

UNITED STATES TREATIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS PERTAINING TO TELECOMMUNICATIONS

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OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS

STATEMENT OF MISSION

The mission of the Office of Telecommunications in the Department of Commerce is to assist the Department in fostering, serving, and promoting the nation's economic development and technological advancement by improving man's comprehension of telecommunication science and by assuring effective use and growth of the nation's telecommunication resources.

In carrying out this mission, the Office

- Performs analysis, engineering, and related administrative functions responsive to the needs of the Director of the Office of Telecommunications Policy, Executive Office of the President, in the performance of his responsibilities for the management of the radio spectrum
- Conducts research needed in the evaluation and development of telecommunication policy as required by the Office of Telecommunications Policy, pursuant to Executive Order 11556
- Conducts research needed in the evaluation and development of other policy as required by the Department of Commerce
- Assists other government agencies in the use of telecommunications
- Conducts research, engineering, and analysis in the general field of telecommunications science to meet government needs
- Acquires, analyzes, synthesizes, and disseminates information for the efficient use of the nation's telecommunication resources.

FOREWORD

This document was prepared by a staff member of the Policy Support Division of the Office of Telecommunications, U.S. Department of Commerce. It is one of a series of such reports prepared in support of the Office of Telecommunications Policy, Executive Office of the President. This particular study was undertaken because there was no single up-to-date reference source for all the treaties and other international treaties which relate to telecommunications. Since the information may be useful to industry and to other government agencies, it is being made available through the medium of this report.

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UNITED STATES TREATIES AND OTHER
INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS PERTAINING
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Sara A. Bobroff*

ABSTRACT

Telecommunications has had and increasingly continues to have a very significant and pervasive impact upon the international relations between the United States and other countries throughout the world. Probably the most important measure of this impact are the ever-growing number of treaties and agreements related to telecommunications which have been carefully negotiated and concluded. This document constitutes a compilation, classification, summarization and synthesis of all the international bilateral and multilateral treaties and agreements as of January 1, 1973, to which the United States was a party and which pertain to telecommunications. It encompasses a total of 342 treaties and agreements, 317 of which are bilateral and 25 of which are multilateral. This publication is the first part of the International Telecommunications Documentation Project which will bring together in one reference volume the very diverse but complementary body of material which integrates the work and activities of various agencies of the Federal Government, particularly, the Federal Communications Commission and the Department of State, and which forms the basis for current and future international telecommunications policy.

Key Words: International Telecommunications; International Treaties and Agreements; International Telecommunication Union; Telegraph Regulations; Radio Regulations; Radar and LORAN Stations; Tracking Stations; Weather Stations; Satellites; National Aeronautics and Space Administration; North Atlantic Treaty Organization; European Space Research Organization.

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INTRODUCTION

This document attempts to encompass all the bilateral^{1/} and multilateral treaties and other international agreements as of January 1, 1973, to which the United States was a party and which pertain directly to telecommunications: its broadcasting aspects; defense, satellite/space, and meteorological applications; and technical and legal regulations.

Most of the 342 treaties and agreements included in this document were in force^{2/} as of January 1, 1973. They are noted as such by an asterisk placed next to the name of the treaty or agreement. In contrast, treaties or agreements included in this document which have expired by their terms, or which have been denounced by the parties, replaced or superseded by other agreements, or otherwise terminated, are cited without an asterisk. For the multilateral treaties and agreements, the footnotes clarify the extent to which are still in force.

1/ International agreements (regardless of their title, designation or form) whose entry into force with respect to the United States takes place only after the Senate has given its advice and consent are "treaties". Other international agreements brought into force **with respect to** the United States on a constitutional basis other than with the advice and consent of the Senate are "executive agreements".

2/ "Treaties in Force", January 1, 1973, compiled by the Treaties Affairs Staff, Office of the Legal Advisor, Department of State.

The treaties and agreements included which have terminated have historical value and are important data for understanding the reasons for and the original context of the treaties and agreements, the evolution of international telecommunications policy, and the impact upon treaties and agreements currently in force.

A basic format has been used consistently throughout this document. There are three columns which constitute the identification material below which is a brief precis of the treaty or agreement in question.

The left column identifies the year in which the particular treaty or agreement entered into force for the United States. In many cases the treaty or agreement was signed a year or more earlier before it actually became effective in the United States. The middle column contains citations, that is, the primary sources where the treaty or agreement can be found. A given treaty or agreement usually has at least two distinct primary sources cited. An example and means of interpretation follow:

16 UST 740
TIAS 5801
545 UNTS 370

In this case reference is made to three different sources; the first refers to Volume 16, page 740 of United States Treaties and Other International Agreements; the second refers to pamphlet 5801 of the Treaties and Other International Acts Series; the third refers to Volume 545, page 370 of the United

Nations Treaty Series. Abbreviations for the primary sources (such as UST, TIAS, and UNTS) are used in the text; the abbreviations are correlated with the full title of the primary sources in the REFERENCES section which concludes this document.

The third column contains the name of the treaty or agreement, where and when it was signed, and when it entered into force. Below this information, amendments are listed where applicable. Citations and dates of entry into force are given to amendments, likewise. Also the third column gives the length of duration of the treaty or agreement, that is, the explicit terms of or dates for expiration or termination.

With the exception of two types of bilateral agreements, there is a synthesis of the main points of the treaties and agreements beneath the three-column identification material. The two exceptions are agreements concerning Alien Amateur Radio Operators and concerning Radio Communications between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties. Because the terms of these agreements are standard and because they have been concluded between the United States and many other countries (forty-three Alien Amateur Radio Operator Agreements and twenty-four Radio Communications between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties), the terms are given once, at the beginning of the text, and the countries to which they apply are listed below. These two types of agreements precede the other bilateral agreements and are cited in the text under the subject heading "Telecommunication."

Following these two types of agreements, the other bilateral agreements and treaties are arranged according to country or other entity. (The two non-country entries are international organizations: the European Space Research Organization (ESRO) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The countries and entities are in alphabetical order. There are a total of seventy-three countries and entities included and each starts a new page. Under each country the agreements are listed according to subject. There are many subject headings, the most common being Defense, Satellites, Telecommunication, Tracking Stations and Weather Stations. Within each subject heading, the agreements are listed in chronological order.

In some cases, information included in the precis reflects the difference in time periods in which the agreements were made. For example, several of the agreements included under Weather Stations are related to the World Weather Watch Program of the World Meteorological Organization. The basic terms of these agreements are similar, including the protection of the radio frequencies 401-406 MHz and 1660-1700 MHz for rawinsonde observations, in accordance with International Radio Regulations. However, in these agreements the United States Cooperating Agency varies, a fact reflecting administrative reorganizations within the Department of Commerce. The original Cooperating

Agency was the Weather Bureau, the next was the Environmental Science Services Administration, and the current one is the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

The Cooperating Agency for most of the agreements under the subject headings Satellites or Tracking Stations is usually the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), and for those under the subject heading Defense, the Cooperating Agency is usually a branch or all of the American Armed Forces.

While most of the agreements are listed in chronological order under a given subject heading, there are a few exceptions. For example, because of the large number of agreements with Canada (sixty-three agreements, including twenty-four under Defense and seventeen under Telecommunication), some agreements are grouped together because of a common subject within a given subject heading. Under Defense, these are sub-groups which arrange agreements together which concern radar stations, communications facilities at defense bases, and the Early Warning System.

The multilateral treaties and agreements are arranged according to subject, also. The major subject headings include Defense, Meteorology, Satellites, and ~~Telecommunication~~. Similarly, there are subject sub-groupings. Under telecommunication, sub-headings include Inter-American Agreements, British Commonwealth Agreements, International Telecommunication Union, Telegraph Regulations, and Radio Regulations.

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Bilateral Treaties and Agreements

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^{1/} Includes coverage of Antigua, Ascension Islands, Bahamas, Caicos Islands and others.

Alien Amateur Radio Operators

The countries listed below have entered into bilateral agreements with the United States to establish the reciprocal granting of authorizations which permit licensed amateur radio operators to operate their stations in the other country, in accordance with the provisions of Article 41 of the International Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959 (12 UST 2633; TIAS 4893). The Agreements set three conditons:

1. "An individual who is licensed by his Government as an amateur radio operator and who operates an amateur radio station licensed by such Government, shall be permitted by the other Government, on a reciprocal basis and subject to the conditions stated below, to operate such station in the territory of such Government.
2. The individual who is licensed by his Government as an amateur radio operator shall, before being permitted to operate his station as provided for in paragraph 1, obtain from the appropriate administrative agency of the other Government an authorization for that purpose.
3. The appropriate administrative agency of each Government may issue an authorization, as prescribed in paragraph 2, under such conditions and terms as it may prescribe, including the right of cancellation at the convenience of the issuing Government at any time."

Subject to termination by either Government giving six months' notice, in writing, of its intention to terminate.

Argentina	Germany	Panama
Australia	Guatemala	Paraguay
Barbados	Guyana	Peru
Belgium	Honduras	Portugal
Bolivia	India	Sierra Leone
Brazil	Indonesia	Sweden
Canada	Ireland	Switzerland
Chile	Israel	Trinidad and Tobago
Colombia	Jamaica	United Kindom
Costa Rica	Kuwait	Uruguay
Dominican Republic	Luxembourg	Venezuela
Ecuador	Monaco	
El Salvador	Netherlands	
Fiji	New Zealand	
Finland	Nicaragua	
France	Norway	

Radio Communications Between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties

The countries listed below have entered into bilateral agreements with the United States which set conditions for the exchange of messages and other communications by amateur radio stations:

1. "No compensation may be directly or indirectly paid on such messages or communications;
2. Such communications must be limited to conversations or messages solely of a technical nature for radio amateurs or of a personal nature, for which, by reason of their unimportance, recourse to the public telecommunications service is not justified, and which have no relationship with matters of a commercial nature. Permission for such communications is also applicable to the extent that in an event of disaster, the public telecommunications services are not relating directly to the safety of human life or property;
3. This Agreement shall be applicable with respect to all amateur radio stations duly licensed by appropriate authorities of either government;"

"May be terminated by either contracting party on sixty days' notice to the other contracting party."

Argentina	Honduras
Bolivia	Israel
Brazil	Jordan
Chile	Liberia
Colombia	Mexico
Costa Rica	Nicaragua
Cuba	Panama
Dominican Republic	Paraguay
Ecuador	Peru
El Salvador	Trinidad and Tobago
Guyana	Uruguay
Haiti	Venezuela

Argentina

Defense

1970	21 UST 2966 TIAS 7022	*Establishment of an OMEGA navigational station in Chubut Province, Argentina. Exchange of notes at Buenos Aires and entered into force, December 4, 1970. In force initially for a period of ten years; thereafter, until one year's prior notice by either party of its intention to terminate it.
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The Chubut Province station is part of a worldwide complex of OMEGA Navigational Stations established as an aid to navigation for any properly equipped ship or aircraft.

Telecommunication

1967	18 UST 361 TIAS 6243 UNTS 95	*Alien amateur radio operators. Exchange of notes at Buenos Aires, March 31, 1967; entered into force, April 30, 1967. Standard termination terms.
1967	18 UST 365 TIAS 6244	*Radio communications between amateur stations on behalf of third parties. Exchange of notes at Buenos Aires, March 31, 1967; entered into force, April 30, 1967, Standard termination terms.

Tracking Station

1962	13 UST 1385 TIAS 5100 454 UNTS 3	*Cooperative program for the optical satellite tracking station, at Villa Dolores, Argentina. Exchange of notes at Buenos Aires and entered into force, March 16, 1962. In force initially until June 30, 1970; thereafter, until six months' prior notice by either party of intention to terminate it.
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The tracking station at Villa Dolores is part of a worldwide network for the acquisition of scientific data pertaining to earth satellites. The Smithsonian Institution is the United States Cooperating Agency.

Australia

Atmospheric Sampling

1961	12 UST 486 TIAS 4739 409 UNTS 203	*Agreement relating to sampling by means of balloons the radioactivity of the upper atmosphere. Exchange of notes at Canberra and entered into force May 9, 1961
	17 UST 1368 TIAS 6092 638 UNTS 286	*Extension and amendments: September 1, 1966
	20 UST 714 TIAS 6680	May 9, 1969 In force until May 9, 1974.

Establishes a balloon site possessing communications and transportation facilities to be used in a scientific program designed to provide data on the distribution of radioactivity in the Southern Hemisphere. The Atomic Energy Commission is the United States Cooperating Agency. In 1969, provisions enacted permitting other United States agencies to use the facilities for studies of atmospheric phenomena and of particles and radiation emanating from outside the earth's atmosphere.

Defense

1963	14 UST 908 TIAS 5377 475 UNTS 331	*Agreement relating to the establishment of a United States naval communication station in Australia. Signed at Canberra, May 9, 1963; Entered into force, June 28, 1963. In force initially for twenty-five years.
	19 UST 5445 TIAS 6527 660 UNTS 401	*Amendment: July 12, 1968

The naval communication station established at North West Cape in the State of Western Australia. In 1968, the Australian Cooperating Agency was changed from the Department of Defense to the Department of the Navy.

1969	20 UST 459 TIAS 6647	Agreement establishing a facility on Norfolk Island to study ionospheric propagation in relation to long-range radio paths. Exchange of notes at Canberra and entered into force, January 13, 1969.
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Tracking Stations

1960 11 UST 223 Agreement providing for the continued
 TIAS 4435 operation in Australia of tracking
 stations established during the
 International Geophysical Year and
 the establishment of tracking facilities
 for Project Mercury and space purposes.
 Exchange of notes at Canberra and
 entered into force, February 26,
 1960.

Extensions:

1963 (14 UST 169; TIAS 5291);
1963 (14 UST 1493; TIAS 5447);
1965 (16 UST 79; TIAS 5763);
1965 (16 UST 1998; TIAS 5934);
In force initially for ten years
and extended as mutually agreed
by the two governments.

Determines the nature and the location of facilities in Australia required for the cooperative scientific program for space vehicle tracking and communications. These facilities include a Minitrack Radio Tracking Station at Woomera, a Baker-Nunn Camera Optical Tracking Station at Woomera, Project Mercury Radio Tracking Stations at Woomera and Perth, and a Deep Space Probe Radio Tracking Station at Woomera. NASA is the United States Cooperating Agency.

1961 12 UST 789 *Agreement providing for the establishment
 TIAS 4779 and operation in Australia of a tracking
 409 UNTS 279 station in connection with the transit
 navigational satellite program.
 Exchange of notes at Canberra and
 entered into force, June 5, 1961.
 In force indefinitely until terminated
 by either government after six months'
 prior notification.

Establishes a passive satellite tracking station in the vicinity of Adelaide, South Australia, as part of a transit Navigational Satellite Program. The Program is designed to improve worldwide, all-weather navigational facilities. The Department of Defense is the United States Cooperating Agency.

20 UST 2690
TIAS 6728

Extension: July 10, 1969.
In effect until April 1, 1970.

The United States assumed responsibility for all costs of installation, operation and maintenance of the receiving station established. The cooperating agencies are the United States Air Force and the Australian Department of Supply.

1969 20 UST 3097
 TIAS 6788

*Agreement relating to the establishment of a joint defense space communication station in Australia.

Signed at Canberra and entered into force, November 10, 1969; In force initially for a period of ten years; thereafter, until 365 days' prior notice of termination by either party.

The station established in the vicinity of Woomera. The United States Air Force is the United States Cooperating Agency.

Outer Space

1970 21 UST 1409
 TIAS 6897

*Agreement for cooperation in a program of launching sounding rockets for scientific investigations.

Exchange of notes at Canberra and entered into force, May 22, 1970.
No expiration date stated.

In accordance with the provisions of the cooperative space vehicle tracking and communications program (see Tracking Stations, 21 UST 1097; TIAS 6866), plans arranged for launching three Aerobee rockets from the Woomera station and for tracking and telemetering of information from the rockets. NASA is the United States Cooperating Agency.

Telecommunication

1965 16 UST 973
 TIAS 5836
 541 UNTS 155

*Alien amateur radio operators.

Exchange of notes at Canberra and entered into force, June 25, 1965, Standard termination terms.

1970 21 UST 1097 *Agreement providing for the continuation
 TIAS 6866 of a cooperative program facilitating
 space flight operations for the advance-
 ment and application of mutual scientific
 knowledge.
 Exchange of notes at Canberra and
 entered into force, March 25, 1970;
 effective February 26, 1970. In
 force until February 26, 1980 and
 may be extended by further agreements.

Continues the operation and maintenance of seven space vehicle tracking stations and also the support facilities to these stations, including communications networks, established by earlier agreements (see above TIAS 4435, 5291, 5447, 5763, 5934; 11 UST 223; 14 UST 1969, 1493; 16 UST 79; 1998).

Weather Stations

1958 9 UST 266 *Agreement providing for the construction
 TIAS 4001 and operation of a weather station on
 317 UNTS 153 on Nauru Island.
 See Nauru. Exchange of note at Canberra and
 entered into force, February 19 and
 25, 1958. See Nauru.

Austria

Telecommunication

1967 18 UST 2878
 TIAS 6378
 634 UNTS 43

*Alien amateur radio operators.
Signed at Vienna, November 21,
1967; entered into force, December 21,
1967. Standard termination terms.

Barbados

Telecommunication

1968 19 UST 5994
 TIAS 6553

*Alien amateur radio operators.
Exchange of notes at Bridgetown,
September 10 and 12, 1968; entered
into force, September 12, 1968.
Standard termination terms.

Belgium

Defense

1963 14 UST 414
 TIAS 5334
 476 UNTS 29

*Agreement concerning certain
communications facilities.

Signed at Brussels and entered
into force, April 19, 1963. In
force for the duration of the
North Atlantic Treaty.

Confirms the United States defense communications facilities
at Flobecq, Belgium.

Telecommunication

1965 16 UST 869
 TIAS 5824
 549 UNTS 95

*Alien amateur radio operators.

Exchange of notes at Brussels
and entered into force, June 15
and 18, 1965. Standard termination
terms.

Bolivia

Telecommunication

1961 12 UST 1695
 TIAS 4888
 424 UNTS 93

*Radio communications between amateur stations on behalf of third parties. Exchange of notes at La Paz, October 23, 1961 and entered into force, November 22, 1961. Standard termination terms.

1965 16 UST 165
 TIAS 5777
 542 UNTS 209

*Alien amateur radio operators. Exchange of notes at La Paz, March 16, 1965 and entered into force, April 15, 1965. Termination following thirty days' prior written notice by either party.

Brazil

Remote Sensing

1968	19 UST 6066 TIAS 6569	*Agreement relating to a program of cooperative research in remote sensing for earth resources surveys, with annex. Exchange of notes at Rio de Janeiro and entered into force, January 18 and September 10, 1968. *Extension: December 29, 1972
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Telecommunications equipment is utilized for the acquisition, processing, reduction, and analysis of remote sensor data. NASA aircraft flights are employed to acquire earth resources data.

Satellites

1961	12 UST 3145 TIAS 4917 433 UNTS 133	*Agreement relating to a program of joint participation in intercontinental testing in connection with experimental communications satellites. Exchange of notes at Rio de Janeiro and entered into force, October 27, 1961. No expiration date stated.
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As part of NASA's Projects Relay and Rebound, ground stations in Brazil operate within the program to test experimental satellites for telecommunication purposes. The ground station can receive and transmit multi-channel telephonic or telegraphic signals and possibly television signals, also. Provisions include obtaining the necessary radio frequencies.

Telecommunication

1965	16 UST 821 TIAS 5816 546 UNTS 195	*Agreement relating to radio communications between amateur stations on behalf of third parties. Exchange of notes at Washington and entered into force, June 1, 1965. Standard termination terms.
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1970 21 UST 1960 *Amateur alien radio operators.
 TIAS 6936 Exchange of notes at Rio de
 Janeiro, January 26 and Brasilia
 June 19, 1970 and entered into
 force, June 19, 1970. Standard
 termination terms.

Weather Stations

1968 19 UST 4932 *Agreement establishing a cooperative
 TIAS 6500 program for the operation and
 maintenance of a network of rawinsonde
 observation.
 Exchange of notes at Rio de
 Janeiro and entered into force,
 March 12, 1968; effective December 1,
 1967. In force until terminated
 by mutual agreement or ninety days'
 prior written notice by either party
 of its intention to terminate it.

The cooperative program is designed to implement the global upper air observational network which is a major objective of the World Weather Watch program of the World Meteorological Organization. The Environmental Science Services Administration of the Department of Commerce is the United States Cooperating Agency.

Canada

Aviation

1949	63 Stat. 2328 TIAS 1882 6 Bevans 478 43 UNTS 119	*Agreement relating to coordination between the United States and Canada in air search and rescue operations along the common boundary. Exchange of notes at Washington and entered into force January 24 and 31, 1949. In force until sixty days after either party has signified its desire to terminate the agreement.
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Specifies the use of telephone or telegraph by officials associated with the Rescue Coordination Centers in the United States and Canada for emergency Air Search and Rescue operations.

