

- 53) Reference to the moon hereinafter shall include other celestial bodies as well. Article 1(1) states that provisions of the agreement relating to the moon shall also apply to the other celestial bodies within the solar system, other than the earth, except in so far as specific legal norms enter into force with respect to any of these celestial bodies.
- 54) Article IV (2). It is stressed that international cooperation in pursuance of the agreement " should be as wide as possible".
- 55) Norris and Bridge, "Some Implications of the Moon Treaty with Regard to Public Order in Space", (1979) 23rd Colloquium on the Law of Outer Space 57, 57.
- 56) Article I (2) states that reference in the Agreement to the Moon shall include orbits around or other trajectories to or around it.
- 57) Supra, note 56.
- 58) Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference, International Telecommunications Union, Nairobi, 1982. Opened for signature 6 November 1982; entered into force, 1 January 1984. This Convention replaces the 1973 Malaya-Torremolinos Convention, (1975) United Kingdom Treaty Series, Cmd 6219.
- 59) See generally Article IV of the Convention.
- 60) Brownlie, Principles of Public International Law, (3rd ed.), (1979), 266-7.
- 61) In its Memorandum submitted to the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly on 12 January 1957, the United States proposed that "the first step toward the objective of assuring that future developments in outer space would be devoted exclusively to the peaceful and scientific purposes would be to bring the testing of such objects under international inspection and participation". UN Document A/C.1/783.
- 62) For the position of the Soviet Union see UN Document DC/SC.1.49 (18 March 1957) and DC/SC/1/55 (30 April 1957).
- 63) UNGA Res. 1148 (XII), 14 November 1957.