

July 9, 1930.
August 18, 1930.

Parcel post convention between the United States of America and Dutch Guiana. Signed at Paramaribo, July 9, 1930, at Washington, August 18, 1930; approved by the President, September 2, 1930.

PARCEL POST CONVENTION

BETWEEN

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND DUTCH GUIANA.

Parcel post convention with Dutch Guiana.
Preamble.

For the purpose of concluding arrangements for the exchange of parcel-post packages between the United States of America (including Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Guam, Samoa, and the Virgin Islands of the United States) and Dutch Guiana, the undersigned, Walter F. Brown, Postmaster General of the United States of America, and F. E. Bruyning, Acting Administrator of Finance in Dutch Guiana by virtue of authority vested in them, have agreed upon the following articles:

Limitations.

I. Limits of Weight and Size.

Weight and size.

1. No parcel shall exceed twenty-two pounds (ten kilograms) in weight, six feet (one hundred and eighty centimeters) in length and girth combined, or four feet (one hundred and twenty centimeters) in length with the proviso that parcels over forty-two inches and not over forty-four inches in length must not exceed twenty-four inches in girth, parcels over forty-four inches and not over forty-six inches in length must not exceed twenty inches in girth, and parcels over forty-six inches and up to four feet in length must not exceed sixteen inches in girth.

Calculation of dispatching office accepted.

2. As regards the exact calculation of the weight and dimensions of parcels, the view of the dispatching office shall be accepted, except in cases of obvious error.

Postage and fees.

II. Postage and Fees.

Collected from sender.

1. The Administration of origin is entitled to collect from the sender of each parcel such postage, and, in case of insured parcels such insurance fees and fees for return receipts and requests for information as to the disposal of a parcel made after it has been posted, as may from time to time be prescribed by its regulations.

Prepayment.

2. Except in the case of returned or redirected parcels, the postage and such of the fees mentioned in the preceding section as are applicable must be prepaid.

Rates, etc., for larger parcels.

2. The Postal Administrations of the two Countries reserve the right to fix subsequently, by common consent, if their respective Regulations permit, the rates and conditions applicable to parcels exceeding the limits of weight and size specified in paragraph 1.

Preparation of parcels.

III. Preparation of Parcels.

Addressing requirements.

1. The name and address of the sender and the addressee must be legibly and correctly written in every case when possible on the

parcel itself, or on a label gummed thereto, and must also be written on a separate slip which slip must be enclosed in the package. Parcels will not be accepted when sent by or addressed to initials, unless the initials are the adopted trade name of the senders or addressees.

Addresses in ordinary pencil are not allowed, but copying ink or indelible pencil on a surface previously dampened may be used.

2. The sender shall prepare one customs declaration for each parcel sent from Dutch Guiana and two customs declarations for each parcel sent from the United States of America, upon a special form provided for the purpose, which customs declaration shall give a general description of the parcel, an accurate statement in detail of its contents and value, date of mailing, the sender's name and address, and the name and address of the addressee, and shall be securely attached to the parcel.

Customs declaration.

However, as an exception, when a consignment consisting of any number of parcels is mailed simultaneously by the same sender to the same addressee at one address, only one or one set of customs declarations as mentioned herefore need be prepared for the whole consignment and attached to one parcel thereof. In this case, each parcel of the consignment must be clearly marked with a fractional number, the numerator of which will indicate, in Arabic figures, the number of the parcel and the denominator the total number of parcels of which the consignment consists.

Only one note for each consignment.

3. The Administrations accept no responsibility for the correctness of the customs declarations.

No official responsibility for correctness.

4. Every parcel shall be packed in a manner adequate for the length of the journey and for the protection of the contents. Ordinary parcels may be closed by means of wax, lead seals, or otherwise.

Packing, etc.

Insured parcels must be closed and securely sealed with wax or otherwise, but the country of destination shall have the right to open them as well as ordinary parcels (including the right to break the seals) in order to inspect the contents. Parcels which have been so opened shall be closed again and officially sealed except that in the case of ordinary parcels they need not be sealed if they were not sealed by the sender in the first instance.

