office of origin and the office of ultimate destination.

(2) Subject to the provisions of these regulations, where it is found by the office of delivery that any sum payable in respect of a telegram or of any service rendered in connection therewith has not been paid, whether the charge is one fixed by these regulations or by the Postmaster-General or by the Telegraph Adminstration or private operating agency concerned, delivery of the telegram may be withheld until such sum has been paid either by the addressee or by the sender.

Objectionable telegrams not transmitted

37. No telegram shall be transmitted or tendered for transmission which contains—

(*a*) anything which is grossly offensive or of an indecent, obscene or menacing character, or

(*b*) anything dangerous to the security of the State or to public order.

Identity

38. The sender or the addressee of a telegram shall, if the Postmaster-General so requires, furnish evidence of his identity.

Mode of payment of charges

39.—(1) All charges in respect of transmission and of all other services rendered shall (except as herein otherwise provided or as the Postmaster-General may direct) be prepaid by the sender.

(2) Telegrams may be accepted without prepayment when special arrangements have been made beforehand with the Administration of the country of destination for charges to be collected from the addressee or other party undertaking payment.

(3) Telegrams may be accepted without prepayment if the sender has made prior arrangements with the Postmaster-General for a credit account.

(4) The sender of a telegram shall be entitled, free of charge, to a receipt for the charges prepaid on a telegram in such form as the Postmaster-General shall approve.

Postmaster-General's certificate of charge

40. For the purposes of any proceedings by or against the Crown, a certificate by the Postmaster-General stating the rate of charge for the transmission of any telegram or any class of telegram or for any services in relation thereto shall be conclusive evidence that such rate is the rate for the time being fixed by the Postmaster-General under these regulations, or (as the case may be) is the rate for the time being fixed by the Telegraph Administration or private operating agency concerned in accordance with the international Telegraph Regulations and Radio Regulations or with any special arrangements sanctioned by the International Telecommunication Convention.

Remission of charges

41. The Postmaster-General may remit or refund in whole or in part any sum payable or paid under these regulations in such cases or classes of cases as he may determine.

Non-liability of Post Office

42. Neither the Crown nor the Postmaster-General nor any other officer of the Post Office shall be liable for any loss or damage which may be incurred or sustained by reason or on account of any mistake or default in the transmission or delivery or cancellation of a telegram, or for any other loss or damage incurred or sustained in connection with telegrams or telegraphic communication.

Application of Inland Regulations

43. Regulation 24 of the Telegraph (Inland Written Telegram) Regulations, 1954 (which makes provision as to the delivery of telegrams) shall apply in respect of telegrams transmitted under these regulations.

Revocation

44. The regulations mentioned in the Second Schedule hereto are hereby revoked.

Citation and Commencement

45.—(1) These regulations may be cited as "The Telegraph (British Commonwealth and Foreign Written Telegram) Regulations, 1959".

(2) These regulations shall come into operation on the 1st day of January, 1960.

Dated this 10th day of December, 1959.

J. R. Bevins,
Her Majesty's Postmaster-General.

We consent to these regulations

Paul Bryan,
Graeme Bell Finlay,
Two of the Commissioners of
Her Majesty's Treasury.

10th December, 1959.

Regulation 14 THE FIRST SCHEDULE

Class of telegram or service	*Service Indication*	*Subject to regulation:*
1. Urgent telegram	= Urgent =	—
2. European letter telegram	= ELT =	30
3. Extra European letter telegram	= LT =	30
4. Ship letter telegram	= SLT =	31
5. Commonwealth social telegram	= GLT =	32
6. Telegram of which delivery by telephone is requested (telephone number of addressee)	= TF . . .=	15
7. Telegram of which delivery by telex is requested (telex number of addressee)	= TLX . . .=	15
8. Telegram to be posted from a telegraph office to the addressee	= Poste =	15
9. Telegram to be posted by registered post from a telegraph office to the addressee	= PR =	15
10. Telegram to be posted by air mail from a telegraph office to the addressee	= PAV =	15
11. Telegram to be posted by registered air mail from a telegraph office to the addressee	= PAVR =	15