Defense

1951	5 UST 1721 TIAS 3049 233 UNTS 109	*Agreement relating to the extension and coordination of the continental radar defense system. Exchange of notes at Washington and entered into force, August 1, 1951. No expiration date stated.
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In keeping with mutual defense needs recognized by the Permanent Joint Board on defense, the United States and Canada extend the continental radar defense system and share responsibility for appropriations for all costs of construction, equipment, and operation of installations.

1961	12 UST 723 TIAS 4774	Agreement for improving the air defense of Canada-United States region of NATO, for furthering the defense production sharing program and for the provision of assistance to certain other NATO governments. Exchange of notes at Ottawa and entered into force, June 12, 1961. No explicit expiration.
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Transfers responsibility from the United States to Canada for the PINETREE stations in the Continental Radar Defense System.

1964 15 UST 665 *Agreement relating to the phase out of
 TIAS 5587 certain radar stations established under
 526 UNTS 251 the Agreement of August 1, 1951.
 Exchange of notes at Washington.
 Expiration effected.

Deactivation of four radar stations of the Continental Radar Defense System. The locations are Edgar, Ontario; St. Sylvestre and Parent, Quebec; and Beavertown, Nova Scotia.

1965 16 UST 1783 Agreement to establish ground-to-air
 TIAS 5911 communications facilities in northern
 Canada.
 Exchange of notes signed at Ottawa
 and entered into force, December 1,
 1965. No expiration date stated.

The new facilities intended to increase communications reliability in the event of attack and supplement the Continental Radar Defense System and the Warning and Control System against Air Attack.

1966 17 UST 941 Agreement providing for the continued
 TIAS 6055 use by the United States Navy of certain
 land adjacent to the leased bases area
 at Redcliff, Newfoundland, in connection
 with operation of U.S. Naval Communication
 site at Argentia. In force until twelve
 months prior written notice.

Specifies the continued operation of a remote transmitter-receiver facility.

1966 17 UST 1416 *Agreement relating to the phase out of
 TIAS 6102 certain radar stations established under
 616 UNTS 193 the agreement of August 1, 1951.
 Exchange of notes at Washington
 and entered into force, September 30,
 1966. Expiration effected.

Two radar stations, located at Pagwa, Ontario and Puntzi Mountain, British Columbia, deactivated because of changing defense requirements.

1971 22 UST 1449 *Agreement relating to the deactivation
 TIAS 7154 of the radar stations at Stephenville,
 Newfoundland and Melville, Labrador
 established under the agreement of
 August 1, 1951.
 Exchange of notes at Ottawa
 April 15 and June 30, 1971; entered
 into force, June 30, 1971. No
 expiration stated.

Deactivation of the Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron at Stephenville, Newfoundland, and all associated radar, communications, and support facilities, except the short range tactical air navigation (TACAN) facility.

Also, Canada is responsible for the manning of the Melville, Labrador station and the military personnel costs associated therewith. The United States has continuous responsibility for the operation and maintenance costs of the station.

1952 3 UST 3741 *Agreement relating to the construction
 TIAS 2503 and operation of communications
 207 UNTS 3 facilities on certain lands in the
 vicinity of Stephenville, Newfoundland.
 Exchange of notes at Ottawa
 November 4 and 8, 1952; entered
 into force November 8, 1952,
 No expiration stated.

4 UST 1474 Amendments:
 TIAS 2810 *May 1 and July 31, 1953
 207 UNTS 10

6 UST 2269 *March 31 and June 8, 1955
 TIAS 3296
 247 UNTS 466

Proposes modernization of existing communications facilities in Newfoundland to serve communications needs important to Canada, to the United States, and to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The United States Air Force operates Remote Transmitter and Remote Receiver Sites near Stephenville.

1955 6 UST 763
 TIAS 3218
 241 UNTS 179

*Agreement on the establishment and operation of a distant early warning system between the United States and Canada.

Exchange of notes, with annex, at Washington and entered into force, May 5, 1955. In force for ten years or as agreed upon by both countries in the light of their mutual defense interests.

Provides for a comprehensive warning and control system against air attack to serve the defense needs of the United States and Canada. The Distant Early Warning (DEW) System includes necessary detection stations, communications installations (including relay stations), and ancillary facilities. The required telecommunications circuits are arranged between the United States Air Force and the Canadian Department of Transport through the Royal Canadian Air Force.

1959 10 UST 739
 TIAS 4208
 342 UNTS 43

*Agreement relating to communications facilities at Cape Byer, Baffin Island to support the Greenland extension of the distant early warning system.

Exchange of notes at Ottawa and entered into force, April 13, 1959; operative January 15, 1959. In force for ten years or as agreed upon by both countries in the light of their mutual defense interests.

States the conditions relating to construction and to telecommunications to govern the augmentation (DEW EAST) of the communications facilities at Cape Byer, Baffin Island. (See 6 UST 763-TIAS 3218 for the establishment of the DEW System). The United States military authorities must secure the approval of the Canadian Department of Transport for the establishment and operation of radio stations affiliated with the DEW System.

1955 6 UST 6045 *Agreement relating to the establishment
 TIAS 3452 and operation of certain radar stations
 268 UNTS 87 in the Newfoundland - Labrador area.
 Exchange of notes at Ottawa and
 entered into force, June 13, 1955.
 No expiration date stated.

Sets conditions for the construction and operation of gap filler radar stations in the Newfoundland - Labrador area to augment the existing radar system and to meet operational requirements of the mid-Canada early warning line. The United States Air Force assumes responsibility for the construction of the stations.

1955 6 UST 6051 *Agreement relating to the construction
 TIAS 3453 and operation of certain radar stations
 268 UNTS 101 in British Colombia, Ontario, and Nova
 Scotia.
 Exchange of notes at Ottawa and
 entered into force, June 15, 1955.
 In force for ten years or as agreed
 by both countries in the light of
 their mutual defense interests.

The United States Air Force assumes responsibility for the construction and operation of certain radar stations to augment the existing radar system in southern Canada.

1959 10 UST 790 *Agreement relating to the establishment,
 TIAS 4218 maintenance and operation of short range
 343 UNTS 27 tactical air navigation (TACAN) facilities
 in Canada, with annex.
 Exchange of notes at Ottawa and
 entered into force, May 1, 1959.

 12 UST 1357 *Amendment:
 TIAS 4856 September 19 and 23, 1961.
 421 UNTS 79 In force as agreed upon by both
 countries in the light of their
 mutual defense interests.

Permits the United States Air Force to undertake site surveys at specified location to incorporate into short range tactical air navigation (TACAN) facilities in Canada as a part of a world-wide system. The TACAN facilities include aids to navigation and distance measuring equipment. In 1961 additional TACAN

facilities were installed at Cape Dyer, which is also a DEWLINE station. The Cape Dyer facility serves to provide azimuth and distance information and as an enroute aid to help solve aircraft identification problems.

1959	10 UST 1260 TIAS 4264 353 UNTS 237	*Agreement relating to the establishment of a ballistic missile early warning system. Exchange of notes and entered into force, July 13, 1959. In force for ten years or as agreed upon by both countries in the light of their mutual defense needs.
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The Ballistic Missile Early Warning System (BMEWS) serves as an integrated communications system to provide information to the North American Air Defense Command. The United States Air Force represents American interests and must secure approval from the Canadian Department of Transport for new circuits or extensions or improvements of existing communications circuits or equipment and also for the establishment and operation of radio stations associated with the BMEWS.

1961	12 UST 1375 TIAS 4859 421 UNTS 85	*Agreement relating to the extension and strengthening of the Continental Air Defense System (CADIN). Exchange of notes at Ottawa and entered into force, September 27, 1961. No explicit expiration stated.
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15 UST 427 TIAS 5574 524 UNTS 324	Amendments: *May 6, 1964
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16 UST 1768 TIAS 5907 573 UNTS 330	*November 24, 1965
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Provides for the establishment of long range surface-to-air missile sites in Canada, for the strengthening of the PINETREE radar system by adding several main radar stations and gap filler radars, and for the installation of semiautomatic ground environment (SAGE) electronic control and computing equipment in Canada. In 1964, the gap filler radar program was ended, and in 1965, a Back-Up Interceptor Control System (BUIC) was established.

1965	16 UST 1789 TIAS 5911 574 UNTS 37	*Agreement concerning the establishment, operation and maintenance of certain ground-to-air communications facilities in northern Canada, with annex. Exchange of notes at Ottawa and entered into force, December 1, 1965. In force initially for a ten year period; thereafter, until terminated by mutual agreement.
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The facilities serve to enhance communications reliability in the event of attack; the facilities utilize existing communications circuits, including cable, tropospheric scatter and radio relay types of ground communication.

1970	21 UST 596 TIAS 6844	*Agreement relating to the use of certain facilities at the United States Air Force Pinetree radar site at Hopedale, Labrador. Exchange of notes at Ottawa, June 11, September 19, 1969 and February 24, 1970 and entered into force February 24, 1970. No expiration dated stated.
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Makes the use of an abandoned USAF transmitter site at Hopedale available to the Canadian Department of Transport.

1971	22 UST 1778 TIAS 7217	*Agreement relating to the transfer of the Redcliff site to Canada. Exchange of notes at Ottawa and entered into force, May 10, 1971. Expiration effected.
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Terminates an earlier agreement (see above, 17 UST 941; TIAS 6055).

1971	22 UST 1529 TIAS 7173	*Agreement relating to new financial arrangements to govern the operation and maintenance of Pinetree radar stations in Canada, with annex. Exchange of notes at Ottawa and entered into force, August 16, 1971; operative August 1, 1971. Termination not stated.
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Provides that Canada is responsible for the manning and military personnel costs and the United States for the operation and maintenance costs of the twenty-one Pinetree radar stations in the continental radar defense system.

Ionospheric Research

1964 15 UST 429
 TIAS 5575

Agreement for a joint program of ionospheric research by means of satellites.

Exchange of notes signed at Ottawa and entered into force, May 6, 1964. In force initially until 1970.

Cooperation between the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Canadian Defense Research Board to collect scientific data and carry on comprehensive studies of the ionosphere.

1970 21 UST 1311
 TIAS 6883

Agreement amending the agreement of May 6, 1964.

Exchange of notes at Ottawa and entered into force, May 11, 1970. See preceding.

Transfers the responsibility in Canada from the Defense Research Board to the Department of Communications.

1967 18 UST 1792
 TIAS 6324

*Agreement relating to a cooperative study by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Canadian National Research Council of the polar cap ionosphere.

Exchange of notes at Ottawa, August 9 and 11 and entered into force, August 11, 1967.

The study includes the launching of 6 to 12 sounding rockets equipped with rocket-borne receivers. Ground facilities include transmitters, seven telescoping antenna masts, range communications, and telemetry stations.

Maritime Matters

1953	4 UST 2174 TIAS 2865 215 UNTS 103	*Agreement relating to the transfer to Canada of Loran stations at Port aux Basques, Battle Harbour, and Bonavista. Exchange of notes at Ottawa, June 26 and 30 and entered into force June 30, 1953. No expiration date stated.
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The United States Coast Guard agreed to transfer to the Canadian Department of Transport the ownership, management and control of Loran stations at Port aux Basques, Battle Harbour, and Bonavista, Newfoundland.

1954	5 UST 1459 TIAS 3019 221 UNTS 339	*Agreement relating to the construction and operation of a Loran station at Cape Christian, Baffin Island. Exchange of notes at Ottawa, May 1 and 3, and entered into force, May 3, 1954. In force for ten years or such period as agreed upon by both parties to further their mutual defense interests.
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Authorizes the construction and operation of the Loran station by the United States Coast Guard. Assignment of necessary radio frequencies is coordinated with the Royal Canadian Air Force and with the Canadian Department of Transport.

1964	15 UST 1835 TIAS 5657 530 UNTS 267	*Agreement for the construction, operation, and maintenance of a LORAN-C Station in Newfoundland. Exchange of notes at Ottawa and entered into force, September 16, 1964. In force for ten years; thereafter, as mutually agreed upon.
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Provides for the establishment of a Loran-C Transmitting Station and a Monitor Control Station in Newfoundland. The United States Coast Guard is the United States cooperating agency.

1965 16 UST 824
 TIAS 5817
 546 UNTS 201

*Agreement relating to the loan of certain Loran-A equipment for use in Canadian Loran-A stations.

Exchange of notes at Ottawa June 7 and 8 and entered into force, June 8, 1965. In force until six months' prior written notice by either party of its intention to terminate it.

Equipment on loan includes six T-137 Loran-A transmitters, three CU 474 receiver antenna couplers, and six CU 277 transmitter couplers.

1966 17 UST 1140
 TIAS 6072
 601 UNTS 366

*Agreement relating to the loan of additional equipment for use in Canadian Loran-A stations.

Exchange of notes at Ottawa, April 19 and July 28 and entered into force, July 28, 1966. In force for the duration of the original 1965 Agreement cited above.

To modernize the LORAN-A stations, the United States Coast Guard makes available twelve automatic synchronizers (SN-108).

1967 18 UST 2933
 TIAS 6386

*Agreement relating to the loan of additional equipment for use in Canadian Loran-A stations.

Exchange of notes at Ottawa, July 27 and October 25, 1967; entered into force, October 25, 1967. In force for the duration of the original 1965 Agreement cited above.

To modernize the LORAN-A stations, the United States Coast Guard makes available six crystal oscillator units, type CW-35044 and four timers, type UE-1 (in "as-is" condition) and associated spares.

1971 22 UST 531
 TIAS 7095

*Agreement relating to the establishment of a Loran-A station at Gray Point, British Columbia.

Exchange of notes at Ottawa and entered into force, April 8, 1971; In force initially until July 1, 1971; thereafter, until terminated by either party on one years' written notice to the other.

The United States agrees to modify existing Coast Guard Loran-A stations to permit the operation of the new Loran-A station at Gray Point and also to share equally with Canada the cost of temporary communication facilities required for the new station.

Meteorological Research

1966 17 UST 1832
 TIAS 6128
 675 UNTS 63

*Agreement relating to the establishment of a cooperative meteorological rocket project at Cold Lake, Alberta.

Exchange of notes at Ottawa, September 29 and October 6 and entered into force, October 6, 1966.

20 UST 720
TIAS 6682

*Amendment:
February 13 and April 24, 1969.
No expiration stated.

The project, jointly sponsored by the United States Air Force and the Royal Canadian Air Force, is designed to obtain information regarding temperature and atmospheric density variations in the stratosphere and lower mesosphere. The Cold Lake facility includes suitable tracking radars, PWN-6A rocket launcher, control, radiosonde storage, and data processing equipment. Beginning in 1969, the PWN-8B system replaced the PWN-6A rocket system.

Remote Sensing

1971 22 UST 684
 TIAS 7125

*Agreement regarding a joint program in the field of experimental remote sensing from satellites and aircraft.

Exchange of notes at Washington and entered into force, May 14, 1971; In force initially for a period of four years, unless terminated earlier by either party upon

six months' notice or extended
by mutual agreement.

The cooperative program, carried out by NASA and the Canadian Department of Energy, Mines and Resources (EMAR), studies the application of earth observation satellites to the detection of environmental conditions at and near the surface of the earth. Ground stations in Canada will receive data from NASA's Earth Resources Technology Satellite (ERTS). Also, data acquired by the U.S.A. Earth Resources Experimental Package (EREP) on the Skylab mission will be made available for analysis.

Satellites

1963	14 UST 1701 TIAS 5474 494 UNTS 13	*Agreement on cooperation in intercontinental testing in connection with experimental communications satellites. Exchange of notes at Washington, August 13 and 23 and entered into force, August 23, 1963. No expiration date stated.
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Provides for ground stations in Canada and the United States to receive and/or transmit television and multichannel telephonic or telegraphic signals. NASA is the United States cooperating agency.

1971	22 UST 713 TIAS 7131	*Agreement regarding an experimental communications technology satellite project, with memorandum of understanding. Exchange of notes at Washington, April 21 and 27 and entered into force, April 27, 1971. In force until April 22, 1981; thereafter, by either party upon 180 days' notice.
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Establishes a program of joint cooperation to develop a Communications Technology Satellite (CTS) to advance the state of the art in spacecraft and related ground-based technology relevant to future communications and other satellite applications systems.

Telecommunication

1925 TS 724-A
IV Treaty with 4248
69 LNTS 179

*Agreement between the United States and Great Britain (for Canada and Newfoundland) for the prevention of interference by ships off the coasts of these countries with radio broadcasting.

Exchange of notes at Manchester, Mass. and Washington, September 18 and 23 and October 1, 1925; entered into force, October 1, 1925. No expiration date stated.

Prohibits United States ships from using radio waves of 300 and 450 meters within 250 miles of the coasts of the United Kingdom and that British ships be similarly prohibited from using these waves within 250 miles of the coasts of the United States.

Reciprocal agreements effected between the United States with Canada and with Newfoundland on the authority of the British Chargé d' Affaires.

1929 TS 767-A
6 Bevans 26
102 LNTS 143

*Arrangement governing radio communications between private experimental stations.

Exchange of notes at Washington, October 2 and December 29, 1928 and January 12, 1929; operative January 1, 1929.

48 Stat. 1876
EAS 62
147 LNTS 338

*Extension:

April 28 and May 2 and 4, 1934.

Subject to termination by either party by giving sixty days' notice, by a further arrangement on the same subject, or by the enactment of legislation inconsistent to the arrangement.

Private radio experimental stations refer to amateur radio stations. These stations are restricted from competing with commercial radio stations or telegraph lines.

1929	TS 777-A 2 Bevans 775 97 LNTS 301	*Arrangement relative to the assignment of frequencies on the North American continent. Exchange of notes at Ottawa, February 26 and 28, 1929; entered into force, March 1, 1929. No expiration date stated.
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This arrangement was originally concluded between the United States, Canada, Cuba and other North American nations at a shortwave radio conference at Ottawa, January 21-25, 1929. Cuba denounced the arrangement on October 5, 1932, and the arrangement became restricted among the United States, Canada and Newfoundland after an exchange of notes on February 6 and April 1, 1933. The governments classified channels and assigned their use by specific areas and by service. The purpose behind such allocations was to promote standardization and to minimize radio interference.

1938	53 Stat. 2092 EAS 142 196 LNTS 171	Agreement relating to radio communication between Alaska and British Colombia. Exchange of notes signed at Washington and entered into force, August 1, 1938.
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Authorizes the Polaris Taku Mining Company, Ltd., to establish radio communication between Alaska and British Colombia for the exchange of traffic pertaining to weather and flying conditions and emergency medical assistance.

1939	53 Stat. 2157 EAS 143 6 Bevans 143 197 LNTS 181	*Regional arrangement governing the use of radio for civil aeronautical services. Exchange of notes at Washington and entered into force, February 20, 1939. Subject to termination by sixty days' written notice by either government to the other.
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The arrangement applies to civil aeronautics and civil air navigation services for the frequencies 200-400 kc. and above 30,000 kc. To facilitate international flying, the arrangement provides for the standardization and use of aeronautical radio facilities. Also, to allow for the most economic use of available channels, assignments are duplicated with a minimum practical

geographical separation between stations as determined by permissible ratio of interfering signal, characteristics of the frequencies in use, and the areas of operation of the stations concerned.

1947	61 Stat. 3800 TIAS 1726 6 Bevans 447 82 UNTS 53	*Agreement providing for the allocation of channels in the radio frequency band 88 to 108 megacycles for frequency modulation broadcasting. Exchange of notes at Washington, January 8 and October 15 and entered into force, October 15, 1947. No expiration date stated.
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Concerns the assignment of stations in the 88 to 108 megacycle frequency band for frequency modulation broadcasting, particularly with reference to assignments along or within 250 miles of the border area in order to prevent undue interference between stations.

1948	62 Stat. 3883 TIAS 1966 6 Bevans 462 81 UNTS 285	*Agreement relating to the operation and maintenance of the land line communication facilities between Edmonton, Alberta, and Fairbanks, Alaska. Exchange of notes at Washington, March 1 and 31 and entered into force, March 31, 1948. In force until a mutual agreement to terminate it is concluded or until one year's notice by either government to the other is given of its intention to terminate it.
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Based on recommendations of the Permanent Joint Board on Defense, the Canadian government makes available to United States forces certain voice and teletype circuits along the Alaska Highway and the United States government agrees to rental and monthly installment payments to the Canadian government.

1952 3 UST 3787 *Convention relating to the operation
 TIAS 2508 by citizens of either country of
 207 UNTS 17 certain radio equipment or stations
 in the other country.
 Signed at Ottawa, February 8,
 1951; entered into force, May 15,
 1952. In force initially for a
 period of five years; thereafter,
 it may be terminated by either
 party after six months' written
 notice.

Guarantees reciprocity rights for properly licensed American and Canadian operators for using radio equipment on civil aircraft, for mobile land radio stations, and for amateur stations.

1952 3 UST 4926 *Agreement for the promotion of safety
 TIAS 2666 on the Great Lakes by means of radio.
 205 UNTS 293 Signed at Ottawa, February 21, 1952;
 entered into force, November 13,
 1954. In force initially for five
 years; thereafter, termination
 after written notification.