Insured parcels.

Officially sealed, etc.

Either Administration may require a special impress or mark of the sender in the sealing of insured parcels mailed in its service, as a means of protection.

Special mark, by sender.

5. Each insured parcel must be marked or labelled or stamped "Insured" in a conspicuous manner on the address side, and in close proximity to such indorsement there must appear the insurance number given the parcel. The customs declaration or declarations must accompany the parcel and must also be marked or labelled or stamped "insured."

Labelling, etc.

6. The labels or stamps on insured parcels must be so placed that they can not serve to conceal injuries to the covers. They must not be folded over two sides of the cover so as to hide the edge.

Placing of stamps.

7. Any liquid or any substance which easily liquefies must be packed in a double receptacle. Between the first receptacle (bottle, flask, pot, box, etc.) and the second (box of metal, strong wood, strong corrugated cardboard or strong fibreboard or receptacle of equal strength) shall be left a space which shall be filled with sawdust, bran, or some other absorbent material, in sufficient quantity to absorb all the liquid contents in the case of breakage.

Containers for liquids, etc.

8. Powders and dyes in powder form must be packed in lead-sealed metal containers which containers must be inclosed in substantial outer covers, so as to afford the utmost protection to the accompanying mail matter.

Powders and dyes.

Prohibitions.

IV. Prohibitions.

- Articles specified.
Letters, etc.
1. The following articles are prohibited transmission by parcel post:
 - (a) A letter or a communication having the nature of a letter. Nevertheless it is permitted to enclose in a parcel an open invoice, confined to the particulars which constitute an invoice, and also a simple copy of the address of the parcel, that of the sender being added.
 - (b) An enclosure which bears an address different from that placed on the cover of the parcel.
 - (c) Any live animal.
 - (d) Any article of which the admission is not authorized by the customs or other laws or regulations in force in either country.
 - (e) Any explosive or inflammable article, and, in general, any article of which the conveyance is dangerous.
- With different address.
- Live animal.
- Admission not authorized.
- Explosives, etc.
- Erroneously transmitted.
- List of prohibited articles to be furnished.
2. When a parcel contravening any of these prohibitions is handed over by one Administration to the other, the latter shall proceed in accordance with its laws and its inland regulations.
 3. The two Postal Administrations shall furnish each other with a list of prohibited articles; but they will not thereby undertake any responsibility whatever towards the police, the customs authorities, or the senders of parcels.

Customs duties.

V. Customs Duties.

- Collection of, on delivery.
- The parcels shall be subject in the country of destination to all customs duties and all customs regulations in force in that country for the protection of its customs revenues, and the customs duties properly chargeable thereon shall be collected on delivery, in accordance with the customs regulations of the country of destination.

Exchange of parcels.

VI. Method of Exchange of Parcels.

- Sealed sacks.
- Insured parcels.
Separate sacks for.
- Distinctive marking.
1. The parcels shall be exchanged, in sacks duly fastened and sealed, by the Offices appointed by agreement between the two Administrations, and shall be despatched to the country of destination by the country of origin at its cost and by such means as it provides.
 2. Insured parcels shall be enclosed in separate sacks from those in which ordinary parcels are contained, and the labels of sacks containing insured parcels shall be marked with such distinctive symbols as may from time to time be agreed upon.

Billing of parcels.

VII. Billing of Parcels.

- Uninsured parcels.
- Separate bills for each class.
- Returned parcels.
- Numbering, by despatching office.
- Articles in transit.
1. The ordinary (uninsured) parcels included in each despatch shall be advised on a parcel bill by the simple entry of their total number.
 2. Ordinary and insured parcels shall each be entered on separate parcel bills and the insured parcels shall be listed individually. The entries shall show in respect to each insured parcel the insurance number, and the office (and state or country) of origin.
 3. The entry on the bill of any returned parcel must be followed by the word "Returned."
 4. Each despatching office of exchange shall number the parcel bills in the upper left-hand corner, commencing each year a fresh series for each office of exchange of destination. The last number of the year shall be shown on the parcel bill of the first despatch of the following year.
 5. The exact method of advising parcels or the receptacles containing them sent by one Administration in transit through the other to-

gether with any details of procedure in connection with the advice of such parcels or receptacles for which provision is not made above, shall be settled by mutual agreement through correspondence between the two Administrations.

