

DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1929

No. 4

EXCHANGE OF NOTES

(September 27, November 15, and December 22, 1928)

recording an Agreement

BETWEEN

CANADA and THE IRISH FREE STATE

governing

RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

between

PRIVATE EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS  
IN THE TWO COUNTRIES



OTTAWA  
F. A. ACLAND  
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY  
1930

32 756 005  
b 1628082



From the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Canada, to the Minister for External Affairs, Irish Free State.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA,

OTTAWA, September 27, 1928.

No. 12

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that it is desired to enter into an Agreement with the Irish Free State regarding the following matter.

2. The General Regulations annexed to the International Radiotelegraph Convention signed at Washington on November 25, 1927, and approved by His Majesty's Government in Canada, define the conditions under which communications shall be exchanged between Private Experimental Stations (termed Amateur Stations in Canada) of different countries.

3. The relevant provisions in this connection set down under Article 6 of the General Regulations read as follows:—

#### ARTICLE 6

##### *Private Experimental Stations*

1. The exchange of communications between private experimental stations of different countries shall be forbidden if the Administration of one of the interested countries has given notice of its opposition to this exchange.
2. When this exchange is permitted the communications must, unless the interested countries have entered into other agreements among themselves, be carried on in plain language and be limited to messages bearing upon the experiments and to remarks of a private nature for which, by reason of their unimportance, recourse to the public telegraph service might not be warranted.
4. Canadian Private Experimental Stations (Amateur) have in the past and are, until the 1st January, 1929, when the new regulations become effective, authorized to exchange certain messages within Canada and with other countries which permit it. Such messages are restricted to those coming within the following general headings, viz:—
  - (1) Messages that would not normally be sent by any existing means of electrical communication and on which no tolls must be charged.
  - (2) Messages from other Radio stations in isolated points not connected by any regular means of electrical communication; such messages to be handed to the local office of the Telegraph Company by the Amateur receiving station for transmission to final destination, e.g. messages from Expeditions in remote points such as the Arctic, etc.
  - (3) Messages handled by Amateur Stations in cases of emergency, e.g. floods, etc., where the regular electrical communication systems become interrupted; such messages to be handed to the nearest point on the established commercial telegraph system remaining in operation.

5. Formal application has now been made to His Majesty's Government in Canada by Canadian Amateurs requesting that they be permitted to handle messages coming within the classes above outlined with the Irish Free State and that an Agreement be entered into in this connection, as provided for under Article 6, paragraph 2, of the General Regulations annexed to the Radiotelegraph Convention of Washington, 1927.

6. I should therefore be glad to learn whether it would be acceptable to the Irish Free State to enter into an Agreement with Canada, as proposed above.

I have, etc.,

O. D. SKELTON,

*For the Secretary of State for External Affairs.*

The Minister for External Affairs,  
Dublin, Irish Free State.

ARTICLE 6

Private Experimental Stations

1. The exchange of communications between private experimental stations of different countries shall be forbidden if the Administration of one of the interested countries has given notice of its opposition to this exchange.
2. When this exchange is permitted the communications must, unless the interested countries have entered into other agreements among themselves, be carried on in plain language and be limited to messages bearing upon the experiments and to remarks of a private nature for which, by reason of their unimportance, recourse to the public telegraph service might not be warranted.
3. Canadian Private Experimental Stations (Amateurs) have in the past and are, until the 1st January, 1929, when the new regulations become effective, authorized to exchange certain messages within Canada and with other countries which permit it. Such messages are restricted to those coming within the following general headings, viz:—
  - (1) Messages that would not normally be sent by any existing means of electrical communication and on which no tolls must be charged.
  - (2) Messages from other Radio stations in isolated points not connected by any regular means of electrical communication; such messages to be handed to the local office of the Telegraph Company by the Amateur receiving station for transmission to final destination, e.g. messages from expeditions in remote points such as the Arctic, etc.
  - (3) Messages handled by Amateur Stations in cases of emergency, e.g. floods, etc., where the regular electrical communication-systems become interrupted; such messages to be handed to the nearest point on the established commercial telegraph system remaining in operation.

*From the Minister for External Affairs, Irish Free State, to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Canada.*

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,  
IRISH FREE STATE,

November 15, 1928.

Despatch No. 19.

SIR,—I have the honour to refer to your despatch No. 12 of the 27th September inquiring if His Majesty's Government in the Irish Free State would be willing to enter into an agreement with His Majesty's Government in Canada, as provided for under paragraph 2 of Article 6 of the General Regulations annexed to the Radiotelegraph Convention of Washington, 1927, regarding the conditions under which communications may be exchanged between Private Experimental Stations in the two countries.

2. The Government of the Irish Free State will be very pleased to enter into such an agreement with the Government of Canada.

3. They do not, however, consider that the category of restrictions mentioned in paragraph 4 of your despatch of the 27th September is suitable for this country. They suggest that the authorization should be subject to the general conditions indicated in Article 6 (2) of the Regulations annexed to the Washington Convention by which the exchange of communications would be limited to "messages relating to the experiments and to remarks of a personal character for which, by reason of their unimportance, recourse to the public telegraph service would not enter into consideration."

4. I shall be glad to learn if this will meet the wishes of His Majesty's Government in Canada.

I have, etc.,

P. MCGILLIGAN,  
*Minister of External Affairs.*

The Right Honourable  
The Secretary of State for External Affairs,  
Ottawa, Canada,



3 5036 01005474 3

6

*From the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Canada, to the Minister for  
External Affairs, Irish Free State.*

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA,

OTTAWA, December 22, 1928.

No. 18.

SIR,—I have the honour to refer to your despatch No. 19 of November 15, 1928, relative to the exchange of communications between Private Experimental Radio Stations in the two countries.

It is noted that His Majesty's Government in the Irish Free State is prepared to allow the private experimental stations under its control to communicate with similar stations in Canada in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 (2) of the General Regulations annexed to the International Radiotelegraph Convention of Washington which will come into force on January 1, 1929.

I have the honour to state that this arrangement will be satisfactory to His Majesty's Government in Canada.

I have, etc.,

O. D. SKELTON,

*For the Secretary of State for External Affairs.*

The Minister for External Affairs,

Dublin, Irish Free State.

F. McOHILLAN,

Minister of External Affairs.

The Right Honourable  
The Secretary of State for External Affairs,  
Ottawa, Canada.