Describes in depth regulations affecting vessels navigating on the Great Lakes, including the certification of operators of radiotelephone equipment and of listeners for distress signals, the fitting of proper and effective radiotelephone installations, and the keeping of records of the use of these installations for safety purposes.

1952 3 UST 4443 *Agreement relating to the allocation
 TIAS 2594 of television channels.
 207 UNTS 25 Exchange of notes at Ottawa,
 April 23 and June 23 and entered
 into force, June 23, 1952. No
 expiration stated.

Assigns frequencies to television stations along the United States - Canadian border.

1953 5 UST 2840 *Agreement relating to the sealing of
 TIAS 3138 of mobile radio transmitting equipment.
 236 UNTS 259 Exchange of notes at Washington,
 March 9 and 17 and entered into
 force, March 17, 1953. No expiration
 date stated.

Permits Canada to retain the sealing requirement for radio transmitting equipment not covered by the Convention at Ottawa on February 8, 1951. (See preceding: 3 UST 3787-TIAS 2508).

1962 13 UST 2418 *Agreement concerning the coordination
 TIAS 5205 and use of radio frequencies above
 462 UNTS 68 thirty megacycles per second, with annex.
 Exchange of notes at Ottawa and
 entered into force, October 24, 1962.

16 UST 923 *Amendment:
 TIAS 5833 June 16 and 24, 1965
 549 UNTS 300 In force until twelve months' prior
 written notice by either party of its
 intention to terminate it.

In the interest of efficient spectrum management, the agreement details technical arrangements between Canada and the United States, represented primarily by the FCC, IRAC, FAA, and JCS.

1967 18 UST 1201 *Agreement relating to pre-sunrise
 TIAS 6268 operation of certain standard (AM)
 radio broadcasting stations.
 Exchange of notes at Ottawa,
 March 31 and June 12 and entered
 into force, June 12, 1967.

20 UST 7 *Amendment:
 TIAS 6626 April 18, 1968 and January 31, 1969.
 No expiration date stated.

Pursuant to Section A, Subsection 6, of Annex 2 of the North America Regional Broadcasting Agreement (under Multilaterals, 11 UST 440; TIAS 4460), United States and Canada agree to permit certain AM broadcasting stations to operate for a limited period of time prior to local sunrise, at least during the winter months, using all or part of their authorized daytime facilities. In 1969, the pre-sunrise operation was explicitly stated as "6:00 a.m. local time."

1970 21 UST 1744 *Agreement relating to the operation
 TIAS 6931 of radio telephone stations.
 Signed at Ottawa, November 19, 1969
 and entered into force, July 24, 1970.
 In force until six months' prior
 written notice by either party of
 its intention to terminate it.

Reciprocity rights recognized for licensees of an American Class D station in the Citizens Radio Service or of a Canadian station in the General Radio Service to operate their stations in the United States or Canada.

Tracking Stations

1960 11 UST 2084 Agreement for the establishment and
 TIAS 4564 operation of a minitrack station in
 the vicinity of St. John's, Newfoundland.
 Exchange of notes signed at Ottawa
 and entered into force, August 24,
 1960. In force initially for ten
 years.

The station represents the cooperative effort of the United States and Canada for tracking and receiving radio signals from space vehicles.

1972 23 UST 122 *Agreement concerning the establishment
 TIAS 7281 and operation of a temporary space
 tracking facility in connection with
 Project Skylab, with annex.
 Exchange of notes at Ottawa,
 December 20, 1971 and February 23,
 1972; entered into force, February 23,
 1972; In force initially for three
 years; thereafter, for periods
 mutually agreed upon unless termi-
 nated by ninety days' written notice.

The facility is intended to serve telecommunications needs pertaining to manned and unmanned spacecraft.

Weather Stations

1950	1 UST 569 TIAS 2103 70 UNTS 115	*Agreement establishing a Pacific Ocean weather station program. Exchange of notes at Washington, June 8 and 22 and entered into force June 22, 1950.
	2 UST 720 TIAS 2228 87 UNTS 390	Amendments: *September 25, 1950 and February 16, 1951
	3 UST 3062 TIAS 2488 207 UNTS 340	*January 22 and February 22, 1952
	5 UST 2765 TIAS 3132 238 UNTS 306	*June 4 and 28, 1954 No expiration date stated.

Establishes a network of seven stations in the Pacific Ocean, with precise determinations of longitude and latitude locations. In 1951, because of urgent, emergency needs, two additional stations, "U" and "V", were activated. In 1952, in order to improve meteorological, search and rescue, traffic control and communications services, stations "N" and "U" were re-located. In 1954, as a result of an agreement (TIAS 3186) on North Atlantic Ocean Stations, the United States assumed full operation of Ocean Station B in the Atlantic and Canada of Ocean Station P in the Pacific.

Ceylon (Sri Lanka)

Telecommunication

1951	2 UST 1041 TIAS 2259 141 UNTS 159	*Agreement relating to the facilities of Radio Ceylon. Exchange of notes at Colombo, May 12 and 14 and entered into force May 14, 1951.
	11 UST 229 TIAS 4436 314 UNTS 297	Extensions and amendments: *July 14 and August 23, 1954
	13 UST 972 TIAS 5037 445 UNTS 319	*April 30, 1962
	22 UST 691 TIAS 7126	*January 12 and April 26, 1971. In force until May 14, 1976.

Sets conditions for the use of Radio Ceylon.

Chile

Defense

- 1960 11 UST 2439 Agreement concerning a temporary
TIAS 4627 tracking station in Magallanes Province.
Exchange of notes at Santiago,
March 9 and 28 and entered into
force, March 28, 1960.
- 12 UST 622 Extensions:
TIAS 4760 May 10, 1961
- 13 UST 207 November 18, 1961
TIAS 4963 In force until April 30, 1962.

Establishes a temporary satellite tracking facility in an extreme point of South America for use by the United States Air Force in a scientific research project to develop a very accurate navigational satellite.

Telecommunication

- 1934 49 Stat. 3667 *Radio communications between amateur
EAS 72 stations on behalf of third parties.
6 Bevans 564 Exchange of notes at Santiago,
157 LNTS 15 August 2 and 17 and entered into
force, August 17, 1934. Standard
termination terms.
- 1967 18 UST 2882 *Alien amateur radio operators.
TIAS 6380 Exchange of notes at Washington,
November 30, 1967 and entered into
force, December 30, 1967. Termination
effective thirty days after written
notification of termination by either
party to the other.

Tracking Stations

- 1959 10 UST 783 *Agreement concerning a cooperative
TIAS 4216 program for tracking and receiving
343 UNTS 17 radio signals from earth satellites
and space vehicles.
Exchange of notes at Santiago,
February 16 and 19 and entered
into force, February 17, 1959,
operative from December 31, 1958.
No expiration date stated.

Continues the program originally established as part of the International Geophysical Year. The program is scientific in nature, with possible direct benefits including improvements in man's ability to predict weather and improvements in world-wide communications. NASA is the United States Cooperating Agency.

Weather Stations

1957	8 UST 436 TIAS 3795 283 UNTS 127	*Agreement for the establishment and operation of rawinsonde observation stations at Antofagasta, Quintero, and Puerto Montt. Exchange of notes at Santiago, March 1, 1957 and entered into force, March 25, 1957.
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11 UST 2176 TIAS 4585 394 UNTS 277	Extension: July 21 and September 7, 1960 Extended through December 31, 1962.
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As part of a cooperative program of the International Geophysical Year, establishes meteorological observation stations in Chile. The program is designed to increase man's technical knowledge and skills regarding the structure of, and daily and seasonal changes in, the earth's upper atmosphere. Demonstrated benefits in the areas of aviation and weather forecasting are derived from the program.

1961	12 UST 1233 TIAS 4842 421 UNTS 209	*Agreement relating to the establishment of a weather facility in Punta Arenas. Exchange of notes at Santiago, March 29 and August 12 and entered into force, August 12, 1961. In force indefinitely.
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Establishes a meteorological research facility in Punta Arenas which is modeled on the existing facility near Puerto Montt (see preceding: 8 UST 436-TIAS 3795). The United States Air Force operates this mission and the three earlier ones to study the movements of air masses between the northern and southern hemisphere.

China (Taiwan)

Defense

1958	13 UST 2136 TIAS 5175 462 UNTS 3	*Agreement relating to the construction of a scatter wave radio facility on Taiwan. Exchange of notes at Taipei and entered into force, August 6, 1958. No expiration date stated.
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The scatter wave facility improves the United States communications network in the Far East and contributes to the overall defense of Taiwan. The facilities expanded by the two following agreements.

1960	13 UST 2155 TIAS 5176 462 UNTS 19	*Understanding relating to a communications facility in the vicinity of Kaohsiung. Exchange of notes at Taipei and entered into force, April 15, 1960. No expiration date stated.
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1962	13 UST 2158 TIAS 5177 462 UNTS 25	*Agreement relating to the construction of a scatter wave control facility in the vicinity of Yangmingshen. Exchange of notes at Taipei and entered into force, February 28, 1962. No expiration date stated.
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Colombia

Telecommunication

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| 1963 | 14 UST 1754
TIAS 5483
494 UNTS 49 | *Radio communications between amateur stations on behalf of third parties. Exchange of notes at Bogota, November 16 and 29 and entered into force, December 29, 1963. Standard termination terms. |
| 1965 | 16 UST 1742
TIAS 5899 | *Alien amateur radio operators. Exchange of notes at Bogota, October 19 and 28 and entered into force, November 28, 1965. Standard termination terms. |

Weather Stations

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| 1968 | 19 UST 7820
TIAS 6615 | Agreement relating to the continuation of a cooperative meteorological program. Exchange of notes at Bogota and entered into force, December 19, 1968; effective July 1, 1965; In force until sixty days' prior written notice by either party of its intention to terminate it. |
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Continues the operation and maintenance of the rawinsonde observation stations at Bogota and on San Andres Island, established and extended by earlier agreements (7 UST 2095; TIAS 3611; 10 UST 978; TIAS 4231; and 15 UST 1355; TIAS 5604). The Environmental Science Services Administration of the Department of Commerce is the United States Cooperating Agency.

Costa Rica

Telecommunication

1956 7 UST 2839
 TIAS 3665
 278 UNTS 65

*Radio communications between amateur stations on behalf of third parties. Exchange of notes at Washington, August 13 and October 19 and entered into force, October 19, 1956. Standard termination terms.

1964 15 UST 1787
 TIAS 5649
 531 UNTS 107

*Alien amateur radio operators. Exchange of notes at San Jose, August 17 and 24 and entered into force, August 24, 1964. Standard termination terms.

Cuba

Defense

1951	3 UST 2860 TIAS 2459 165 UNTS 3	*Agreement relating to the control of electromagnetic radiations in the of attack. Exchange of notes at Habana, December 10 and 18 and entered into force, December 18, 1951. Termination after six months' written notice.
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The United States and Cuba each agree to regulate the operation of equipment emitting electromagnetic radiations, within the frequency range 10 kc to 100,000 Mc, and to deny a potential enemy navigational aids through the use of such radiations.

Telecommunication

1952	3 UST 3892 TIAS 2520 168 UNTS 3	*Radio communications between amateur stations on behalf of third parties. Exchange of notes at Habana, September 17 and February 27, and entered into force, February 27, 1952. Standard termination terms.
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Denmark

Aviation

1960	11 UST 1861 TIAS 4531 380 UNTS 39	*Agreement concerning establishment and operation of certain aeronautical facilities and services in Greenland, and Appendix. Signed at Copenhagen and entered into force, July 7, 1960. No expiration date stated.
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Includes the establishment of air traffic control, communications, and meteorological facilities in Greenland.

Defense

1960	11 UST 2642 TIAS 4657 402 UNTS 245	*Agreement establishing a consultative committee on Greenland defense projects. Exchange of notes at Washington and entered into force, December 2, 1960. No expiration date stated.
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Designates a United States Air Force representative to serve on the consultative committee to oversee the construction operation, and maintenance of the Distant Early Warning Stations in Greenland (see under Canada: 10 UST 739-TIAS 4208).

Telecommunication

1952	3 UST 4047 TIAS 2548 177 UNTS 13	*Agreement relating to the registration with the International Telecommunication Union of frequencies used by United States authorities in Greenland. Exchange of notes at Washington, March 25 and April 4 and entered into force, April 4, 1952. No expiration date stated.
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Dominican Republic

Defense

1951	3 UST 2569 TIAS 2425	Agreement for extending the long range proving ground for the testing testing of guided missiles. Exchange of notes at Ciudad Trujillo and entered into force November 26, 1951. In force initially for ten years.
	13 UST 2082 TIAS 5165	Extension: November 20, 1961. In force until September 30, 1962.

Communications facilities were operated in the range area.

1957	8 UST 329 TIAS 3780 279 UNTS 249	Agreement for the establishment of a long range radio aid to navigation (LORAN) station at Cape Francis Viejo. Signed at Washington and entered into force, March 19, 1957. In force initially for ten years.
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The United States Coast Guard assumed responsibility for the initial operation and control of the Loran Transmitting Station at Cape Francis Viejo.

Telecommunication

1963	14 UST 817 TIAS 5360 487 UNTS 169	*Radio communications between amateur stations on behalf of third parties. Exchange of notes at Santo Domingo, April 18 and 22 and entered into force, May 22, 1963. Standard termination terms.
1965	16 UST 93 TIAS 5766 542 UNTS 117	*Alien amateur radio operators. Exchange of notes at Santo Domingo, January 28 and February 2 and entered into force, February 2, 1965. Standard termination terms.

Ecuador

Telecommunication

1950	3 UST 2672 TIAS 2433 177 UNTS 115	*Radio communications between amateur stations on behalf of third parties. Exchange of notes at Quito, March 16 and 17 and entered into force, March 17, 1950. Standard termination terms.
1965	16 UST 181 TIAS 5779 542 UNTS 237	*Alien amateur radio operators. Exchange of notes at Quito and entered into force, March 26, 1965. Standard termination terms.

Tracking Stations

1960	11 UST 179 TIAS 4429 371 UNTS 55	*Agreement relating to a cooperative program in Ecuador for the observation and tracking of satellites and space vehicles. Signed at Quito and entered into force, February 24, 1960.
	16 UST 732 TIAS 5799 546 UNTS 362	Amendments: *May 10, 1965
	22 UST 1445 TIAS 7153	*July 1, 1971 In force until May 10, 1975

Continues the scientific program established as part of the International Geophysical Year and includes the operation and improvement of equipment used at Paramo de Cotopaxi (the Quito Tracking Station) for the observation, tracking, and reception by radio of information transmitted to earth from satellites and space vehicles. NASA is the United States Cooperating Agency and has responsibility for analysis and evaluation of the scientific data collected at Paramo de Cotopaxi.

Weather Stations

1967 20 UST 4078
 TIAS 6798

*Agreement relating to a cooperative meteorological program in support of the rawinsonde observation station at Guayaquil.

Exchange of notes at Quito, August 20, 1968; entered into force, July 18, 1969; effective May 1, 1967. In force initially for a period of four years; thereafter, may be extended for additional periods or terminated by either party giving sixty days' prior written notice of its intention to terminate it.

The Guayaquil station is designated as part of the global upper air observational network of the World Weather Watch program of the World Meteorological Organization. The Environmental Science Services Administration of the Department of Commerce is the United States Cooperating Agency.

El Salvador

Telecommunication

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| 1962 | 13 UST 411
TIAS 5001
442 UNTS 41 | *Radio communications between amateur stations on behalf of third parties.
Exchange of notes at San Salvador, April 5 and entered into force May 5, 1962. Standard termination terms. |
| 1967 | 18 UST 1661
TIAS 6309 | *Alien amateur radio operators.
Exchange of notes at San Salvador, May 24 and June 5 and entered into force, June 5, 1967. Standard termination terms. |

Ethiopia

Defense

1953	5 UST 749	Agreement concerning the utilization
	TIAS 2964	defense installations within the Empire
	191 UNTS 59	of Ethiopia.
		Signed at Washington and entered
		into force, May 22, 1953. In force
		initially for twenty-five years;
		thereafter, until one year after
		either party informs the other
		of its intention to terminate it.

Authorizes the establishment, maintenance, and operation in Ethiopia of communications facilities and meteorological and navigational aids, including radio and radar transmitting and receiving equipment, submarine and subterranean cables and such other electronic devices as may be required for the Government of the United States.

European Space Research Organization

Space Research

1966	17 UST 2219 TIAS 6160 681 UNTS 29	*Agreement relating to the establishment and operation of a satellite telemetry/telecommand station near Fairbanks, Alaska. Exchange of notes at Paris and entered into force, November 28, 1966.
	23 UST 120 TIAS 7280	*Extension and amendment: February 21 and 23, 1972 In force until December 31, 1973 and thereafter for periods of two years at a time; termination on one year's prior written notice by either party to the other.

The station established to serve peaceful and scientific space activities of ESRO (the European Space Research Organization). Includes provision for the construction and operation of radio transmission facilities and for the installation of tracking, receiving, and control equipment.

Fiji

Telecommunications

1969 20 UST 4089
 TIAS 6800

*Agreement extending to certain territories the application of the agreement of November 25, 1965 relating to alien amateur radio operators. Standard termination terms.

1972 TIAS 7417
 Unbound

*Agreement continuing in force between the United States and Fiji the agreement of November 25, 1965, between the United States and the United Kingdom relating to the reciprocal granting of authorizations to permit licensed amateur radio operators of either country to operate their stations in the other country.

Exchange of notes at Suva and Washington, July 10 and August 14 and entered into force, August 14, 1972. Standard termination terms.

Finland

Telecommunication

1967 18 UST 3153
 TIAS 6406

*Alien amateur radio operators.
Exchange of notes at Helsinki,
December 15 and 27 and entered
into force, December 27, 1967.
Standard termination terms.

France

Defense

1958	17 UST 1890 TIAS 6132 674 UNTS 99	*Agreement concerning system of communications and depots. Signed at Paris and entered into force, December 8, 1958. In force for the duration of the North Atlantic Treaty.
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Provides for the establishment and operation of a system of communications and depots in metropolitan France for use by the United States Armed Forces.

Satellites

1961	12 UST 483 TIAS 4738 409 UNTS 135	*Agreement on cooperation in inter-continental testing in connection with experimental communications satellites. Exchange of notes at Paris and entered into force, March 31, 1961. No expiration date stated.
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NASA is the United States Cooperating Agency.

1966	17 UST 1123 TIAS 6069 601 UNTS 113	*Agreement concerning development of satellite and balloon techniques and instrumentation for the study of meteorological phenomena (Project EOLE). Exchange of notes at Washington, June 16 and 17 and entered into force, June 17, 1966. No expiration date stated.
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Project EOLE is a cooperative undertaking between NASA and CNES (Centre National d' Études Spatiales) to study meteorological phenomena, particularly the characteristics and movements of air masses.

Telecommunication

1956	9 UST 1127 TIAS 4092 335 UNTS 173	*Agreement relating to the establishment of an armed forces radio network in Metropolitan France.
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Exchange of notes at Paris,
August 30 and September 6, 1956,
with related note of September 6,
1957; entered into force,
September 6, 1956. No expiration
date stated.

9 UST 1135
TIAS 4092
335 UNTS 182

*Amendment:
July 7 and 18, 1958

Authorizes the use of military radio broadcasting stations
by United States authorities in France.

1966 17 UST 719
TIAS 6022
593 UNTS 279

*Alien amateur radio operators.
Exchange of notes at Paris,
May 5, 1966; entered into force,
July 1, 1966.

20 UST 2398
TIAS 6711

*Amendment:
October 3, 1969
Standard termination terms.

The agreement applies to all of the territory of the United
States and France.

Weather Stations

1956 7 UST 2545
TIAS 3647
278 UNTS 131

Agreement relating to the establishment
and operation of a rawinsonde observation
station on the island of Guadeloupe.
Exchange of notes at Paris,
March 23 and entered into force,
June 18, 1956. In force through
June 30, 1959.

The operation of the station intended to provide essential
meteorological information for research into the origin,
development, structure, and movement of hurricanes and for the
preparation of hurricane warnings. The ultimate objective is
to achieve greater accuracy and timeliness in forecasts of
hurricanes and in warnings of accompanying destructive winds,
tides, and floods. The United States Cooperating Agency is
the Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce.

Federal Republic of Germany

Defense

- 1963 14 UST 689 *Agreement relating to accommodation
 TIAS 5352,P.34 serving public transport and com-
 490 UNTS 94 munications pursuant to article 48
 of the supplementary agreement of
 August 3, 1959 (TIAS 5351), with
 annexes.
 Exchange of notes at Bonn,
 August 3, 1959; entered into
 force, July 1, 1963. No
 expiration date stated.

Provision made for telecommunication services to United States Armed Forces stationed in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Satellites

- 1961 12 UST 1682 *Agreement on cooperation in inter-
 TIAS 4885 continental testing in connection
 424 UNTS 113 with experimental communications
 satellites.
 Exchange of notes at Bonn,
 September 5 and 29 and entered
 into force, September 29, 1961.
 No expiration date stated.