Class of telegram or service	*Service Indication*	*Subject to regulation:*
12. Express	= XP =	15
13. Express charge to be collected	= Exprès =	15
14. De Luxe Telegram	= LX =	15
15. Telegram not to be delivered during the night ...	= Jour =	15
16. Telegram to be delivered during the night if received then	= Nuit =	15
17. Telegram of which delivery on a specified date is requested (date)	=Remettre . . .=	15
18. Telegram with multiple addresses or addressees (number of copies)	= TM . . .=	16
19. Communicate all addresses	= CTA =	16
20. To follow	= FS =	17
21. Telegraph restante	= TR =	18
22. Poste restante	= GP =	18
23. Poste restante registered	= GPR =	18
24. Telegram to be delivered to a person travelling by motor car in France	= TP 11 =	19
25. Telegraphic notification of delivery required	= PC =	20
26. Reply paid (amount)	= RP . . .=	21
27. Collation	= TC =	24
28. Phototelegram to be delivered by express post; express charge to be collected	= Postxp =	33
29. Further copies of a phototelegram in addition to the first, to be delivered to the addressee (number of copies)	= K . . .=	33
30. Delivery to the addressee of the negative film of a phototelegram instead of the positive print ...	= Film =	33
31. Despatch to the sender of a print from the received film of a phototelegram	= KP =	33
32. Radiotelegram to be retained at the land station (number of days)	= J . . .=	34

Regulation 44

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

REGULATIONS REVOKED

The Telegraph (British Commonwealth and Foreign Written Telegram) Regulations, 1950(a).

The Telegraph (British Commonwealth and Foreign Written Telegram) Amendment No. 1 Regulations, 1951(b).

The Telegraph (British Commonwealth and Foreign Written Telegram) Amendment No. 2 Regulations, 1952(c).

The Telegraph (British Commonwealth and Foreign Written Telegram) Amendment No. 3 Regulations, 1953(d).

The Telegraph (British Commonwealth and Foreign Written Telegram) Amendment No. 4 Regulations, 1957(e).

(a) S.I. 1950/1023 (Rev. XXII, p. 313: 1950 II, p. 993).
(b) S.I. 1951/1108 (Rev. XXII, p. 313: 1951 II, p. 690). (c) S.I. 1952/88 (1952 III, p. 3370).
(d) S.I. 1953/1162 (1953 II, p. 2278). (e) S.I. 1957/1694 (1957 II, p. 2467).

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Regulations but is intended to indicate their general purport.)

These Regulations consolidate with amendments the regulations relating to telegrams sent between the British Islands and other places (except the Republic of Ireland) and radiotelegrams. The main changes are:—

(1) Effect is given to certain modifications in the international telegraph service brought about by the revision of the international Telegraph Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention, made at the 1958 Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference at Geneva.

(2) The minimum charges for certain classes of overseas telegrams were specified in the previous Regulations, but are not specified in these Regulations; they are thus to be fixed and published in accordance with regulation 8 (1) and (2).

1959 No. 235

The Telegraph (Inland Written Telegram) Amendment (No. 3) Regulations, 1959

Made - - - -	10*th February*, 1959
Laid before Parliament	13*th February*, 1959
Coming into Operation	14*th February*, 1959

I, The Right Honourable Alfred Ernest Marples, M.P., Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, with the consent of the Treasury, do, by virtue of the power vested in me by section 2 of the Telegraph Act, 1885(**a**), as amended by section 4 of the Post Office and Telegraph Act, 1940(**b**), and sections 1 and 2 of the Telegraph Act, 1954(**c**), and of all other powers enabling me in this behalf, hereby make the following Regulations, that is to say:—

1.—(1) These regulations shall be read as one with the Telegraph (Inland Written Telegram) Regulations, 1954(**d**) (hereinafter called "the principal regulations") and all regulations amending the same.

(2) In these regulations the expression "the 1957 regulations" means the Telegraph (Inland Written Telegram) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1957(**e**).

(3) The Interpretation Act, 1889(**f**), applies to the interpretation of these regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

2. The definition of the expression "greetings telegram" in paragraph (1) of regulation 1 of the principal regulations is hereby revoked and the following two definitions shall be substituted therefor:

"standard greetings telegram" means a telegram to be delivered on an ornamental form of an area of not more than 120 square inches, and in a special envelope;

"de luxe greetings telegram" means a telegram to be delivered on an ornamental form of an area of more than 120 square inches and of thicker

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(**a**) 48 & 49 Vict. c. 58. (**b**) 3 & 4 Geo. 6. c. 25. (**c**) 2 & 3 Eliz. 2. c. 28.
(**d**) S.I. 1954/976 (1954 II, p. 2262). (**e**) S.I. 1957/305 (1957 II, p. 2475).
(**f**) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.