VIII. Certificates of Mailing.

Certificates of mailing.

The sender will, on request at the time of mailing an ordinary (uninsured) parcel, receive a certificate of mailing from the post office where the parcel is mailed, on a form provided for the purpose; and each country may fix a reasonable fee therefor, but no certificate of mailing, other than the insurance receipt, will be furnished the sender of insured parcels.

Furnished to sender on request.

IX. Responsibility not Accepted for Ordinary Parcels.

Responsibility.

Neither the sender nor the addressee of an ordinary (uninsured) parcel shall be entitled to compensation for the loss of the parcel or for the abstraction of or damage to its contents.

No compensation for loss of ordinary parcels.

X. Registration and Insurance.

Insurance, etc.

1. The sender of a parcel may have the same insured by paying in addition to the postage such insurance fee as is prescribed by the country of origin, and in the event of loss, rifling, or damage, indemnity shall be paid for the actual amount based on the actual value at the time of mailing, of the loss, rifling, or damage up to a sum not exceeding \$100 gold, when mailed in the United States of America or the equivalent thereof, guilders 250 gold, when mailed in Dutch Guiana.

Fee required.

No insured parcel shall be indemnified for an amount above the real value of its contents.

Indemnity limited.

Both Administrations reserve the right to arrange by mutual agreement through correspondence for a higher or lower limit of indemnity than that mentioned in this Convention.

Other limits by agreement.

2. The insurance of all parcels containing coin, bullion, jewelry or any other precious article exchanged between the two Administrations is obligatory.

Coin, jewelry, etc.

If a parcel containing coin, bullion, jewelry, or any other precious article is mailed uninsured it shall be placed under insurance by the post office which first observes the fact of its having been mailed as ordinary mail, and treated in accordance with the regulations of the country placing the matter under insurance.

Insurance of, if mailed uninsured.

3. The Administration of origin is entitled to fix its own fees for different limits of indemnity within the maximum provided.

Fees for indemnity.

XI. Return Receipts and Inquiries.

Return receipts and inquiries.

1. The sender of an insured parcel may obtain an advice of delivery upon payment of such additional charge, if any, as the country of origin of the parcel shall stipulate.

Advice of delivery.

2. A fee may be charged, at the option of the country of origin, on a request for information as to the disposal of an ordinary parcel and also of an insured parcel made after it has been posted if the sender has not already paid the special fee to obtain an advice of delivery.

Request for information.

3. When an advice of delivery is desired, the sender or office of origin shall write or stamp on the parcel in a conspicuous manner, the words "Return receipt requested," "Advice of delivery requested," or, boldly, the letters "A. R."

Marking of requests.

Indemnity.