NASA is the United States Cooperating Agency.

Telecommunication

- 1955 7 UST 789 *Agreement regarding operation of
 TIAS 3559 certain radio installations from
 273 UNTS 105 within the Federal Republic.
 Signed at Bonn, June 11, 1952;
 entered into force, May 5, 1955.
 In force initially for a period
 of five years; thereafter, term-
 ination by either government on
 one year's advance notice.

In accordance with American Radio Bases in Europe (ARBIE), the agreement allows the United States to receive, prepare and transmit radio programs of all kinds within the Federal Republic of Germany.

1960	11 UST 254	*Agreement relating to the return of
	TIAS 4441	the Emden-Cherbourg-Horta submarine
	371 UNTS 101	telegraph cable to German ownership.
		Exchange of notes at Washington,
		November 4, 1959 and March 16, 1960
		and entered into force, March 16,
		1960. No expiration date stated.

The United States, along with the United Kingdom and France, waive all claims to the Emden-Cherbourg-Horta cable, which formerly belonged to the German Atlantic Cable Company, and return the cable to German ownership. All repairs and replacements of sections of the cable must be borne by German expense.

1966	17 UST 1120	*Alien amateur radio operators.
	TIAS 6068	Exchange of notes at Bonn,
	601 UNTS 107	June 23 and 30 and entered
		into force, June 30, 1966.
		Standard termination terms.

Applies to Land Berlin also.

Greece

Telecommunication

1954	5 UST 1725	*Agreement concerning the transfer
	TIAS 3050	of community radios to the Government
	234 UNTS 161	of Greece, with three schedules
		attached.
		Signed at Athens and entered
		into force, August 18, 1954.
		Expiration effected.

Guatemala

Telecommunication

1969 20 UST 2883
 TIAS 6766

*Alien amateur radio operators.
Exchange of notes at Guatemala,
November 30 and December 11,
1967; entered into force,
October 2, 1969. Standard
termination terms.

Guinea

Telecommunication

1963	14 UST 847	*Agreement relating to radio communication facilities at or near Embassy sites for transmission of official messages.
	TIAS 5365	
	487 UNTS 291	Exchange of notes at Conakry, February 19 and April 23 and entered into force April 23, 1963.
		No expiration date stated.

Authorizes the reciprocal establishment and operation of radio stations at or near Washington and Conakry for the transmission of official messages.

Guyana

Defense

1966	22 UST 2046 TIAS 7238	*Agreement relating to the future use of Atkinson Field, with annex. Exchange of notes at Georgetown and entered into force, May 26, 1966; In force for at least a period of seventeen years.
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As part of the operating rights, permits United States authorities to operate communications services on a temporary basis, as required.

Telecommunication

1968	19 UST 4892 TIAS 6494	*Alien amateur radio operators. Exchange of notes at Georgetown, May 6 and 13 and entered into force, May 13, 1968, Standard termination terms.
1972	TIAS 7355 Unbound	*Radio communications between amateur stations on behalf of third parties. Exchange of notes at Georgetown, May 30 and June 6 and entered into force, June 6, 1972. Standard termination terms.

Haiti

Telecommunication

1960 11 UST 1
 TIAS 4399
 367 UNTS 75

*Radio communications between amateur stations on behalf of third parties.
Exchange of notes at Port-au-Prince, January 4 and 6, 1960; entered into force, February 5, 1960.
Subject to termination upon six months' notice by either government, or by further arrangement between the two governments dealing with the same subject, or by the enactment of any legislation inconsistent therewith.

Honduras

Telecommunication

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|------|---|--|
| 1960 | 11 UST 257
TIAS 4442
371 UNTS 109 | *Radio communications between amateur stations on behalf of third parties. Exchange of notes at Tegucigalpa, October 26, 1959, and February 17, 1960, and related note of February 19, 1960; entered into force, March 17, 1960. Standard termination terms. |
| 1967 | 18 UST 525
TIAS 6259 | *Alien amateur radio operators. Exchange of notes at Tegucigalpa, December 29, 1966, January 24 and April 17, 1967; entered into force, April 17, 1967. Standard termination terms. |

Weather Stations

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|------|----------------------|--|
| 1972 | TIAS 7454
Unbound | *Agreement establishing a cooperative program for the operation and maintenance of the meteorological observation and telecommunications facility on the Swan Islands, with annexes. Exchange of notes at Tegucigalpa, November 22, 1971, and entered into force, September 1, 1972. In force until terminated by mutual agreement or sixty days' prior written notice by either party of its intention to terminate it. |
|------|----------------------|--|

The facility on the Swan Islands serves to enable the United States to make surface meteorological and rawinsonde observations. The United States retains title to certain property on the Swan Islands. A radio call sign is assigned to the facility for its telecommunications operations, and necessary radio frequencies are protected from interference.

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|------|----------------------|---|
| 1972 | TIAS 7455
Unbound | *Agreement relating to the making available of electric power to the radio air navigational facility and dock and landing strip lighting systems on the Swan Islands. |
|------|----------------------|---|

Exchange of notes at Tegucigalpa, November 22, 1971, and entered into force, September 1, 1972. In force until terminated by mutual agreement or sixty days' prior written notice by either party of its intention to terminate it.

Supplementing the above agreement (TIAS 7454), the United States agrees to operate its electric generators on Great Swan Island in order to make electric power available to facilities and systems associated with the meteorological observation and telecommunications facility on the Swan Islands.

1972	TIAS 7367	*Agreement relating to a cooperative program for the operation and maintenance of a rawinsonde observation station at Choluteca.
	Unbound	Exchange of notes at Tegucigalpa and entered into force, June 1, 1972; effective April 1, 1972; In force until August 31, 1973.

The Choluteca station is part of the global upper air observational network, a major objective of the World Weather Watch Program of the World Meteorological Organization. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) of the Department of Commerce is the United States Cooperating Agency.

India

Meteorology

1963 14 UST 454
 TIAS 5339
 476 UNTS 358

*Agreement concerning the use of United States aircraft to collect data for meteorological research in connection with the Indian Ocean expedition.

Exchange of notes at New Delhi, February 15, April 22 and 23, and entered into force, April 23, 1964. No expiration date stated.

The Government of India agrees to temporarily assign a radio frequency between the ranges of approximately 3,000 Kc to 9,000 Kc for use in communicating between the aircraft and the Bombay base.

Telecommunication

1966 17 UST 813
 TIAS 6038
 593 UNTS 157

*Alien amateur radio operators.

Exchange of notes at New Delhi, May 16 and 25 and entered into force, May 25, 1966. Standard termination terms.

Iceland

Telecommunication

1955 6 UST 3910
 TIAS 3395
 256 UNTS 245

*Agreement relating to the registration with the International Frequency Registration Board of radio frequencies for the use of the Iceland defense force.

Exchange of notes at Reykjavik, July 11 and 20, 1955 and entered into force July 20, 1955. Expiration effected.

Indonesia

1968 20 UST 490
 TIAS 6654

*Alien amateur radio operators.
Exchange of notes at Djakarta and
entered into force, December 10,
1968. Standard termination terms.

Ireland

Telecommunication

1968 19 UST 6057
 TIAS 6566

*Alien amateur radio operators.
Exchange of notes at Dublin and
entered into force, October 10,
1968. Standard termination terms.

Israel

Telecommunication

1963	14 UST 866 TIAS 5367 487 UNTS 319	*Agreement relating to radio communication facilities at or near Embassy sites for transmission of official messages. Exchange of notes at Tel Aviv and Jerusalem, May 10 and 21 and entered into force, May 21, 1963. No expiration date stated.
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Authorizes the establishment and operation of communications facilities at or near Washington and Tel Aviv for transmission of official messages.

1965	16 UST 883 TIAS 5827 549 UNTS 281	*Radio communications between amateur stations on behalf of third parties. Exchange of notes at Washington, July 7 and entered into force, August 6, 1965. Standard termination terms.
1966	17 UST 760 TIAS 6028 578 UNTS 159	*Alien amateur radio operators. Exchange of notes at Washington and entered into force, June 15, 1966. Standard termination terms.

Weather Stations

1968	19 UST 5180 TIAS 6510 653 UNTS 143	*Agreement relating to a cooperative meteorological program in support of the rawinsonde observation station at Bet Dagan. Exchange of notes at Tel Aviv and Jerusalem, April 29 and May 22 and entered into force, May 22, 1968; effective, January 1, 1968. In force until terminated by mutual agreement or until sixty days' prior written notice by either party of its intention to terminate it.
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The station at Bet Dagan is part of a global network for observations of the upper atmosphere and implements the World Weather Watch program of the World Meteorological Organization. The Environmental Science Services Administration of the Department of Commerce is the United States Cooperating Agency.

Italy

Outer Space.

1962	13 UST 2120 TIAS 5172 461 UNTS 185	*Agreement concerning cooperation in a scientific experiment for the purpose of launching a scientific satellite into an equatorial orbit. Exchange of notes at Rome and entered into force, September 5, 1962. No expiration date stated.
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NASA agrees to supply necessary rocketry, boosters, backups, technical consultation, and tracking and data acquisition services for an Italian satellite experiment.

Satellites

1962	13 UST 2468 TIAS 5211 459 UNTS 197	*Agreement providing for a program of joint participation in the testing of experimental communications satellites. Exchange of notes at Washington, February 26 and November 14 and entered into force, November 14, 1962. No expiration date stated.
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Concluded as part of the United States' Projects Relay and Telstar undertaken by NASA.

1969	20 UST 4119 TIAS 6809	*Agreement confirming a memorandum of understanding regarding the launching of NASA satellites from the San Marco Range. Exchange of notes at Rome, April 30, and June 12 and entered into force, June 12, 1969. In force until December 31, 1971.
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Authorizes NASA to launch at least two experimental spacecrafts from the San Marco range before December, 1971. CRA (Centro Ricerche Aerospaziali della Universita degli Studi di Roma d'Italia) is responsible for tracking and data acquisition facilities and operations connected with the launchings.

1969 20 UST 4126
 TIAS 6810

*Agreement confirming a memorandum of understanding regarding a cooperative satellite research project between NASA and the Aerospace Research Center of the University of Rome (CRA).

Exchange of notes at Rome, August 9 and September 11 and entered into force, September 11, 1969. Termination with the launching of the satellite or not later than December 31, 1971.

Provides for the launching of a satellite from Italian launch facilities into a near-earth equatorial orbit during 1969-70. The satellite serves to measure atmospheric characteristics.

1970 21 UST 1465
 TIAS 6903

*Agreement confirming a memorandum of understanding concerning the furnishing of certain services by NASA for Italian satellites.

Exchange of notes at Rome, June 15 and 20 and entered into force, June 20, 1970. In force for a period of seven years; thereafter until terminated by NASA or CNR on 180 days' notice.

Sets forth the conditions under which NASA furnishes to CNR launching and associated services for spacecraft, on a reimbursable basis.

Jamaica

Telecommunication

1971	22 UST 694 TIAS 7127	*Alien amateur radio operators. Exchange of notes at Kingston, March 4 and April 28 and entered into force, April 28, 1971. Standard termination terms.
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Weather Stations

1964	15 UST 2023 TIAS 5681 521 UNTS 181	*Agreement for the continuation of the cooperative meteorological program in Jamaica. Exchange of notes at Kingston and entered into force, November 3, 1964. In force until sixty days' prior written notice by either party of its intention to terminate it.
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Continues the program for hurricane research begun in 1958 (see 9 UST 1540; TIAS 4155 and 11 UST 129; TIAS 4419), including the operation of a rawinsonde station at Palisadoes Airport, Jamaica. Necessary meteorological radio frequencies (401-406 mc and 1660-1700 mc) are protected from harmful interference.

Japan

Defense

1964	15 UST 2339 TIAS 5724 532 UNTS 249	*Agreement relating to a cost-sharing program for the production of equipment and the providing of technical assistance for the base air defense ground environment (BADGE) system. Exchange of notes at Tokyo and entered into force, December 4, 1964. No expiration date stated.
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The BADGE (Base Air Defense Ground Environment) system, a semi-automatic air weapons control system, is a conversion of the earlier Japanese aircraft control and warning system.

1965	16 UST 861 TIAS 5823 550 UNTS 415	*Agreement relating to certain additions to the agreement of December 4, 1964, for a joint cost-sharing program for the production of equipment and the providing of technical assistance for the base air defense ground environment (BADGE) system. Exchange of notes at Tokyo and entered into force, June 18, 1965. Expiration effected.
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Specifies that the United States will contribute 25 percent, or an amount not in excess of \$5 million, of the cost of the BADGE system. The funds will be expended in the United States.

Satellites

1962	13 UST 2470 TIAS 5212 459 UNTS 203	*Agreement providing for a program of cooperation in the testing of experimental communications satellites. Exchange of notes at Tokyo and entered into force, November 6, 1962. No expiration date.
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NASA is the United States Cooperating Agency.

Tracking Stations

1968	19 UST 6011 TIAS 6558	*Agreement relating to the establishment by Japan of a satellite tracking station in Okinawa. Exchange of notes at Tokyo and entered into force, September 2, 1968.
	20 UST 3017 TIAS 6778	*Amendment: September 25, 1969 No expiration date stated.

The tracking station, conducting its work by Doppler frequency management, tracks satellites launched in Japan in and after 1968. It is a branch office of the Japanese National Space Development Center. In 1969 the functions of the National Space Development Center were assumed by the Space Development Corporation, established October 1, 1969.

1972	TIAS 7428 Unbound	*Agreement relating to the establishment, operation, and maintenance of an Omega navigational aid station in Japan. Exchange of notes at Tokyo and entered into force, August 15, 1972. In force initially for a period of three years; thereafter, until six months' prior written notice by either party of its intention to terminate it.
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The Government of Japan assumes responsibility for the construction, operation and maintenance of the OMEGA station, and the United States Government agrees to supply to the station, without cost to Japan, necessary equipment, including two OMEGA transmitters, two electronic timing gear, and the helix, variometers, and their associated control equipment.

Jordan

Telecommunication

1972 TIAS 7508
 Unbound

*Radio communications between amateur stations on behalf of third parties. Exchange of notes at Washington, November 13 and 30 and entered into force, November 30, 1972. Standard termination terms.

Kuwait

Telecommunication

1966	17 UST 1039	*Alien amateur radio operators.
	TIAS 6061	Exchange of notes at Kuwait,
	593 UNTS 289	July 19 and 24 and entered
		into force, July 19, 1966.
		Standard termination terms.

Liberia

Telecommunication

1951 2 UST 683 *Radio communications between amateur
 TIAS 2223 stations on behalf of third parties.
 132 UNTS 255 Exchange of notes at Monrovia,
 November 9, 1950 and January
 8, 9, and 10, 1951 and entered
 into force, January 11, 1951.
 Standard termination terms.

1959 10 UST 1444 *Agreement providing for radio relay
 TIAS 4293 facilities to be used by the
 357 UNTS 181 Voice of America.
 Signed at Monrovia and entered
 into force, August 13, 1959.
 In force for a period of forty
 years.

Provides for the construction, operation and maintenance
of radio facilities in Liberia for relaying Voice of
America programs and information.

1960 12 UST 1367 *Agreement supplementing Articles III
 TIAS 4858 and VII of the agreement of August 13,
 421 UNTS 332 1959 relating to radio relay facilities
 in Liberia.
 Exchange of notes at Monrovia,
 August 8 and 15 and entered
 into force, August 15, 1960.
 In force for a period of forty
 years.

Specifies the locations of the receiving and transmitting
stations for the preceding agreement (TIAS 4293) Voice
of America facilities.

Luxembourg

Telecommunication

1953	5 UST 1823 TIAS 3056 234 UNTS 219	*Agreement relating to the establishment of a radio range station in Luxembourg. Exchange of notes at Luxembourg, July 22 and August 17 and entered into force, August 17, 1953. No expiration date stated.
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Establishes a radio range station essential to the implementation of North Atlantic Treaty Organization plans.

1965	16 UST 1746 TIAS 5900 573 UNTS 197	*Alien amateur radio operators. Exchange of notes at Luxembourg, July 7 and 29 and entered into force, July 29, 1965. Standard termination terms.
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Malagasy Republic

Tracking Stations

1963	14 UST 1962 TIAS 5473 494 UNTS 3	*Agreement providing for the establishment and operation of a space vehicle tracking and communications station in Madagascar. Exchange of notes at Tananarive and entered into force, October 7, 1963.
	17 UST 733 TIAS 6024 579 UNTS 275	Extensions and amendment: *April 27 and May 2, 1966.
	22 UST 1766 TIAS 7213	*September 16 and 21, 1971 In force until January 1, 1974.

The Madagascar station established for use in experimental scientific space projects. NASA is the United States Cooperating Agency.

Mauritius

Aviation

1968 19 UST 6215 *Agreement regarding the provision
 TIAS 6576 of facilities for United States
 Air Force aircraft at Plaisance
 Airfield in connection with the
 Apollo project, with agreed minute.
 Signed at Port Louis and
 entered into force, September 3,
 1968. In force initially for
 a ten year period; thereafter,
 until six months' prior written
 notice by either party of its
 intention to terminate it.

Permits the United States Air Force to operate aircraft communications equipment, a portable ground radio receiver and a transmitter of low power operating in the VHF band.

Mexico

Remote Sensing

- 1968 19 UST 7809 *Agreement relating to a program of
 TIAS 6613 cooperative research of remote
 sensing for earth survey, with
 annex.
 Exchange of notes at Mexico
 and entered into force,
 December 20, 1968.
- TIAS 7371 *Extension and amendment:
 Unbound June 15, 1972
 In force until July 1, 1974.

NASA aircraft flights and communications equipment used for the acquisition, processing, reduction and analysis of remote sensor data. In 1972 provision stated that NASA would strive to acquire and process Earth Resources Technology Satellite (ERTS) data over Mexico from its tracking and data acquisition facility at Goldstone, California.

Satellites

- 1967 18 UST 211 *Agreement relating to the establish-
 TIAS 6220 ment of a geodetic satellite observa-
 tion station at Isla Socorro.
 Exchange of notes at Mexico
 and Tlateloco, January 27 and
 28 and entered into force,
 January 28, 1967.
- 18 UST 2812 *Amendment:
 TIAS 6366 October 20, 1967
 In force until February 1, 1968.

Photographic observations of certain orbited geodetic satellites are taken at the station. The observations are communicated directly to the United States Coast Guard and Geodetic Survey in Washington by single side band voice radio. In October, United States agreed to provide a mobile Doppler observation station and eight civilian technicians.

Space

- 1965 16 UST 620 *Agreement for participation by
 TIAS 5783 Mexican scientists in certain programs
 546 UNTS 135 of space research by the National

Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Exchange of notes at Mexico
and entered into force,
February 27, 1965. No expira-
tion date stated.

Based on the positive results obtained from the Tracking
and Communications Station at Empalme-Guaymas, Sonora,
Mexican scientists and NASA expand their area of
scientific cooperation to include meteorological satellites
and a Remote Sensing Project.

Telecommunication

1941	54 Stat. 2483	*Agreement relating to radiobroad-
	EAS 196	casting.
	209 LNTS 357	Exchange of notes at Mexico
		City, August 24 and 28, 1940,
		and effective March 29, 1941.
		No expiration date stated.

Specifies conditions for Class I-A stations and Class II
stations to be operational under the North American
Regional Broadcasting Agreement, signed at Habana,
December 13, 1937, and fully effective, March 29, 1941,
(Treaty Series 962).

1958	9 UST 1091	*Agreement relating to the allocation
	TIAS 4089	of ultra high frequency channels
	335 UNTS 139	for television along the United
		States-Mexican border.
		Exchange of notes at Mexico
		and entered into force,
		July 16, 1958. Termination
		after one year's written
		notice of one party to another.

Governs the assignment and utilization of the seventy channels
in the ultra high frequency broadcasting band (frequency
range 470-890 megacycles) in an area within 200 miles
(320 kilometers) of the Mexican-United States border.

1959	10 UST 1449	*Radio communications between amateur
	TIAS 4295	stations on behalf of third parties.
	357 UNTS 187	Exchange of notes at Mexico,
		July 31 and entered into force,
		August 30, 1959. Standard
		termination terms.

1961 12 UST 734 *Agreement concerning radio broad-
 TIAS 4777 casting in the standard broadcast
 418 UNTS 253 band, and six annexes.
 Signed at Mexico City, January 29,
 1957 and entered into force,
 June 9, 1961. In force
 initially for five years.

 18 UST 141 *Extension:
 TIAS 6210 January 12, 1967

Designed to minimize interference between broadcasting stations in the United States and Mexico and to promote the most effective technical use of the standard broadcast band (535-1605 KC/S).

1962 13 UST 997 *Agreement relating to the assignment
 TIAS 5043 and use of television channels
 452 UNTS 3 along the United States-Mexican border.
 Exchange of notes at Mexico
 and entered into force,
 April 18, 1962.

 Expiration after one year's
 written notice.

