### No. 2318

# UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and MONACO

Exchange of notes constituting an agreement relating to the reciprocal waiver of passport visa fees for nonimmigrants. Monaco and Nice, 31 March 1952

Official text: French.

Registered by the United States of America on 22 October 1953.

### ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE et MONACO

Échange de notes constituant un accord relatif à la suppression réciproque des droits de visa pour les passeports des non-immigrants. Monaco et Nice, 31 mars 1952

Texte officiel français.

Enregistré par les États-Unis d'Amérique le 22 octobre 1953.

### [Translation<sup>1</sup> — Traduction<sup>2</sup>]

No. 2318. EXCHANGE OF NOTES CONSTITUTING AN AGREEMENT<sup>3</sup> BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND MONACO RELATING TO RECIPROCAL WAIVER OF PASSPORT VISA FEES FOR NON-IMMIGRANTS. MONACO AND NICE, 31 MARCH 1952

Ι

The Monacan Ministry of State to the American Consulate General

## PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO MINISTRY OF STATE

### Foreign Affairs Office

Monaco, March 31, 1952

The Foreign Affairs Office presents its compliments to the Consulate General of the United States of America and has the honor to inform it that citizens of the United States of America may, merely upon presentation of their national passport, providing it has not expired, enter the territory of the Principality of Monaco without visa, in transit or for stays of from one day to three months. They may leave the territory under the same conditions.

Citizens of the United States of America who wish to remain in Monaco for periods exceeding three months must comply with the provisions of the pertinent Monacan regulations.

The Foreign Affairs Office would be happy to learn that Monacan subjects who wish to go to the United States of America for stays not to exceed three consecutive months may, if they so desire, receive free of charge visas valid for two years and for an unlimited number of trips during that period.

The Foreign Affairs Office avails itself of this occasion to renew to the Consulate General of the United States of America the assurances of its high consideration.

[SEAL]

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Translation by the Government of the United States of America.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Traduction du Gouvernement des États-Unis d'Amérique.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Came into force on 31 March 1952 by the exchange of the said notes.

II

The American Consul General to the Monacan Minister of State

#### AMERICAN CONSULATE

No. 72

Nice, France, March 31, 1952

Excellency,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note from your Foreign Affairs Office, dated March 31, 1952, which is worded as follows:

### [See note I]

It has been noted that United States citizens wishing to enter the territory of the Principality of Monaco, in transit or for stays of from one day to three months, need not be in possession of a Monacan visa.

In view of the provisions of Section 30 of the Alien Registration Act, passed on June 28, 1940, which require that, except in cases of extreme urgency, all aliens entering the United States must be in possession of a valid visa or other valid entry permit, the United States Government is not in a position to extend identical facilities to Monacan subjects wishing to go to the United States or its possessions.

In the light of the decision taken by the Government of His Most Serene Highness the Prince, the Government of the United States will, effective May 1, 1952, grant free of charge to qualified Monacan subjects who possess valid passports and who are bona fide nonimmigrants under the laws governing immigration to the United States, nonimmigrant passport visas valid for an unlimited number of applications for admission during a period not to exceed twelve (12) months, and in the case of Monacan subjects who have the status of temporary visitors according to the provisions of Section 3 (2) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended,<sup>2</sup> the visas may be valid for an unlimited number of applications for admission for a maximum period of twenty-four (24) months, provided the bearers' passports continue to be valid during the period of validity of the visas and providing the nonimmigrant status on the basis of which the visas are granted is maintained by the holders.

The period of validity of a visa refers only to the period during which it may be used for an application for admission submitted at a port of entry in the United States or its possessions, and not to the duration of stay in the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> United States of America: 54 Stat. 673.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> United States of America: 43 Stat. 154; 8 U.S.C. § 203 (2).

United States which may be granted the holder of the visa after his admission. The period of each stay will continue to be determined, as at present, by the authorities of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

It is understood that the abolition of visas for American citizens going to the Principality of Monaco does not exempt them from the necessity of complying with the laws and regulations in force with respect to entry, residence (temporary or permanent), or the right of foreigners to work, and that American citizens who are not in a position to show the competent authorities of the territory that they conform to those laws and regulations shall be subject to exclusion therefrom.

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Quincy F. ROBERTS Consul General of the United States of America

His Excellency Pierre Voizard Minister of State Monaco