XII. Indemnity.

- Allowance to sender.** 1. Except in cases of loss or damage through force majeure (causes beyond control) as that term is defined by the legal decisions or rulings of the country in the service of which the loss or damage occurs, when an insured parcel has been lost, rifled, or damaged, the sender, or other rightful claimant, is entitled to an indemnity corresponding to the actual amount of loss, rifling, or damage based on the actual value at the time and place of mailing of the lost, rifled, or damaged article, unless the loss, rifling, or damage has arisen from the fault or negligence of the sender or the addressee or of the representative of either or from the nature of the article, provided that the indemnity shall not exceed the sum for which the required insurance fee was paid in the country of origin.
- Transit insured parcels.** In the absence of special agreement to the contrary between the countries involved (which agreement may be made through correspondence) no indemnity will be paid by either country for the loss, rifling, or damage of transit insured parcels, that is insured parcels originating in one of the two contracting countries or a third country addressed for delivery in some other country not a party to this Convention.
- Loss by force majeure.** 2. Neither administration is bound to pay indemnity in case of loss or damage due to force majeure under any particular definitions of that term unless the other administration will assume liability reciprocally under the same definitions of the term, although either country may at its option and without recourse to the other country, pay indemnity for losses or damages occurring through force majeure under any definition of that term.
- Parcels forwarded to a third country.** 3. If an insured parcel originating in one country and addressed to the other country is reforwarded or returned from the country of the original address to a third country, the rightful claimant may claim only such indemnity, if any, for the loss, rifling, or damage which occurred subsequent to the redispach of the parcel from the country of original address, as the country in which the loss, rifling or damage occurred is willing or obligated to pay under any agreement in force between the countries directly involved in the forwarding or return.
- Post, p. 2805.** Either country adhering to this Convention which improperly forwards an insured parcel to a third country shall be responsible to the extent of the liability of the country of origin to the sender within the limit of indemnity fixed by the present Convention.
- Responsibility for improper carriage.** 4. No application for indemnity will be entertained unless a claim or an initial inquiry, oral or written, shall be filed by claimant or his representative within a year commencing with the day following the posting of the insured parcel.
- Claim for indemnity to be filed.** 5. No compensation shall be given for loss, injury, or damage consequential upon, i. e., indirectly arising from, the loss, nondelivery, misdelivery, damage, or delay of any insured parcel transmitted under this convention.
- No payment for indirect loss, etc.** 6. No indemnity will be paid for insured parcels which contain matter of no intrinsic value nor for perishable matter or matter prohibited transmission in the parcel-post mails exchanged between the contracting administration, or which did not conform to the stipulations of this Convention, or which were not posted in the manner prescribed, but the country responsible for the loss, rifling or damage may pay indemnity in respect of such parcels without recourse to the other administration.
- Matter not entitled to indemnity.** 7. Either of the Administrations may at its option reimburse the rightful claimant in the event of loss, irreparable damage of entire contents, or rifling of entire contents for the amount of postage or
- Reimbursement of postage, etc., on loss of parcels.**

special charges borne by an insured parcel, if claimed. The insurance fees are not in any case returned.

8. No responsibility will be admitted for insured parcels which can not be accounted for in consequence of the destruction of official documents through causes beyond control.

If official documents destroyed, no responsibility admitted.

9. In case the sender, addressee, or owner of an insured parcel, or his representative, shall, at any time knowingly allege the contents to be above their real value, or whenever any false, fictitious, or fraudulent evidence is knowingly and wilfully introduced, the administration responsible for the indemnity reserves the right without any refund of fee or postage to decline to pay indemnity or to pay such indemnity as may in its discretion be considered equitable in the light of the evidence procured. The enforcement of this rule shall not prejudice any legal proceedings to which such fraudulent evidence may have rendered the claimant liable.

Reservation in case of false statements, etc.

10. When an insured article has been lost, rifled, or damaged, the Administration of origin shall pay indemnity to the rightful claimant as soon as possible and at the latest within a period of one year counting with the day following that on which the application is made, which payment shall be made on account of the Administration of destination, if that Administration is responsible for the loss, rifling, or damage and has been duly notified.

Time limitation on paying indemnity.

11. However, the Administration of origin may, in the cases indicated in the foregoing paragraph, exceptionally defer payment of indemnity for a longer period than that stipulated if, at the expiration of that period, it has not been able to determine the disposition made of the article in question or the responsibility incurred.

Deferred payment.

12. Except in cases where payment is exceptionally deferred as provided in the foregoing paragraph, the country of origin is authorized to pay indemnity on behalf of the country of destination if that country has, after being duly informed of the application for indemnity, let nine months pass without settling the matter.

Country of origin may pay, if country of destination delays nine months.

13. The obligation of paying the indemnity shall rest with the country to which the mailing office is subordinate. That country can make a claim on the country responsible, that is to say, against the Administration on the territory or in the service of which the loss, rifling, or damage took place.

Country responsible.

14. The country responsible for the loss, rifling, or damage and on whose account payment is made is bound to repay to the country making payment on its behalf, without delay and within not more than nine months after receiving notice of payment, the amount of indemnity paid.