The agreement relates to the assignment and use of twelve television channels between 54 and 216 megacycles/second along the United States-Mexican border, within an area of 400 kilometers in width on either side of this border. It replaces three earlier agreements which pertained to the allocation of television channels along the border, (2 UST 2500-TIAS 2366; 3 UST 4823-TIAS 2654; 13 UST 977-TIAS 5038).

1970 21 UST 2778 *Agreement concerning the operation
 TIAS 7021 of broadcasting stations in the
 standard band (535-1605 KHz), during
 a limited period prior to sunrise
 ("Pre-Sunrise") and after sunset
 ("Post-Sunset"), with annexes.
 Signed at Mexico, December 11,
 1968 and entered into force,
 November 18, 1970. In force
 initially for a period of five
 years if not replaced by a new
 agreement or terminated; there-
 after, in force indefinitely
 if not replaced by a new agree-
 ment or terminated by one year's
 prior written notice of termina-
 tion by either party.

The agreement applies to 107 channels of the standard band. Stations are classified as Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV. General technical principles applicable to the channels and stations are laid out in detail. Operation and computation procedure are clarified. Provisions of notification and an official list of assignments are presented.

1970	21 UST 2934 TIAS 7021	*Agreement concerning broadcasting in the standard broadcasting band (535-1605 KHz), with annexes. Signed at Mexico, December 11, 1968 and entered into force, November 18, 1970. In force and terminated as preceding, TIAS 7021, ante 2778.
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Permits certain broadcasting stations in the standard band to operate for a limited period prior to local sunrise and after local sunset, using all or part of their authorized daytime facilities, in lieu of authorized nighttime facilities, with a maximum of 500 watts power.

Tracking Stations

1965	16 UST 143 TIAS 5774	Agreement relating to the continuation and expanded use of the tracking and communications station at Empalme-Guaymas, Sonora. Exchange of notes at Mexico City and entered into force, February 27, 1965. In force until November 30, 1970.
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The station designed exclusively for cooperative scientific research to develop experimental programs contributing to manned and unmanned flights. It replaces three earlier agreements (11 UST 1330-TIAS 4466; 14 UST 893-TIAS 5372; 16 UST 42-TIAS 5755).

Weather Stations

1970	21 UST 1978 TIAS 6941	*Agreement for a cooperative meteorological observation program in Mexico, with memorandum of understanding. Exchange of notes at Mexico and Tlatelolca, July 31 and entered into force, August 1, 1970. In force for three years.
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The agreement is the most recent one to carry out the provisions of the Cooperative Meteorological Observation Program between the United States and Mexico (15 UST 204-TIAS 5540; 17 UST 313-TIAS 5977; 21 UST 1472-TIAS 6904). The Program entails the operation and maintenance of a network of rawinsonde and pilot balloon observation stations in Mexico and the international dissemination of the results of the observations from the stations of the network. The United States Cooperating Agency in the Environmental Science Services Administration, Department of Commerce.

Monaco

Telecommunication

1968 19 UST 7852
 TIAS 6622

*Alien amateur radio operators.
Exchange of notes at Nice,
March 29, and at Paris, October
16, and entered into force,
December 1, 1968. Standard
termination terms.

Nauru

Weather Stations

1958	9 UST 266	*Agreement providing for the construc-
	TIAS 4001	tion and operation of a weather station
	317 UNTS 153	on Nauru Island.
		Exchange of notes at Canberra,
		February 19 and 25 and entered
		into force, February 25, 1958.
		No expiration date stated.

Permits the United States Forces stationed on Nauru to construct and operate a weather station in order to collect meteorological data. All communications installations to be operational therewith cannot cause interference with previously established civil communications or with the phosphate industry, and all radio services, including radar, must be agreed upon by the Administrative Authority, represented by the government of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Netherlands

Telecommunication

1966	17 UST 2426 TIAS 6189 590 UNTS 109	*Alien amateur radio operators. Exchange of notes at The Hague, June 22 and entered into force, December 21, 1966. Standard termination terms. Applies also to Surinam and Netherlands Antilles.
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Weather Stations

1955	9 UST 1302 TIAS 4119 289 UNTS 129	*Agreement providing for lending ultra high frequency radio equipment for installation on Netherlands ocean weather ships stationed along the North Atlantic route. Exchange of notes at Washington, March 16 and 21 and entered into force, March 21, 1955. No expiration date stated.
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The United States Air Force loans R-361 UHF receivers, T-282 UHF transmitters, and ancillary UHF components to the Netherlands. This radio equipment is necessary for air/ground communications in the 200-400 megacycles band and serves safety needs.

1970	21 UST 2643 TIAS 7005	*Agreement relating to continuation of the cooperative meteorological observation program in the Netherlands Antilles. Exchange of notes at The Hague and entered into force provision- ally, June 15, and definitively, December 11, 1970. In force until terminated by mutual agreement or until sixty days' written notice by either party of its intention to terminate it.
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Provides for the operation and maintenance of rawinsonde and pilot balloon observation station in Curacao and of a rawinsonde station in Sint Maarten. The cooperative meteorological program was established by earlier agreements (7 UST 2562;

TIAS 3650 and 10 UST 2081; TIAS 4377). The Environmental Science Services Administration of the Department of Commerce is the United States Cooperating Agency.

New Zealand

Aerospace Disturbances

1963	14 UST 524 TIAS 5350 477 UNTS 55	*Agreement concerning a program of research on aerospace disturbances, with memorandum of understanding. Exchange of notes at Wellington and entered into force, May 15, 1963. In force initially for ten years; thereafter, until either government gives six months' notice of intention to terminate it.
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Communications facilities established and operated as necessary to the program. The United States Air Force represents the United States government.

Antarctica

1958	9 UST 1502 TIAS 4151 324 UNTS 111	*Agreement relating to cooperation in scientific and logistical operations in Antarctica, with memorandum of understanding.
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Exchange of notes at Wellington and entered into force, December 24, 1958.

11 UST 2205
TIAS 4591
447 UNTS 356

*Extension:

October 18, 1960

In force as long as United States personnel, ships and aircraft are based in New Zealand in connection with United States operations in Antarctica.

Permits United States military authorities to establish a radio station in New Zealand as an affiliate to operations of the United States Navy and Air Force in Antarctica.

Telecommunication

1967	18 UST 1272 TIAS 6281 644 UNTS 77	*Alien amateur radio operators. Exchange of notes at Wellington and entered into force, June 21, 1967. Standard termination terms. Applies also to the Cook Islands and Niue.
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Tracking Stations

1968	19 UST 5836	*Agreement for a space vehicle
	TIAS 6539	tracking program.
	644 UNTS 99	Exchange of notes at Wellington
		and entered into force, July 9,
		1968. In force initially for
		a five year period; thereafter
		until six months' prior notice
		by either party of its intention
		to terminate it.

Permits the United States Air Force to establish and operate a Baker-Nunn Camera Station and associated communications facilities in New Zealand.

Nicaragua

Defense

1958	9 UST 1206 TIAS 4106 336 UNTS 33	*Agreement for the establishment of Loran Transmitting Station. Signed at Managua and entered into force, September 5, 1958. In force initially for ten years; thereafter, until one years' prior notice by either party of its intention to terminate it.
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Includes the right to transmit radio communications and Loran signals on such normal Coast Guard frequencies as may be agreed upon by the appropriate United States and Nicaraguan authorities.

Telecommunication

1956	7 UST 3159 TIAS 3694 282 UNTS 29	*Radio communications between amateur stations on behalf of third parties. Exchange of notes at Managua, October 8 and 16 and entered into force, October 16, 1956. Standard termination terms.
1966	17 UST 1560 TIAS 6112 607 UNTS 167	*Alien amateur radio operators. Exchange of notes at Managua, September 3 and 20 and entered into force, September 20, 1966. Standard termination terms.

Nigeria

Tracking Stations

1960	11 UST 2268 TIAS 4605 394 UNTS 113	*Agreement providing for the establishment and operation of a space vehicle tracking and communications station within the Federation of Nigeria. Signed at Lagos and entered into force, October 19, 1960.
	15 UST 1880 TIAS 5661 531 UNTS 356	*Extension and amendment: April 28 and May 21, 1964. Termination upon agreement by the two parties.

As part of the United States manned earth satellite program, "Project Mercury," the agreement establishes a space vehicle tracking and communications station in Nigeria. NASA is the United States Cooperating Agency.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Satellite Communications

1970	21 UST 2089 TIAS 6955	*Agreement concerning the North Atlantic Treaty Organization satellite communication earth terminal in the United States. Signed at Washington, July 10 and at Mons, Belgium, August 20 and entered into force, August 20, 1970. In force as long as SHAPE is conducting any activity authorized in the United States.
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Permits the construction, operation and maintenance of a NATO SATCOM earth terminal in the United States. The agent for NATO is SHAPE (Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers in Europe) and for the United States is the Department of Defense.

Norway

Defense

1971	22 UST 1718 TRIA 7199	*Agreement regarding the establishment, operation and maintenance of an OMEGA navigational station at Bratland, Norway. Exchange of notes at Oslo and entered into force, November 5, 1971. In force initially for ten years.
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Provides for the establishment of an OMEGA Navigation Station in Norway as part of a worldwide complex of unclassified navigation and capable of being used by any properly-equipped ship or aircraft.

The United States supplies all necessary electronic communications, and monitoring equipment, gives technical assistance, and is responsible for the costs of construction, operation, and maintenance.

Telecommunication

1967	18 UST 1241 TIAS 6273 631 UNTS 119	*Alien amateur radio operators. Exchange of notes at Oslo, May 27 and June 1 and entered into force, June 1, 1967. Standard termination terms.
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Pakistan

1959	10 UST 1366	Agreement relating to the establish-
	TIAS 4281	ment and operation of a communica-
	335 UNTS 367	tions center at Peshawar, with
		minute of understanding and exphange
		of letters.
		Exchange of notes at Karachi
		and entered into force,
		July 18, 1959. In force initially
		for ten years.

Granted the United States Armed Forces the right to
establish and operate a Communications Unit in Pakistan.

Panama

Aviation

- 1949 63 Stat. 2471 *Agreement relating to a communi-
 TIAS 1932 cations cable.
 55 UNTS 125 Exchange of notes at Panama,
 March 31 and entered into
 force, April 14, 1949
- 16 UST 737 *Extension and amendment:
 TIAS 5800 September 9 and 26, 1949
 545 UNTS 322 March 9 and April 1, 1965
 In force until March 31, 1975.

Provisions for the establishment of a communications cable between Albrook Field and Tocument Airport in Panama and, in 1965, extension of the operations of the cable.

Telecommunication

- 1956 7 UST 2179 *Radio communications between amateur
 TIAS 3617 stations on behalf of third parties.
 281 UNTS 49 Exchange of notes at Panama,
 July 19 And August 1 and
 entered into force, September 1,
 1956. Standard termination terms.
- 1966 17 UST 2215 *Alien amateur radio operators.
 TIAS 6159 Exchange of notes at Panama
 and entered into force, November 16,
 1966. Standard termination terms.

Paraguay

Telecommunications

1960	11 UST 2229 TIAS 4596 393 UNTS 281	*Radio communications between amateur stations on behalf of third parties. Exchange of notes at Asuncion, August 31 and October 6 and entered into force, November 5, 1960. Standard termination terms.
1966	17 UST 328 TIAS 5978 586 UNTS 189	*Alien amateur radio operators. Exchange of notes at Asuncion and entered into force, March 18, 1966. Standard termination terms.

Peru

Telecommunication

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| 1934 | 49 Stat. 3555
EAS 66 | *Radio communications between amateur stations on behalf of third parties. Exchange of notes at Lima, February 16 and May 23 and entered into force, May 23, 1934. |
| 1965 | 16 UST 1160
TIAS 5860
564 UNTS 135 | *Alien amateur radio operators. Exchange of notes at Lima, June 28 and August 11 and entered into force, August 11, 1965. Standard termination terms. |

Weather Stations

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| 1964 | 15 UST 1523
TIAS 5634
530 UNTS 113 | *Agreement for the continuation of the cooperative meteorological program in Peru. Exchange of notes at Lima and entered into force, July 7, 1964. In force until sixty days' prior written notice by either party of intention to terminate. |
|------|--|---|

Continues the operation of a rawinsonde observation station at Lima, Peru, established and maintained by three earlier agreements (8 UST 691; TIAS 3823 and 10 UST 22; TIAS 4163; and 11 UST 210; TIAS 4433). The Weather Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce, is the United States Cooperating Agency.

Philippines

Defense

1963 14 UST 160 *Agreement for the relinquishment
 TIAS 5289 of the United States naval radio
 473 UNTS 43 transmitting facility at Bagobantay,
 Quezon City.
 Exchange of notes at Manila,
 December 31, 1962 and January 11,
 1963 and entered into force,
 January 15, 1963, Expiration
 effected.

1965 16 UST 158 *Agreement relating to the establish-
 TIAS 5776 ment of a United States communica-
 542 UNTS 199 tions facility at Mt. Cabuyao.
 Exchange of notes at Manila
 and entered into force, March 16,
 1965. No expiration date stated.

The Mt. Cabuyao communications facility serves the needs of United States bases in the Philippines and is maintained by the United States Armed Forces.

1965 16 UST 1127 *Agreement relating to the installation
 TIAS 5855 of a submarine cable with a terminal
 579 UNTS 47 facility at San Miguel Communications
 Station.
 Exchange of notes at Manila
 and entered into force, August 12,
 1965. No expiration date stated.

The submarine cable communications system of which San Miguel is a part is utilized for defense purposes only. An earlier Philippine - United States Military Bases Agreement (TIAS 1775; 61 Stat. (pt. 4) 4021) asserted the right of the United States to construct communications facilities at United States bases.

1970 21 UST 3084 *Agreement relating to the transfer
 TIAS 7031 of command, control, and operation
 of five Loran stations to the Philippine
 Government, with memorandum of
 agreement.
 Exchange of notes at Manila
 and entered into force, October 10,
 1970. Expiration effected.

The United States Coast Guard continues to provide support but transfers the main operation of five Loran-A transmitting stations to the Philippine Government. The stations include Batan Islands, Batanes; Naulo Point, Santa Cruz, Zambales; Panay Island, Catanduanes; Talampulan Island, Palawan; and Tarumpitao Point, Palawan.

1971	22 UST 363 TIAS 7065	*Agreement relating to the installation of a submarine cable from Southern Taiwan, China, to the United States Navy Communications Station, San Miguel, Zambales, Philippines. Exchange of notes at Manila, December 21, 1970 and January 6, 1971 and entered into force, January 6, 1971. No expiration date stated.
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In accordance with the Philippines - United States Military Bases Agreement, the United States establishes for defense purposes a cable terminal facility at San Miguel.

Telecommunication

1963	14 UST 741 TIAS 5353 477 UNTS 67	*Agreement regarding radio broadcasting facilities, with protocol and exchange of notes. Signed at Manila and entered into force, May 6, 1963.
	16 UST 1186 TIAS 5865 595 UNTS 368	*Amendment: September 10, 1965 In force until terminated by either government upon eighteen months' written notice.

Permits the United States to establish and operate radio transmitting and receiving equipment, power plant, and related facilities in the Philippines.

1966	17 UST 1028 TIAS 6060 595 UNTS 374	*Agreement relating to the transfer to the Philippines of radio broadcasting facilities at Malolos, Bulacan Province, pursuant to the agreement of May 6, 1963, as amended. Exchange of notes at Manila and entered into force, July 13, 1966. Expiration effected.
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The United States transfers to the Philippine Government its radio broadcasting facilities, including radio transmitting and receiving equipment, radio links, power plants and related facilities, at Malolos, Bulacan Province. Carries out two earlier agreements (see above, 14 UST 741; TIAS 5353 and 16 UST 1187; TIAS 5865).

Portugal

1965	16 UST 817	*Alien amateur radio operators.
	TIAS 5815	Exchange of notes at Lisbon,
	546 UNTS 189	May 17 and 26 and entered into force, May 26, 1965. Standard termination terms.

Saudi Arabia

1964	15 UST 1864 TIAS 5659 531 UNTS 3	*Agreement relating to the establishment of a television system in Saudi Arabia. Exchange of notes at Jidda, December 9, 1963 and January 6, 1964 and entered into force, January 6, 1964.
	18 UST 3178 TIAS 6413	*Extension and amendment: May 23 and 27, 1967. April 24 and July 30, 1972. No expiration date stated.

The United States Army Corps of Engineers assigned responsibilities for the installation of television transmitting facilities, for the training of operating personnel and for the initial operation of television broadcast stations in Saudi Arabia. In 1967 television supporting facilities and a radio facility complex were added.

Sierra Leone

Telecommunication

1965	16 UST 1131	*Alien amateur radio operators.
	TIAS 5856	Exchange of notes at Freetown,
	579 UNTS 55	August 14 and 16 and entered
		into force, August 16, 1965.
		Standard termination terms.

South Africa

Tracking Stations

1960	11 UST 2052 TIAS 4562 388 UNTS 65	*Agreement providing for the establishment and operation of tracking stations at Esselen Park, Olifantsfontein and Johannesburg. In force initially for fifteen years; thereafter, extended as mutually agreed upon.
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Establishes facilities in South Africa for a cooperative scientific program for space research. Included are a minitrack radio tracking station at Esselen Park, a Baker-Nunn camera optical tracking station at Olifantsfontein, and a deep space probe radio tracking station at Johannesburg. NASA is the United States Cooperating Agency.

Spain

Satellites

1965	16 UST 68 TIAS 5761 542 UNTS 81	*Agreement concerning a program of joint participation in intercontinental testing in connection with experimental communications satellites. Exchange of notes at Madrid, September 18, 1964 and January 26, 1965 and entered into force, January 26, 1965. No expiration date stated.
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NASA is responsible for the launching of the experimental communications satellites.

Space Research

1966	17 UST 493 TIAS 5992 586 UNTS 79	*Agreement providing for a project in Spain to measure winds and temperatures at high altitudes and for continuing other cooperative space research projects. Exchange of notes at Washington and entered into force, April 14, 1966. No expiration date stated.
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In cooperation with INTA (Institute Nacional de Tecnica Aeroespacial), NASA makes available telecommunications equipment for basic range tracking and telemetry, including a Single Station Doppler System (DOVAP) and the MPS-19 radar (Modified).

Tracking Stations

1964	15 UST 153 TIAS 5533 511 UNTS 61	*Agreement providing for the establishment and operation of a tracking and data acquisition station. Exchange of notes at Madrid and entered into force, January 29, 1964.
	16 UST 1710 TIAS 5896 574 UNTS 259	Extension and amendment: *October 11, 1965
	20 UST 2522 TIAS 6714	*June 25, 1969 In force for a period of twenty years.

The Station designed to provide tracking, telemetering and telecommand in support of programs for lunar and planetary exploration and for manned and unmanned space flight. NASA is the United States Cooperating Agency.

1960 11 UST 1307
TIAS 4463

Agreement relating to the establishment of space vehicles tracking and communications station on the Island of Gran Canaria.

Signed at Madrid, March 11 and 18 and entered into force, March 18, 1960. In force until July 1, 1963.

14 UST 1000
TIAS 5393

Extension:

July 1, 1963. Extended until July 1, 1966.

Established as part of United States' manned satellite program, Project Mercury, undertaken by NASA.

1966 17 UST 570
TIAS 6003
579 UNTS 173

*Agreement for the continued operation and expansion of the space vehicle tracking and communications station on the Island of Gran Canaria.

Exchange of notes at Washington and entered into force, April 14, 1966. In force until January 29, 1974.

The station equipped to provide tracking, telemetering and telecommand in support of programs for lunar and planetary exploration and for manned and unmanned space flight.

Sweden

Telecommunication

1969 20 UST 773
 TIAS 6690

*Alien amateur radio operators.
Exchange of notes at Stockholm,
May 27 and June 2 and entered into
force, June 2, 1969. Standard
termination terms.

Switzerland

Telecommunication

1967 18 UST 554
 TIAS 6264

*Alien amateur radio operators.

Exchange of notes at Bern, January 12
and May 16 and entered into force,
May 16, 1967. Standard termination
terms.

Thailand

Telecommunication

1965 TIAS 7378
 Unbound

*Agreement relating to the establishment of certain radio transmitting and receiving facilities in Thailand.

Exchange of notes at Bangkok and entered into force, August 11, 1965; in force initially for a period of fifteen years; thereafter, may be extended, revised, or terminated following eighteen months' written notice of termination.

The United States Government agrees to design, construct and install in Thailand a one megawatt medium wave transmitting facility, a one 100 KW medium wave transmitting facility, and one receiving station, and all required ancillary installations and equipment for these facilities. The facilities serve the need of increased use of radio broadcasting in Thailand.

Trinidad and Tobago

Telecommunication

- 1967 18 UST 543 *Alien amateur radio operators.
 TIAS 6261 Exchange of notes at Port of Spain,
 January 14 and March 16 and entered
 into force, March 16, 1967.
 Standard termination terms.
- 1971 22 UST 2053 *Radio communications between amateur
 TIAS 7239 stations on behalf of third parties.
 Exchange of notes at Port of Spain,
 October 26 and November 18 and entered
 into force, December 18, 1971.
 Standard termination terms.

Weather Stations

- 1970 21 UST 2495 *Agreement for a cooperative meteorological
 TIAS 6991 observation program in Trinidad.
 Exchange of notes at Port of Spain
 and entered into force, October 7,
 1970. In force until terminated
 by mutual agreement or until sixty
 days' prior written notice by either
 party of its intention to terminate
 it.

The United States, represented by the Environmental Science Services Administration of the Department of Commerce, provides assistance for the operation and maintenance of a rawinsonde observation station at Piarco Airport. The rawinsonde observations from Trinidad have proven value for hurricane forecasting and as an element of the global upper air observational network.

Turkey

Defense

1959	10 UST 2027	*Agreement for the establishment of a
	TIAS 4372	facility for repairing and rebuilding
	361 UNTS 107	M-12 range finders in Turkey.
		Exchange of notes at Ankara and
		entered into force, November 30,
		1959. No expiration date stated.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Telecommunication

1946 60 Stat. 1696 *Agreement on the organization of
 TIAS 1527 commercial radio teletype communication
 4 UNTS 201 channels.

Signed at Moscow and entered into force, May 24, 1946. In force until six months' prior notice by either party of its intention to terminate it.

Commercial radio multichannel or multiplex teletypewriter communication systems established to replace the existing military radio teletypewriter channels.

1963 14 UST 825 *Memorandum of understanding regarding
 TIAS 5362 the establishment of a direct communi-
 472 UNTS 163 cations link, with annex.

Signed at Geneva and entered into force, June 20, 1963. No expiration date stated.

The direct communications link between Washington and Moscow established for use in time of emergency and equipped for continuous functioning. For operational purposes, there is one full-time duplex wire telegraph circuit and one full-time duplex radio telegraph circuit. The cost of the link is split equally between the United States and Soviet Union.

1971 22 UST 1598 *Agreement on measures to improve the
 TIAS 7187 direct communications link, with annex.

Signed at Washington and entered into force, September 30, 1971. No expiration data stated.

To increase the reliability of the Direct Communications Link (see above, 14 UST 825; TIAS 5362), the United States and Russia agree to put into operation two additional circuits, each using a satellite communications system, also to establish a system of terminals in the United States and Russia for the Direct Communications Link.

United Kingdom

Aviation

1946	61 Stat. 4008 TIAS 1766 42 UNTS 199	*Agreement relating to the transfer and maintenance of radio range and SCS 51 equipment, Exchange of notes at London, May 8 and 31 and entered into force, July 31, 1946. No expiration date stated
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The United States Armed Forces relinquish certain air navigational and operational aids which were used in war-time and transfers facilities to the United Kingdom.

Defense

1941	55 Stat. 1599 EAS 235 204 LNTS 70	*Agreement concerning leased naval and air bases, Signed in London and entered into force, March 27, 1941. No expiration date stated.
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Bestows upon the United States the rights, power and authority to establish and operate leased bases in Newfoundland for defense purposes and to install, maintain and operate electronic control devices, including detecting facilities, for use on the bases. A wireless station established or submarine cable landed in a leased area must be restricted for military purposes.

Defense

1950	1 UST 545 TIAS 2099 97 UNTS 193	*Agreement concerning a long-range proving ground for guided missiles to be known as "The Bahamas Long Range Proving Grounds", and exchange of notes. Signed at Washington and entered into force, July 21, 1950.
	18 UST 1657 TIAS 6308 619 UNTS 330	*Amendment: July 17, 1967 In force initially for twenty-five years; thereafter, until one year's notice by either party of its intention to terminate.

Permits the United States to establish, maintain and use an instrumentation and a communications system, including radar, radio, land lines and submarine cables for operational purposes in connection with the Flight Testing Range. The use of radio

frequencies, powers and band widths for radio services, including radar, are subject to the prior concurrence of the Senior Member of the British Armed Forces posted to the Bahamas Long Range Proving Ground.

1953	4 UST 429 TIAS 2789 172 UNTS 257	*Agreement regarding the establishment by the United States of a high altitude interceptor range in connection with the operation of the Bahamas Long Range Proving Grounds. Exchange of notes at Washington, February 24 and March 2 and entered into force, March 2, 1953. No expiration date stated.
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Allows the United States to operate target and interceptor aircraft within specified areas, including the use of small caliber guns, air-to-air rockets and guided missiles as may be necessary for the purpose of conducting research and development tests in the field of high altitude interception.

1955	6 UST 3783 TIAS 3379 218 UNTS 384	*Agreement providing for regular use by civil aircraft of certain facilities in the Bahama Islands Long Range Proving Ground for guided missiles. Exchange of notes at Washington, July 11 and 22 and entered into force, July 22, 1955
	8 UST 1 TIAS 3727 266 UNTS 396	*Amendment: December 6, 1956 and January 4, 1957. In force until six months' prior written notice of either party's intention to terminate the agreement.

Permits civil air carriers to use facilities at the Sites at Governor's Harbour (Eleuthera), Mayaguana, and San Salvador, in compliance with applicable United States Air Force Regulations. In 1957 civil air services were extended to include other islands, namely, the Turks and Caicos Islands and Jamaica.

1956	7 UST 1999 TIAS 3603 249 UNTS 91	*Agreement concerning the extension of the Bahamas Long Range Proving Ground by the establishment of additional sites in Ascension Island. Signed at Washington and entered into force, June 25, 1956.
	18 UST 1657 TIAS 6308 619 UNTS 330	*Amendment: July 17, 1967 In force until July 20, 1975; thereafter until one year's prior notice

by either party of its intention to terminate it.

The terms relating to the establishment of the Bahamas Long Range Proving Ground (4 UST 429 - TIAS 2789) apply to the Ascension Island.

1959	10 UST 1453 TIAS 4296 351 UNTS 438	*Agreement on administrative matters connected with the agreement of June 25, 1956, for the extension of the Bahamas Long Range Proving Ground by the establishment of additional sites in Ascension Island. Exchange of notes at Washington, August 24 and 25 and entered into force, August 25, 1959. Same termination terms as above, TIAS 3603.
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Because of the limited resources and the geographical position of Ascension Island, permits United States Armed Forces to import material, equipment, supplies or goods.

1957	8 UST 493 TIAS 3803 288 UNTS 364	*Agreement amending the agreement for the establishment of the Bahamas Long Range Proving Ground by extending the flight testing range. Exchange of notes at Washington and entered into force, April 1, 1957. No expiration date stated.
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The Flight Testing Range extended to encompass the area bounded by latitude 24° 51' N, longitude 76° 31' W, latitude 23° 24' N, longitude 76° 30' W, latitude 22° 00' N, longitude 74° 45' W and latitude 23° 15' N, longitude 74° 45' W.

1957	8 UST 1741 TIAS 3927	Agreement relating to the establishment of oceanographic research stations in the Bahama Islands. Signed in Washington and entered into force, November 1, 1957. In force initially for twenty-one years; thereafter, until one year's notice by either party of its intention to terminate it.
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Permits the United States Armed Forces to establish, maintain and use an instrumentation and communication system, including radio, land lines and submarine cables for operational purposes in connection with the Oceanographic Research Station.

1960 11 UST 156 *Agreement relating to the establishment
TIAS 4425 and operation of a ballistic missile
371 UNTS 45 early warning station at Fylingdales Moor,
with memorandum.
Exchange of notes at London and
entered into force, February 15, 1960.

19 UST 7842 *Extension:
TIAS 6619 November 26, 1968
672 UNTS 349 In force while the North Atlantic
Treaty remains in force.

In conjunction with the joint plan by the United States Air Force and the Royal Air Force for the establishment and operation of a ballistic missile early warning (BMEW) station in England, the United States provides long range radar equipment; data processing equipment; electronic, internal communications and other related specialized equipment.

1960 11 UST 1587 *Agreement concerning the establishment
TIAS 4502 in the Bahama Islands of a long range
377 UNTS 63 aid to navigation station.
Signed at Washington and entered
into force, June 24, 1960. In force
initially for ten years; thereafter,
until one year's prior notice by
either party of its intention to
terminate it.

In conjunction with the establishment of a Long Range Aid to Navigation (LORAN) Station in the Bahama Islands, the United States Armed Forces are entitled to establish, maintain and operate an instrumentation and a communications system, including radar, radio, and land lines.

1961 12 UST 442 *Agreement relating to rights of the
TIAS 4735 United Kingdom in connection with the
409 UNTS 129 use of oceanographic research stations
and parts of the Long Range Proving Ground,
which are now to be operated under the
agreement of February 10, 1961, concerning
U.S. defense areas in the Federation of
the West Indies.
Exchange of notes at Port of Spain
and entered into force, February 10,
1961. In force until 1977.

Permits rights of access, rights of way and easements for United States Armed Forces in the West Indies, as understood in an earlier agreement (12 UST 408; TIAS 4734).

1961	12 UST 1058 TIAS 4809 404 UNTS 227	*Agreement on the setting up of a missile defense alarm system station in the United Kingdom, with memorandum. Exchange of notes at London and entered into force, July 18, 1961. In force as long as the North Atlantic Treaty remains in force.
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Communications facilities provided at the Missile Defense Alarm System (MIDAS) ground read-out station at Royal Air Force Station, Kirkbridge, Cumberland. The United States Air Force shares responsibility with the Royal Air Force for the operation of the Station.

1963	14 UST 1431 TIAS 5441	Agreement relating to the establishment in the Bahama Islands of an Atlantic underseas test and evaluation center. Signed at Washington and entered into force, October 11, 1963. In force for a period of twenty years.
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The Center established for underwater research, testing and evaluation of anti-submarine weapons, sonar tracking and communications and available for use to the United States Armed Forces.

1971	TIAS 7446 Unbound	*Agreement relating to the use by civil aircraft of airfield at Grand Turk Auxiliary Air Base. Exchange of notes at London and entered into force, June 11, 1971; In force as long as the Grand Turk base is a defense area for the purpose of the 1961 Defense Areas Agreement, unless it is terminated earlier by six months' written notice by either party of its intention to terminate it.
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The United States Air Force allows civil aircraft to use its facilities on the Grand Turk Auxiliary Air Base, in accordance with an earlier agreement (see above, 12 UST 408; TIAS 4734).

1966 18 UST 28
TIAS 6196

*Agreement pertaining to the availability of certain Indian Ocean Islands for defense purposes.

Exchange of notes at London and entered into force, December 30, 1966. In force initially for a period of fifty years; thereafter, for twenty more years unless a prior notice of termination two years before.

Permits United States Armed Forces to use the islands of Diego Garcia and the remainder of the Chagos Archipelago and the islands of Aldabra, Qarquhar, and Desroches for defense purposes, including the right to install communications facilities.

1972 TIAS 7481
Unbound

*Agreement relating to the construction, maintenance and operation of a limited naval communications facility on Diego Garcia, with plan.

Exchange of notes at London and entered into force, October 24, 1972; In force as long as the BIOT Agreement is in force or until no part of Diego Garcia is required for the purposes of the facility.

In accordance with an earlier agreement concerning the availability of the British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT) for defense purposes (18 UST 28; TIAS 6196), the United States asserts the right to construct, operate, and maintain a limited naval communications facility on Diego Garcia. The facility provides an important link in United States defense communications and furnishes improved communications support in the Indian Ocean for ships and state aircraft of either the United Kingdom or the United States. Arrangements are made for the United States to use any necessary radio frequencies, powers and band widths for radio services (including radar), to establish necessary land lines, and to establish and operate a closed circuit TV and a low power radio broadcast station to broadcast news, entertainment and educational programs.

Meteorological Research

1963 14 UST 109
TIAS 5276
466 UNTS 181

*Agreement providing for a meteorological research program in Barbados.

Exchange of notes at Bridgetown, January 7 and 15 and entered into force, January 15, 1963. No expiration date stated.

The United States Government makes radar equipment available for the High Altitude Research Project (HARP) undertaken by Florida State University and McGill University in Barbados.

Satellites

1961	12 UST 246 TIAS 4704 405 UNTS 107	*Agreement on cooperation in inter-continental testing in connection with experimental communications satellites. Exchange of notes at London and entered into force, March 29, 1961. No expiration date stated.
------	---	--

Concluded as part of the United States' Projects Relay and Rebound. NASA is the United States Cooperating Agency.

Telecommunication

1947	61 Stat. 313 TIAS 1652 66 UNTS 269	*Agreement relating to the standardization of distance-measuring equipment for civil aviation. Signed at Washington and entered into force, October 13, 1947 No expiration date stated.
------	--	---

In light of the proceedings of the 1947 Atlantic City Radio Administrative Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, the agreement specifies radio frequencies to be used with distance-measuring equipment (D.M.E.). Standardization of distance-measuring equipment is an aid to the safety of air navigation.

1965	16 UST 2047 TIAS 5941 561 UNTS 193	*Alien amateur radio operators. Exchange of notes at London and entered into force, November 26, 1965. Standard termination terms.
1969	20 UST 4089 TIAS 6800	*Agreement extending to certain territories the application of the agreement of November 25, 1965 relating to alien amateur radio operators. Exchange of notes at London and entered into force, December 11, 1969. Standard termination terms.

The provisions for alien amateur radio operators extended to all territories for whose international relations either the United States or the United Kingdom is responsible.

Tracking Stations

1960 12 UST 159 Agreement relating to the establishment
TIAS 4688 and operation of a tracking and communi-
cations station on the Island of Zanzibar.
Exchange of notes at London and
entered into force, October 14, 1960.
In force until July 1, 1963.

Established as part of United States' manned satellite program,
Project Mercury. NASA is the United States Cooperating Agency.

1960 12 UST 313 Agreement relating to the establishment
TIAS 4718 and operation of a tracking and communi-
cations station on Canton Island.
Exchange of notes at London and
entered into force, April 6, 1961.
In force until July 1, 1963.

Established as part of United States' manned satellite program,
Project Mercury. NASA is the United States Cooperating Agency.

1961 12 UST 235 *Agreement providing for the establishment
TIAS 4701 and operation of a space vehicle tracking
404 UNTS 207 and communications station in Bermuda.
Exchange of notes at Washington and
entered into force, March 15, 1961.

14 UST 1388 Extension and amendments:
TIAS 5434 *September 23, 1963
486 UNTS 424

19 UST 4627 *January 17, 1968
TIAS 6450 No expiration date stated.
642 UNTS 372

As part of United States' manned space program, "Project Mercury," establishes a space vehicle tracking and communications station in Bermuda and permits NASA, the United States Cooperating Agency, to install and operate necessary tracking, computing, telemetry, and control equipment at United States Air Force bases in Bermuda. The Bermuda station serves primarily to provide information on the location and progress of the manned space capsule and to permit the exercise of command functions for emergency or final landings of the space vehicle. In 1968 the station became available to support any program, whether experimental or non-experimental, of a peaceful and scientific character contributing to manned and unmanned flights.

1965	16 UST 1183 TIAS 5864 551 UNTS 221	*Agreement providing for the establishment of a lunar and planetary spacecraft tracking facility on Ascension Island. Exchange of notes at London and entered into force, July 7, 1965. In force until July 20, 1975; thereafter, until one year's prior notice by either party of its intention to terminate it.
------	--	---

The facility, operated for NASA, provides early post-injection tracking of direct ascent lunar and planetary spacecraft and also support for the Apollo program.

1966	18 UST 43 TIAS 6197 603 UNTS 245	*Agreement concerning the establishment and operation of a tracking and telemetry facility in the island of Mahe, with agreed minute. Exchange of notes at London and entered into force, December 30, 1966. In force initially until December 31, 1988; thereafter, as agreed upon by the two parties.
------	--	---

The tracking and telemetry facility provides orbital control and data acquisition in connection with various United States space projects. Communications facilities are provided also for meteorological and seismological research. Cable and Wireless Limited is designated as the authorized telecommunications carrier.

1961	12 UST 90 TIAS 4679	Agreement relating to tracking stations. Exchange of notes in London and entered into force, January 20, 1961. In force initially for five years; extended as mutually agreed upon or terminated by ninety days' written notice.
------	------------------------	--

Establishes a space vehicle tracking and communications station at Winkfield, Windsor, Berkshire, England as part of a cooperative scientific program between the United Kingdom and the United States. NASA is the United States Cooperating Agency

1967	18 UST 129 TIAS 6208 604 UNTS 3	*Agreement providing for the establishment and operation of space vehicle tracking and communications stations in the United Kingdom.
------	---------------------------------------	---

Exchange of notes at London, December 28, 1966 and January 1, 1967 and entered into force, January 1, 1967. In force initially until March 31, 1972; thereafter, until ninety days' prior written notice by either party of its intention to terminate it.

Because of the successful achievements of the existing cooperative scientific program for space tracking (see preceding, 12 UST 90; TIAS 4679) and because of anticipated continuing benefits, the program is extended for at least another five years.

1967 18 UST 112 *Agreement concerning the establishment
 TIAS 6207 and operation of a space vehicle tracking
 and communications station on Antigua.
 Exchange of notes at Washington,
 January 17 and 23 and entered into
 force, January 23, 1967. In force
 initially until December 31, 1974;
 at any time after June 30, 1974,
 termination by six months' prior
 written notice by either party of its
 intention to terminate it.

The station provides required post-launch, pre-insertion, and earth orbital coverage for Project Apollo and supports other space projects of a peaceful and scientific character, manned and unmanned. NASA is the United States Government representative.

1968 19 UST 4832 *Agreement to establish on the Island of
 TIAS 6485 Grand Bahama a transportable Apollo
 Unified S-Band facility to be use for
 tracking of and communication with space
 vehicles.
 Exchange of notes at London, April 26
 and May 3 and entered into force,
 May 3, 1968. In force for the
 duration of the Agreement of 1950
 cited above or until the United States
 no longer requires the Apollo S-Band
 facility.

NASA operates the Apollo Unified S-Band facility on the existing Bahamas Long Range Proving Ground (see above, 1 UST 545; TIAS 2099 and 18 UST 1657; TIAS 6308).

Weather Stations

1961	12 UST 1354 TIAS 4855 421 UNTS 99	*Agreement relating to the reopening of the weather station on Betio Island. Exchange of notes at Washington and entered into force, September 26, 1961. Stated termination date, December 31, 1964.
------	---	---

Permits the United States to continue the operation of the weather station on Betio Island in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, in accordance with earlier agreements (6 UST 3877; TIAS 3389 and 9 UST 40; TIAS 3976).

1966	17 UST 2312 TIAS 6175 603 UNTS 235	*Agreement for the continuation of a cooperative meteorological program in the Cayman Islands. Exchange of notes at Washington, November 23 and December 12 and entered into force, December 12, 1966; effective, July 1, 1962. In force until sixty days' prior written notice by either party of its intention to terminate it.
------	--	--

The program provides essential meteorological information for general forecasting, international aviation, and research into the origin, structure, and movement of hurricanes. The Environmental Science Services Administration of the Department of Commerce is the United States cooperating agency.

Bahamas

Weather Stations

1972 TIAS 7441
 Unbound

*Agreement relating to the establishment of a cooperative meteorological program in the Bahama Islands.

Signed at Nassau, August 14 and 29 and entered into force, August 29, 1972; in force until terminated by mutual agreement or until sixty days' prior written notice by either party of its intention to terminate it.

Sets up a specified network of meteorological observation stations in the Bahama Islands and propounds the international dissemination of reports of the observations at these stations. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) of the Department of Commerce is the United States Cooperating Agency.

Uruguay

Telecommunication

- | | | |
|------|--|---|
| 1966 | 17 UST 1574
TIAS 6115
607 UNTS 175 | *Radio communications between radio amateurs
on behalf of third parties.
Exchange of notes at Montevideo,
September 12, 1961 and entered into
force, September 26, 1966. Standard
termination terms. |
| 1971 | 22 UST 701
TIAS 7129 | *Alien amateur radio operators.
Exchange of notes at Montevideo and
entered into force, May 28, 1971.
Standard termination terms. |

Venezuela

Telecommunication

- | | | |
|------|---|---|
| 1959 | 10 UST 3019
TIAS 4394
367 UNTS 81 | *Radio communications between amateur stations on behalf of third parties.
Exchange of notes at Caracas, November 12, and entered into force, December 12, 1959. Standard termination terms. |
| 1967 | 18 UST 2499
TIAS 6348 | *Alien amateur radio operators.
Exchange of notes at Caracas, September 18 and entered into force, October 3, 1967. Standard termination terms. |

Viet-Nam

1966	17 UST 44	*Agreement relating to television broad-
	TIAS 5954	casting in Viet-Nam.
	579 UNTS 99	Exchange of notes at Saigon and
		entered into force, January 3, 1966.
		No expiration date stated.

Sets up telecasting stations at United States military bases to promote the information, education and entertainment of members of the United States Armed Forces.

PART TWO

Multilateral Treaties and Agreements

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Defense

1949 63 Stat. 2241 *North Atlantic Treaty.
 TIAS 1964 Signed at Washington, April 4,
 4 Bevans 828 1949; entered into force for
 34 UNTS 243 the United States, August 24,
 1949. After the Treaty has
 been in force for twenty years,
 any Party may cease to be a party
 one year after its notice of de-
 nunciation to the Government of
 the United States, which will
 inform the other Governments of
 such action.

States which are parties:

Belgium	Luxembourg
Canada	Netherlands
Denmark	Norway
France	Portugal
Germany, Federal Republic (1954)	Turkey (1951)
Greece (1951)	United Kingdom
Iceland	United States
Italy	

Affirms the members' support of the purposes and principles of the United Nations; the members agree to unite for collective defense and for the preservation of peace and security.

Meteorology

1950 1 UST 281
 TIAS 2052
 77 UNTS 143

*Convention of the World Meteorological
Organization, with related protocol.
Done at Washington, October 11,
1947; entered into force for the
United States, March 23, 1950.

*Amendments:

April 11, 1963 (16 UST 2069; TIAS 5947)
April 27, 1963 (16 UST 2073; TIAS 5947)
April 11 and 26, 1967 (18 UST 2795;
 TIAS 6364)

April 26, 1967 (18 UST 2800; TIAS 6364)
Any Member may withdraw from
the Organization on twelve months'
written notification.

Members include:

Afghanistan
Albania
Algeria
Angola
Argentina
Australia/
Austria
Bahamas
Barbados
Belgium
Bolivia
Botswana
Brazil
British Caribbean Territories
Bulgaria
Burma
Burundi
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
Cameroon
Canada
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
China, Peoples' Republic
Colombia
Comoro Islands
Congo (Brazzaville)
Costa Rica
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Dahomey

17 Extended to Papua, Norfolk Island. and the Trust Territory of New Guinea.

Denmark^{2/}
 Dominican Republic
 Ecuador
 Egypt
 El Salvador
 Ethiopia
 Finland
 France ^{3/}
 French Polynesia
 French Territory of Afars and Issa
 French Somaliland
 Gabon
 Germany, Federal Republic ^{4/}
 Ghana
 Greece
 Guatemala
 Guinea
 Guyana
 Haiti
 Honduras
 Hong Kong
 Hungary
 Iceland
 India
 Indonesia
 Iran
 Iraq
 Ireland
 Israel
 Italy
 Ivory Coast
 Jamaica
 Japan
 Jordan
 Kenya
 Khmer Republic
 Korea
 Kuwait
 Laos
 Lebanon

- ^{2/} Including Greenland
^{3/} Extended to French Guiana, French West Indies, Reunion,
 Valleys of Andorra, Condominium of New Hebrides
^{4/} Applicable to **the Territory of Berlin**

Libya
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Mongolia
Morocco
Mozambique
Nepal
Netherlands
Netherlands Antilles - Curacao
New Caledonia
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal⁵
Romania
Rwanda
St. Pierre and Miquelon
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Somalia
South Africa⁶
Southern Rhodesia

5/ Extended to Azores Archipelago, Cape Verde Islands, Madeira Islands, Islands of Sao Tome and Principe, and the Fortress of Sao Joao Baptister de Ajuda, Portuguese Guinea, Portuguese, India, Portuguese Timor, Macao.

6/ Extended to South-West Africa.

Spain⁷
 Sri Lanka (Ceylon)
 Sudan
 Surinam
 Sweden
 Switzerland
 Syrian Arab Republic
 Tanzania
 Thailand
 Togo
 Trinidad and Tobago
 Tunisia
 Turkey
 Uganda
 Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
 Union of Soviet Socialist Republic
 United Kingdom⁸
 United States
 Upper Volta
 Uruguay
 Venezuela
 Viet-Nam
 Yemen (Aden)
 Yemen (San'a')
 Yugoslavia
 Zaire
 Zambia

The many bilateral agreements in Part One which established and maintained weather stations and carried out rawinsonde observations realized the purposes of the World Meteorological Organization, including the worldwide network of meteorological stations to collect data, to promote the rapid exchange of weather information, to standardize observations and publish statistics based upon the observations, to encourage meteorological research and training, and to apply meteorological findings to aviation, shipping, agriculture, and other human activities.

⁷⁷ Extended to Spanish West Africa and Valleys of Andorra.
⁸ Extended to British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Falkland Islands and dependencies, Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Condominium of the New Hebrides, and Seychelles.

Satellites

1963 14 UST 1278
 TIAS 5431
 288 UNTS 121

*Agreement on cooperation in inter-continental testing in connection with experimental communications satellites.

Exchange of notes at Stockholm, July 5 and 25, 1963; at Oslo, July 8 and September 11, 1963; and at Copenhagen, July 2 and September 14, 1963; entered into force for the United States, September 14, 1963.

States which are parties:

Denmark
Norway
Sweden
United States

The testing of experimental communications satellites is part of a joint program between NASA and the Scandinavian Committee for Satellite Telecommunications.

1966 17 UST 350
 TIAS 5984
 593 UNTS 261

*Memorandum of arrangement between the United States, Australia, and the United Kingdom to cover re-entry experiments in Australia (Project Sparta).

Signed at Canberra and entered into force, March 30, 1966.
In force initially for a period of three years; thereafter, until three months' prior written notice by one of the parties.

SPARTA is a cooperative project among three national agencies: the Advanced Research Projects Agency of the United States Department of Defense; the United Kingdom Ministry of Aviation; and the Australian Department of Supply. The Project entails the firing of certain re-entry vehicles from the Australian test range at Woomera and the use of special instrumentation to observe re-entry phenomena.

1973 TIAS 7532

*Agreement relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (INTELSAT), with annexes.¹
Done at Washington, August 20, 1971; entered into force for the United States, February 12, 1973.
No stated expiration.

States which are parties:

Algeria²
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Barbados
Belgium
Brazil
Cameroon
Canada
Chile
China, Republic of
Colombia⁴
Costa Rica
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Gabon
Germany, Federal Republic^{3,4}
Greece
Guatemala
Iceland⁴
India
Indonesia

1/ Enters into force, February 12, 1973, date of termination of the agreement establishing interim arrangements for a global commercial communications satellite system (1964: 15 UST 1705; TIAS 5646; 514 UNTS 26).

2/ With a statement.

3/ Applicable to Land Berlin

4/ In force provisionally

Iran
Ireland
Israel
Italy⁴
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Korea
Kuwait⁵
Liechtenstein
Madagascar
Malaysia
Mauritania
Mexico
Monaco
Morocco
Netherlands⁴
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Peru
Philippines
Portugal
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Singapore
South Africa
Spain
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Republic
Tanzania
Thailand
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey⁴
Uganda
United Kingdom
United States
Vatican City

Venezuela
Viet-Nam
Yemen (San'a')
Yugoslavia
Zaire
Zambia

⁴/ In force provisionally
⁵/ With an understanding

The Agreement contains the definitive terms relating to the design, development, construction, establishment, operation and maintenance of the space segment of the global commercial telecommunications satellite system. INTELSAT is established as the international telecommunications satellite organization to realize these objectives. The twenty Articles and four Annexes clarify the activities and scope of INTELSAT, the rights and obligations of members, and the roles of the Board of Governors, the Director General, and the Secretary General.

1973 TIAS 7532

*Operating agreement relating to the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (INTELSAT) with annex.

Done at Washington, August 20, 1971; entered into force for the United States Satellite Communications Corporation, February 12, 1973. No stated expiration.

Designed telecommunication entities which have signed the Operating Agreement: (Specific entities indicated when designated)

Algeria

Argentina

Australia

(Overseas Telecommunications Commission)

Austria

Barbados

(Cable and Wireless; West Indies, Ltd.)

Belgium

(Regie des Telegraphes et des Telephones)

Brazil

(Empresa Brasileira de Telecomunicacoes - EMBRATEL)

Canada

(Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corp.)

Chile

(Empresa Nacional de Telecomunicaciones S.A. - ENTEL)

China, Republic of

Colombia

(Empresa Nacional de Telecomunicaciones de Colombia - TELECOM)

Costa Rica

(Instituto Costarricense de Electricidad)

Denmark

Dominican Republic

(Compania Dominicana de Telefonos, C. per. A.)

Ecuador

(La Empresa de Telecomunicaciones del Norte)

Egypt

Ethiopia

(Imperial Board of Telecommunications)

Finland
 (Administration of Posts and Telegraphs)
 France
 Germany, Federal Republic
 (Federal Ministry for Post and Telecommunication)
 Greece
 (Hellenic Telecommunications Organization (OTE) S.A.)
 Guatemala
 Iceland
 India
 (Overseas Communications Service)
 Indonesia
 Iran
 Ireland
 (Department of Posts and Telegraphs)
 Israel
 (Ministry of Communications)
 Italy¹
 Ivory Coast
 Jamaica
 (Jamaica International Telecommunications, Ltd. - JAMINTEL)
 Japan
 (Kokusai Denshin Denwa Co., Ltd.)
 Jordan
 Kenya
 Korea
 Kuwait
 Liechtenstein
 Madagascar
 (Société des Telecommunications Internationales de la
 République Malgache - STIMAD)
 Malaysia
 (Telecommunications Department)
 Mauritania
 Mexico
 Monaco
 Morocco
 Netherlands¹
 New Zealand
 (Postmaster-General)
 Nicaragua
 (Compania Nicaraguense de Telecomunicaciones por Satelite)
 Nigeria
 (Ministry of Communications and Nigerian External Telecommunications
 Ltd.)

17 In force provisionally.

Norway
 (Norwegian Telecommunications Administration - Teledirektoratet)
 Pakistan
 Peru
 (Empresa Nacional Telecomunicaciones del Peru - ENTEL PERU)
 Philippines
 Portugal
 (Companhia Portuguese Radio Marconi)
 Saudi Arabia
 Senegal
 Singapore
 South Africa
 (Department of Posts and Telegraphs)
 Spain
 (Compania Telefonica Nacional de Espana
 Sri Lanka (Ceylon)
 Sudan
 Sweden
 (Swedish Telecommunications Administration)
 Switzerland
 (Direction Generale de l' Entreprise des Postes, Telephones
 et Telegraphes Suisses)
 Syrian Arab Republic
 Tanzania
 (East African External Telecommunications Co., Ltd.)
 Thailand
 Trinidad and Tobago
 (External Telecommunication Co., Ltd.)
 Tunisia
 (Administration for Posts, Telegraph and Telephone)
 Turkey¹
 Uganda
 (East African External Telecommunications Co., Ltd.)
 United Kingdom
 (Post Office)
 United States
 (Satellite Communications Corp.)
 Vatican City
 Venezuela
 (Venezuelan Telephone Co.)
 Viet-Nam
 Yemen (San'a')
 Yugoslavia
 (Community of the Yugoslav Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones)
 Zaire
 (Office Congolais des Pastes et Telecommunications)
 Zambia

I In force provisionally

The Operating Agreement deals primarily with the financial, technical and operational arrangements necessary to implement and to maintain INTELSAT.

Telecommunications

1888	24 Stat. 989	*Convention for protection of
	25 Stat. 1424	submarine cables.
	TS 380, 380	Signed at Paris, March 14,
	1 and 2, 380-3	1884; ¹ entered into force for
	1 Bevans 89,112,	the United States, May 1, 1888.
	114	In force initially for five
		years; thereafter on a yearly
		basis.

States which are parties:

Argentina ²	Morocco
Australia ²	Netherlands, including Surinam and
Austria ²	Curacao
Belgium ²	New Zealand
Brazil ²	Norway ²
Canada	Poland, including Free City of Danzig
Costa Rica ²	Portugal
Czechoslovakia	Romania
Denmark ²	South Africa
Dominican Republic ²	Spain
El Salvador ²	Sweden ²
Fiji	Tunisia
France	Turkey
Germany	Union of Societ Socialist Republics
Greece ²	United Kingdom
Guatemala	United States ²
Hungary	Uruguay
Indonesia	Yugoslavia ²
Italy ²	
Japan	
Malta	

The Treaty is written in the interest of using submarine cables for telegraphic communication. It applies outside of territorial waters, to all legally established submarine cables landed in the territories, colonies, or possessions of one or more of the High Contracting Parties. It includes terms to safeguard against the breaking or injury of a submarine cable and provisions for infraction of the rules of the Treaty.

1/ Applicable to all territories

2/ Concurred in reapplication with the Federal Republic of Germany

Inter-American Agreements

1938	54 Stat. 2514 EAS 200 3 Bevans 480	*Inter-American arrangement concerning radiocommunications, with annex. ¹ Signed at Habana, December 13, 1937; entered into force for the United States, July 18, 1938. No expiration date stated.
------	--	--

States which are parties:

Brazil^{2,3}
Canada²
Chile²
Dominican Republic²
Haiti
Mexico
Panama
Peru
United States²

Includes tables of the allocation of radio frequencies,
of assignable frequencies based on radiotelegraph emissions,
and of frequency tolerances and instabilities; also contains
definitions of terms, and provisions concerning amateurs
and the interchange of technical information.

- 1/ Replaced by agreement of January 26, 1940 (55 Stat. 1482;
EAS 231), between contracting parties to the later agreement.
2/ Party to agreement of January 26, 1940 (55 Stat. 1482; EAS 231)
3/ With reservation

1939	53 Stat. 1576	*Inter-American radiocommunications
	TS 938	convention, with annexes. ¹
	3 Bevans 462	Signed at Habana, December 13,
		1937; entered into force for
		the United States, July 21, 1938
		for Parts One, Three, and Four
		and April 17, 1939 for Part Two.
		No expiration date stated.

States which are parties:

Bahamas
Brazil²
Canada
Cuba
Dominican Republic
Haiti
Mexico
Panama
Paraguay³
United States

Sets conditions for periodic conferences of the Plenipotentiaries, establishes the Inter-American Radio Office (OIR) to centralize the administration of radiocommunications, and contains special and general provisions pertaining to the sovereignty of nations, bilateral agreements, frequency measuring stations, and arbitration.

- 1/ Part 2 of the convention (Inter-American Radio Office)
terminated for all parties, December 20, 1958.
2/ With reservation
3/ In force provisionally

1939	54 Stat. 1675 TS 949 3 Bevans 529 202 LNTS 49	*Regional radio convention for Central America, Panama, and the Canal Zone. Signed at Guatemala, December 8, 1938 and entered into force for the United States, October 8, 1939. No expiration date stated.
------	--	---

States which are parties:

Guatemala
Nicaragua
United States, in behalf of the Canal Zone

Contains radio allocations, technical and legal principles, and general provisions.

1942	55 Stat. 1482 EAS 231 3 Bevans 611	*Inter-American radio agreement, declarations, and recommendations. ¹ Signed at Santiago, January 26, 1940; entered into force for the United States, February 25, 1942. No expiration date stated.
------	--	--

States which are parties:

Brazil
Canada²
Chile
Dominican Republic³
United States³
Venezuela

Allocates frequencies for different services in the American Region.

1/ Replaced by agreement of July 9, 1949 (3 UST 3064; TIAS 2489), as between contracting parties to the later agreement.
2/ With reservation
3/ Party to agreement of July 9, 1949

1952 3 UST 3064
 TIAS 2489
 168 UNTS 143

*Inter-American radio agreement, with annex, appendices, declaration, resolutions, and recommendations.
Signed in Washington, July 9, 1949; entered into force for the United States, April 13, 1952.
No expiration date stated.

States which are parties:

Costa Rica
Cuba¹
Dominican Republic
Haiti
Honduras
Mexico¹
Nicaragua
Paraguay
United States

Describes the uses of frequencies and bands for different services in the American Region, including both maritime and land mobile radiotelegraph services, aeronautical service, and service for amateurs and other qualified radio operators.

1/ With reservation

1957 9 UST 1037
 TIAS 4079

*Multilateral declaration to
denounce Part Two (Inter-American
Radio Office) of the Inter-American
Radiocommunications Convention of
December 13, 1937.¹

Signed at Washington and
entered into force for the
United States, December 20,
1957. No expiration date
stated.

States which are parties:

Brazil
Canada
Cuba
Dominican Republic
Haiti
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama
United Kingdom in respect of the Bahama Islands
United States

Shifts responsibility from the Inter-American Radio Office
to the Pan American Union for the notification exchange function.

I7 A contract on the exchange of notifications of radio broad-
casting frequencies between the Pan American Union and the
Governments of Canada, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti,
Jamaica, Mexico, the United Kingdom in respect of the Bahama
Islands, and the United States was signed at Washington on
December 20, 1957, effective January 1, 1958. (Text, 9 UST
1050; TIAS 4079).

1960 11 UST 413
 TIAS 4460

*North American Regional Broadcasting
agreement, with final protocol.
Signed at Washington, November 15,
1950; entered into force for the
United States, April 19, 1960.
In force initially for five years;
thereafter, until a new agreement
enters into force.

States which are parties:

Canada¹
Cuba¹
Dominican Republic¹
United Kingdom in respect of the Bahama Islands
United States

Proposes a series of conferences and establishes procedures for
broadcasting stations in the North American Region in order to
minimize interference between stations. This Agreement super-
seded three earlier North American Regional Broadcasting
Agreements (in 1937, 3 Bevans 503; 55 Stat. 1005; Treaty Series
962; in 1941, 3 Bevans 683; 55 Stat. 1398; EAS 227; in 1946,
4 Bevans 38; 60 Stat. 1862; TIAS 1553).

17 With reservation

British Commonwealth Agreements

1950 3 UST 2686
 TIAS 2435
 87 UNTS 131

*Agreement revising the tele-
communications agreement signed at
Bermuda, December 4, 1945.¹

Annexed to the Final Act of the
United States - Commonwealth
telecommunications meeting signed
at London, August 12, 1949; entered
into force for the United States,
February 24, 1950. No expiration
date stated.

 3 UST 5140
 TIAS 2705
 151 UNTS 378

*Amendment:
October 1, 1952

States which are parties:

Australia
Barbados
Botswana
Canada
Cyprus
Fiji
Gambia, The
Ghana
Guyana
India
Jamaica
Kenya
Lesotho
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives Islands
Malta
Mauritius
Nauru
New Zealand

Nigeria
Pakistan
Sierra Leone
Singapore
South Africa
Southern Rhodesia
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)
Swaziland
Tanzania
Tonga
Trinidad and Tobago
United Kingdom
United States
Western Samoa
Yemen (Aden)
Zambia

States conditions governing radiotelegraph circuits, telegraph
rates, press communications, and cable.

¹ Applicable to all territories; The Bermuda agreement (3 Bevans
1332; 60 Stat. 1636; TIAS 1518).

International Telecommunication Union

1967 18 UST 575
 TIAS 6267

*International telecommunication
convention, with annexes.¹

Done at Montreux, November 12,
1965; entered into force for
the United States, May 29, 1967,
subject to declarations. No
expiration date stated.

1/ The 1965 telecommunication convention replaces the convention of December 21, 1959 (12 UST 1761; TIAS 4892), as between contracting parties to the later convention. The 1959 convention, in turn, replaced the convention of December 22, 1952 (6 UST 1213; TIAS 3266), as between contracting parties. The 1952 convention remains in force as regards relations between all parties to it (including the United States), El Salvador, and Sudan, which have not become parties to either of the two later conventions. Four earlier conventions, October 2, 1947 (63 Stat. 1399; TIAS 1901), December 9, 1932 (49 Stat. 2391; TIAS 867), November 25, 1927 (45 Stat. 2760; TS 767), and July 5, 1912 (38 Stat. 1672; TS 581) remain in force as regards relations between all contracting parties to them (including the United States) and Honduras (1947), Estonia (1932), Latvia (1927), Lithuania (1912), and San Marino (1912), which have not become parties to any subsequent convention. The Convention of 1932 established the International Telecommunication Union to replace the earlier Telegraph Union and to coordinate Telegraph, Radio, and Telephone Regulations.

States which are parties:

Afghanistan²
Albania^{2,3}
Algeria³
Argentina³
Australia²
Austria³
Barbados
Belgium³
Bolivia³
Botswana
Brazil³
Bulgaria^{2,3,4}
Burma²
Burundi
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic^{3,4}
Cameroon³
Canada²
Central African Republic³
Chad³
Chile^{3,4}
China, People's Republic
Congo (Brazzaville)³
Cuba^{2,3,4}
Cyprus³
Czechoslovakia^{3,4}
Dahomey^{2,3}
Denmark³
Dominican Republic
Ecuador³
Egypt³
Equatorial Guinea
Ethiopia^{2,3}
Fiji
Finland³
France⁵
Gabon³
Germany, Federal Republic^{1,2}
Greece^{1,3}
Guatemala¹
Guinea^{1,3}
Guyana
Hungary^{1,3,4}

2/ With reservation

3/ With declaration

4/ With statement

5/ Extended to group of territories represented by French
Overseas Post and Telecommunications Agency

Iceland³
 India^{2,4}
 Indonesia^{2,3}
 Iran²
 Iraq³
 Ireland
 Israel⁴
 Italy²
 Ivory Coast³
 Jamaica²
 Japan
 Jordan³
 Kenya^{2,3}
 Khmer Republic
 Korea³
 Kuwait^{2,3}
 Laos
 Labanon³
 Lesotho
 Libya
 Liechtenstein³
 Luxembourg³
 Madagascar³
 Malawi³
 Malaysia²
 Maldive Islands
 Mali^{2,3}
 Malta²
 Mauritania^{2,3}
 Mauritius
 Mexico³
 Monaco
 Mongolia^{2,3,4}
 Morocco³
 Nauru
 Nepal²

Netherlands^{2,3,6}
 New Zealand^{2,7}
 Nicaragua³
 Niger³
 Nigeria³
 Norway³
 Oman
 Pakistan³
 Panama³
 Paraguay³
 Peru^{2,3}
 Philippines^{2,4}
 Poland^{2,3,4}
 Portugal^{3,8}
 Romania^{3,4}
 Rwanda^{2,3}
 Saudi Arabia^{2,3}
 Senegal³
 Sierra Leone³
 Singapore²
 Somalia^{2,3}
 South Africa
 Spain^{3,9}
 Sri Lanka (Ceylon)
 Sweden³
 Swaziland
 Switzerland^{3,4}
 Syrian Arab Republic³
 Tanzania^{2,3}
 Thailand²
 Togo^{2,3}
 Tonga
 Trinidad and Tobago²
 Tunisia³
 Turkey²
 Uganda^{2,3}

2/ With reservation

3/ With declaration

4/ With statement

6/ Extended to Surinam and Netherlands Antilles

7/ Extended to Cook Islands, including Niue and Tokelau Islands

8/ Extended to Portuguese Overseas Provinces

9/ Extended to Spanish Provinces in Africa

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic³
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics³
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom^{2,3,10}
United States^{3,11}
Upper Volta³
Uruguay
Vatican City
Venezuela^{1,2}
Viet-Nam
Yemen (Aden)

Asserts the sovereign rights of nations to regulate their own telecommunication yet establishes a framework within the International Telecommunication Union whereby international relations and cooperation among nations is furthered using efficient telecommunication services. Discusses the composition, purposes and structure of the Union (I.T.U.), conventions and regulations, relations with the United Nations and with other international organizations, general provisions relating to telecommunications, special provisions for radio and provisions for conferences and the international consultative committees (C.C.I.R., the International Radio Consultative Committee and the C.C.I.T.T., the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee).

-
- 2/ With reservation
3/ With declaration
10/ Extended to Channel Islands, Isle of Man, and the territories for the international relations of which the United Kingdom is responsible.
11/ Extended to all territories of the United States.

*International telecommunication convention, with six annexes, and final protocol to the convention. Signed at Geneva, December 21, 1959 and entered into force for the United States, October 23, 1961, subject to declarations. No expiration date stated.

States which are parties:

Afghanistan ¹	Ecuador
Albania ^{1,2}	Egypt ¹
Algeria	Ethiopia
Argentina ¹	Finland
Australia ^{2,3}	France ^{1,5}
Austria ²	Gabon
Belgium ²	Germany, Fed. Rep. ^{1,6}
Bolivia	Ghana ²
Brazil	Guatemala
Bulgaria ^{1,2}	Guinea
Burma	Haiti
Burundi	Hungary ^{1,2}
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic ¹	Iceland
Cameroon	India ²
Canada ²	Indonesia ¹
Central African Republic	Iran ²
Chad	Iraq ²
Chile	Ireland
China ⁴	Israel ²
Colombia ²	Italy ²
Congo (Brazzaville)	Ivory Coast
Costa Rica ²	Jamaica
Cuba ²	Japan ²
Cyprus	Jordan ¹
Czechoslovakia ^{1,2}	Kenya
Dahomey ²	Khmer Republic
Denmark ²	Korea
Dominican Republic	Kuwait ¹
	Laos

1/ With declaration

2/ With reservation

3/ Extended to Papua, Norfolk Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Christmas Island, and the Trust Territory of New Guinea

4/ With a statement

5/ Extended to the Overseas States of the French Community and the French Overseas Territories and the Anglo-French Condominium of the New Hebrides.

6/ Including Land Berlin

Lebanon ¹	Spain ^{2,10}
Liberia	Sri Lanka (Ceylon)
Liechtenstein	Sweden ²
Luxembourg	Switzerland ²
Madagascar	Syrian Arab Republic
Malawi	Tanzania
Malaysia	Thailand
Mali	Togo
Malta	Trinidad and Tobago
Mauritania	Tunisia ¹
Mexico ¹	Turkey ¹
Monaco ²	Uganda
Mongolia	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic ^{1,2}
Morocco ¹	United Kingdom ^{1,2,11}
Nepal ⁴	United States ^{1,12}
Netherlands ^{1,7}	Upper Volta
New Zealand ^{2,8}	Vatican City
Nicaragua	Venezuela ^{2,4}
Niger	Viet-Nam
Nigeria	Yugoslavia ¹
Norway ²	Zaire
Pakistan ²	Zambia
Panama	
Paraguay ¹	
Peru ¹	
Philippines ²	
Poland ^{1,2}	
Portugal ^{1,2,9}	
Romania ^{1,2}	
Rwanda	
Saudi Arabia ¹	
Senegal	
Sierra Leone	
Singapore	
Somalia	
South Africa ²	
Southern Rhodesia	

The terms of this convention have largely been replaced by the 1965 Convention (see above 18 UST 575; TIAS 6267). Both deal with the composition, functions, and structure of the International Telecommunication Union.

- 17 With declaration
- 2 With reservation
- 4 With a statement
- 7 Extended to Surinam and Netherlands Antilles
- 8 Extended to Cook Islands (including Niue) and the Tokelau Islands.
- 9 Extended to the Portuguese Overseas Provinces
- 10 Extended to the Spanish Provinces in Africa
- 11 Extended to the overseas territories for the international relations of which the United Kingdom is responsible
- 12 Extended to all territories

1950

2 UST 17
TIAS 2175

*Telegraph regulations (Paris revision, 1949) annexed to the international telecommunication convention (Atlantic City, 1947), and final protocol.¹

Signed at Paris, August 5, 1949; entered into force for the United States, September 26, 1950, subject to reservations and declarations. No expiration date stated.

Under Article 26 of the telecommunication convention (Montreux, 1965) the telegraph regulations annexed to the Buenos Aires convention, 1952 shall be regarded as annexed to the Montreux convention. These regulations are considered binding on all Members and Associate Members.

1/ The 1958 telegraph regulations (10 UST 2423; TIAS 4390 - see preceding) replace the 1949 regulations as between contracting parties. The 1949 regulations remain in force as regards relations between Ceylon, El Salvador, Haiti, Italy, Libya, and the Syrian Arab Republic and all other parties to it (including the United States).

The Regulations apply to both wire and wireless communications and deal with details as the preceding regulations (10 UST 2423; TIAS 4390). Two earlier treaties dealt specifically with wireless telegraph and have been superseded by the 1947 and 1959 Telegraph Regulations preceding.

The earlier treaties (I Bevans 556; 37 Stat. 1565; T.S. 568 and I Bevans 883; 38 Stat. 1672; T.S. 581) applied to all wireless telegraph stations open to the public service between the coast and vessels at sea, including both coastal stations and stations on shipboard, and to "private enterprises authorized either to establish or work coastal open to the service of public correspondence between the coast and vessels at sea, or to establish or work wireless telegraph stations, whether open to general public service or not, on board of vessels flying their flag."

Also included the charges of wireless telegrams and specified that conferences be held relating to the provisions and regulations of the Treaty.

1960 10 UST 2423
 TIAS 4390

*Telegraph regulations (Geneva revision, 1958) annexed to the international telecommunication convention (Buenos Aires, 1952), with appendices and final protocol. Done at Geneva, November 29, 1958; entered into force for the United States, January 1, 1960, subject to declarations. No expiration date stated.

States which are parties:

Albania	Ghana
Argentina	Greece
Australia	Guatemala
Austria	Hungary
Belgium ³	Iceland
Brazil	India
Bulgaria	Indonesia ³
Burma	Iran
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Ireland
Canada	Israel
China ³	Japan
Cyprus	Jordan
Czechoslovakia	Kenya
Denmark	Khmer Republic
Dominican Republic	Korea
Egypt	Kuwait
Ethiopia	Laos
Finland	Lebanon
France ^{3,6}	Liberia
Germany, Federal Republic of	Luxembourg ³

^{3/7} With reservation

^{6/7} Extended to the territories of the French Overseas Postal and Telecommunications Agency.

Malaysia
Mexico³
Monaco
Morocco
Nepal
Netherlands^{2,3}
New Zealand
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
Poland
Portugal⁴
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of⁷
Romania
Rwanda
Sierra Leone
South Africa
Spain⁵
Sudan
Sweden³

Switzerland
Tanzania
Thailand
Tonga
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
Ukrainian Societ Socialist
Republic
Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics
United Kingdom^{3,8}
United States^{1,3}
Vatican City
Viet-Nam
Yugoslavia
Zaire

Associate Member:

Gambia, The⁹

The provisions of the Regulations apply to both wire and wireless telegraph communications and to switched telegraph service, insofar as Radio Regulations do not provide otherwise. Details of telegraph service are laid out, including such matters as the nature and hours of service of offices, tariff and charging, collection of charges, transmission signals and transmission of telegrams, and correspondence by telegrams.

1/ With declaration.

2/ ~~Extended to Surinam and Netherlands Antilles~~

3/ With reservation.

4/ Extended to the Portuguese Overseas Provinces

5/ Extended to the Spanish Provinces in Africa.

7/ Continued application to Malawi and Zambia has apparently not been determined.

8/ Extended to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and overseas territories for the international relations of which the United Kingdom is responsible.

9/ Continued application has apparently not been determined.

1949	63 Stat. 1581	*Radio regulations, with appendices,
	TIAS 1901	annexed to the international tele-
	194 UNTS 3	communication convention.
	195 UNTS 5	Signed at Atlantic City,
		October 2, 1947; entered into
		force for the United States,
		January 1, 1949. No expiration
		date stated.

Under Article 26 of the telecommunication convention (Montreux, 1965) the radio regulations, 1959, as revised, annexed to the Buenos Aires convention, 1952, shall be regarded as annexed to the Montreux convention. These regulations are considered binding on all Members and Associate Members. The radio regulations annexed to the 1932, 1927, and 1912 conventions continue in force for the parties listed in footnote 1 to the 1965 convention.

Deals with complete details of Radio Regulations, as the Regulations of 1959 (12 UST 2377; TIAS 4893) which follow.

1961 12 UST 2377
TIAS 4893

*Radio regulations, with appendices and additional protocol, annexed to the international telecommunication convention, 1959.¹

Done at Geneva, December 21, 1959; entered into force for the United States, October 23, 1961, No expiration date stated.

States which are parties:

Argentina^{2,3}
Australia⁴
Austria^{3,5}
Belgium³
Brazil
Burma
Cameroon
Canada
Central African Republic
Chad
China³
Congo (Brazzaville)
Cyprus
Dahomey
Denmark³
Ethiopia
Finland
France^{3,6}

Gabon
Germany, Federal Republic^{3,5}
Ghana²
Greece³
Guatemala²
Guinea
Guyana
Hungary²
Iceland
India⁵
Indonesia^{2,3,5}
Iran²
Ireland
Israel²
Ivory Coast²
Japan²
Jordan⁵
Kenya

1 The 1959 radio regulations replace the radio regulations of October 2, 1947 (63 Stat. 1581; TIAS 1901 - see following) as between contracting parties. The 1947 regulations remain in force as regards relations between Afghanistan, Albania, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Italy, Libya, Nicaragua, Peru, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, and Venezuela and all other parties to it (including the United States).

2/ With reservation.

3/ With declaration.

4/ Extended to Papua, Norfolk Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Christmas Island, and the trust territory of New Guinea.

5/ With statement.

6/ Extended to the French Overseas States of the French Community and the French overseas territories.

Khmer Republic
 Korea²
 Kuwait
 Laos
 Lebanon
 Liberia
 Luxembourg
 Madagascar
 Malaysia
 Mali
 Malta
 Mexico²
 Monaco
 Morocco²
 Nepal
 Netherlands³
 New Zealand
 Niger
 Nigeria
 Norway³
 Pakistan²
 Panama
 Paraguay
 Philippines
 Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of⁷
 Rwanda
 Senegal
 Sierra Leone

Singapore
 South Africa
 Spain^{2,8}
 Sri Lanka (Ceylon)^{2,3,5}
 Sudan
 Sweden³
 Switzerland³
 Tanzania
 Thailand
 Tonga
 Trinidad and Tobago
 Tunisia²
 Uganda
 United Kingdom^{3,9}
 United States¹⁰
 Upper Volta
 Vatican City
 Viet-Nam
 Yugoslavia

2/ With reservation.

3/ With declaration

5/ With statement

7/ Continued application to Malawi and Zambia has apparently not been determined.

8/ Extended to the Spanish Provinces in Africa.

9/ Extended to Channel Islands, Isle of Man, and the overseas territories the international relations of which the United Kingdom is responsible.

10/ Extended to all territories under the jurisdiction of the United States.

Complete details are discussed which affect Radio Regulations, including designation of emissions; frequency allocation and rules for particular services; notification and registration of frequencies; frequency tolerances; interference; technical provisions concerning equipment and emissions; identification of stations; licenses; mobile stations and services (aeronautical and mobile); distress, alarm, urgency, and safety signals; and amateur stations and services.

1965 15 UST 887
 TIAS 5603

*Partial revision of the radio regulations (Geneva, 1959), with annexes and additional protocol. Done at Geneva, November 8, 1963 and entered into force for the United States, January 1, 1965, subject to declarations. No expiration date stated.

States which are parties:

Algeria ¹	India
Argentina ¹	Ireland
Australia	Israel
Austria	Italy
Belgium	Ivory Coast
Burundi	Jamaica ¹
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Japan
Cameroon	Kenya
Canada ²	Khmer Republic
Central African Republic	Korea
Chad	Kuwait ¹
China	Laos
Cyprus	Lebanon
Dahomey	Luxembourg
Denmark ²	Madagascar
Ethiopia	Malawi
Finland	Malaysia ²
France ³	Mali
Gabon	Malta
Germany, Federal Republic of ⁴	Mexico ¹
Ghana	Morocco
Greece	Netherlands
Guinea	New Zealand
Iceland	Nigeria

1/ With reservation

2/ With declaration

3/ Extended to group of territories represented by the French Overseas Post and Telecommunication Agency.

4/ Applicable to Land Berlin.

Pakistan¹
Paraguay
Philippines
Portugal⁵
Rwanda
Senegal
Sierra Leone
South Africa
Spain⁶
Sweden²
Switzerland²
Tanzania
Thailand
Tonga
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Uganda

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Kingdom^{2,7}
United States^{2,8}
Upper Volta
Vatican City
Viet-Nam
Yugoslavia
Zaire
Zambia

The revisions herein resulted from the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference to allocate frequency bands for space radio-communication purposes. Specific changes affect space systems, services, and stations (Radio Astronomy and Earth Stations), and frequency allocations for certain bands are changed, accordingly.

1/ With reservation

2/ With declaration

6/ Extended to the Spanish Provinces in Africa

7/ Extended to the overseas territories for the international relations of which the United Kingdom is responsible.

8/ Extended to all territories under the jurisdiction of the United States.

1967, 18 UST 2091
1970 TIAS 6332

*Partial revision of the radio regulations (Geneva, 1959), to put into effect a revised frequency allotment plan for the aeronautical mobile (R) service and related information, with annexes.

Done at Geneva, April 29, 1966; entered into force for the United States, August 23, 1967, except that the frequency allotment plan contained in Appendix 27 entered into force, April 10, 1970. No expiration date stated.

States which are parties:

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria⁵
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
Canada
China²
Cuba
Denmark
France³
Germany, Federal Republic⁴
Guinea
Guyana
Iceland
India
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Kenya
Korea
Luxembourg
Madagascar

Malaysia¹
Netherlands
New Zealand
Niger
Norway
Pakistan
Paraguay
Philippines
Rwanda
Senegal
Singapore
South Africa²
Spain
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)
Tanzania
Tonga
Uganda
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Kingdom⁶
United States⁷
Yugoslavia

1/ With reservation

2/ With declaration

3/ Extended to group of territories represented by the French Overseas Post and Telecommunication Agency.

4/ Applicable to Land Berlin

5/ With statement

6/ Extended to Channel Islands, Isle of Man, and the overseas territories for the international relations of which the United Kingdom is responsible.

7/ Extended to all territories under the jurisdiction of the United States.

Contains details affecting frequencies and bands assigned to aeronautical stations in the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service; the revisions resulted from the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference.

1969 19 UST 6717
 TIAS 6590

*Partial revision of the radio regulations (Geneva, 1959), as amended, relating to maritime mobile service, with annexes and final protocol.

Done at Geneva, November 3, 1967; entered into force for the United States, April 1, 1969. No expiration date stated.

States which are parties:

Algeria¹
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Canada
China¹
Congo (Brazzaville)
Denmark
Finland
France²
Germany, Federal Republic³
Guinea
Guyana⁴
Hungary¹
Iceland
India
Ireland
Japan⁴
Kenya

Korea¹
Kuwait¹
Laos
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malaysia^{1,4}
Netherlands
New Zealand
Niger
Pakistan¹
Paraguay
Philippines
Rwanda
Senegal^{1,4}
Sierra Leone
Singapore⁴
South Africa¹
Spain
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)
Sweden

1/ With declaration

2/ Extended to group of territories represented by the French Overseas Posts and Telecommunications Agency.

3/ Applicable to Land Berlin

4/ With reservation.

Tanzania
Tonga
Uganda
United Kingdom⁵
United States⁶
Upper Volta
Vatican City
Yugoslavia

The revisions resulted from the World Administrative Radio Conference dealing with maritime mobile service. Specific frequencies, bands, and call signs are reserved for maritime mobile service.

5/ Extended to Channel Islands, Isle of Man, and overseas territories for the international relations of which the United Kingdom is responsible.

6/ Extended to Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

1973 TIAS 7435

*Partial revision of the radio regulations (Geneva, 1959), as amended, on space telecommunications, with annexes.

Done at Geneva, July 17, 1971; entered into force for the United States, January 1, 1973. No expiration date stated.

States which are parties:

Argentina	South Africa
Australia	Sweden
Denmark	Thailand
Japan	United Kingdom ¹
Korea	United States ²
Philippines	Vengzuela

The revisions resulted from the World Administrative Radio Conference for Space Telecommunications, 1971. Frequency bands are allocated for space radiocommunication services and agreements are made for broadcasting - satellite service.

1 Extended to Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

2 Extended to all territories.

REFERENCES

Stat.	United States Statutes at Large.
UST	United States Treaties and Other International Agreements (volumes published on a calendar-year basis beginning as of January 1, 1950).
TS	Treaty Series, issued singly in pamphlets by the Department of State (until replaced in 1945 by the TIAS).
EAS	Executive Agreement Series, issued singly in pamphlets by the Department of State (until replaced in 1945 by the TIAS).
TIAS	Treaties and Other International Acts Series, issued singly in pamphlets by the Department of State.
Bevans	Treaties and Other International Agreements of the United States of America 1776-1949, compiled under the direction of the Charles I. Bevans.
I Malloy, II Malloy	Treaties, Conventions, International Acts, Protocols, and Agreements Between the United States of America and Other Powers, 1776-1909, compiled under the direction of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate by William M. Malloy and published by the Government Printing Office.
III Redmond	Volume III of above compilation, 1910-1923, compiled by C. F. Redmond.
IV Trenwith	Volume IV of above compilation, 1923-1937, compiled by Edward J. Trenwith.
LNTS	League of Nations Treaty Series.
UNTS	United Nations Treaty Series.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET

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15. ABSTRACT (A 200-word or less factual summary of most significant information. If document includes a significant bibliography or literature survey, mention it here.) Telecommunications has had and increasingly continues to have a very significant and pervasive impact upon the international relations between the U.S. and other countries throughout the world. Probably the most important indicator of this impact are the ever-growing number of treaties and agreements related to telecommunications which have been carefully negotiated and concluded. This document constitutes the compilation, classification, summarization and synthesis of all the international bilateral and multilateral treaties and agreements as of Jan. 1, 1973, to which the U.S. was a party and which pertain to telecommunications. It encompasses a total of 342 treaties and agreements, 317 of which are bilateral and 25 of which are multilateral. This publication is the first part of the International Telecommunications Documentation Project which will bring together in one thorough and well-indexed reference volume the very diverse but complementary body of material which integrates the work and activities of various agencies of the Federal Government, particularly, the FCC and the Department of State, and which form the basis for current and future international telecommunications policy.			
16. Key words (Alphabetical order, separated by semicolons) European Space Research Organization; International Telecommunications; International Telecommunication Union; International Treaties and Agreements; North Atlantic Treaty Organization; National Aeronautics and Space Administration; Radar and LORAN Stations; Radio Regulations; Satellites; Telegraph Regulations; Tracking Stations; Weather Stations.			
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