Repayment to country paying.

15. Reimbursements for indemnity from one country to the other shall be made on the gold basis.

Reimbursement in gold.

16. Repayments are to be made free of cost to the creditor country by means of either a money order or a draft, in money valid in the creditor country, or by such other means as may be mutually agreed upon by correspondence.

Means to be used.

17. Until the contrary is proved, responsibility for an insured parcel rests with the country which having received the parcel without making any observation and being furnished all necessary particulars for inquiry is unable to show its proper disposition.

Responsibility of receiving country unable to show proper disposition.

18. Responsibility for loss, rifling, or damage of an insured parcel discovered by the receiving office of exchange at the time of opening the receptacles and duly notified to the despatching office of exchange by bulletin of verification, shall fall upon the administration to which the despatching office of exchange is subordinate unless it be proved that the loss, rifling, or damage occurred in the service of the receiving administration.

Despatching office responsible if loss discovered by receiving office.

Responsibility for proper packing, etc.

19. The responsibility of properly enclosing, packing, and sealing insured parcels rests upon the sender, and the postal service of neither country will assume liability for loss arising from defects which may not be observed at the time of posting.

Transit parcels.

XIII. Transit Parcels.

Right of transit guaranteed.

1. Each Administration guarantees the right of transit over its territory, to or from any country with which it has parcel-post communication, of parcels originating in or addressed for delivery in the territory of the other contracting Administration.

Notice.

2. Each Administration shall inform the other to which countries parcels may be sent through it as intermediary.

Conditions to be complied with.

3. To be accepted for onward transmission, parcels sent by one of the contracting Administrations through the service of the other Administration must comply with the conditions prescribed from time to time by the intermediary Administration.

Allowances.

4. The amounts to be allowed in respect to parcels sent from one of the contracting countries to the other for onward transmission to a possession of either country or to a third country shall be fixed by the intermediate Administration.

Check by Office of Exchange.

XIV. Check by Office of Exchange.

Duty of receiving office.

1. On the receipt of a Parcel Mail, the receiving Office of Exchange shall check it. The insured parcels must be carefully compared with the accompanying bills. Any discrepancies or irregularities noted shall be immediately reported to the despatching Office of Exchange by means of a bulletin of verification. If report is not made promptly, it will be assumed that the Mail and the accompanying bills were in every respect in proper order.

Record of discrepancies.

2. In the case of any discrepancies or irregularities in a Mail, such record shall be kept as will permit of the furnishing of information regarding the matter in connection with any subsequent investigation or claim for indemnity which may be made.

Duplicate parcel bill.

3. If a parcel bill is missing a duplicate shall be made out and a copy sent to the despatching Office of Exchange from which the despatch was received.

Notation of evident damage, etc.

4. Insured parcels bearing evidence of violation or damage must have the facts noted on them and be marked with the stamp of the Office making the note, or a document drawing attention to the violation or damage must be forwarded with the parcels.

Fees.

XV. Fees for Delivery and for Customs Formalities. Demurrage Charges.

By addressee for interior service and delivery.

1. The Administration of the country of destination may collect from the addressees, for delivery and for the fulfilment of Customs formalities, a charge not exceeding 10 dollarcents gold equivalent to 25 cents Dutch gold for each parcel, and an additional delivery charge of like amount for each time a parcel is presented at the residence of the addressee after one unsuccessful presentation.

Demurrage charges.

2. Each Administration may impose reasonable storage or demurrage charges in case the addressee fails to accept delivery of any parcel within such reasonable time as is prescribed by the Administration of destination. Any such charges shall be cancelled in the event of the return of the parcel to the country of origin.

XVI. Redirection.

Redirection.

1. Any parcel redirected within the country of destination or delivered to an alternate addressee at the original office of address shall be liable to such additional charges as may be prescribed by the Administration of that country.

Charges specified.

2. When a parcel is redirected to either country, new postage, as well as new insurance fees in the case of insured parcels, may, if not prepaid, be collected upon delivery and retained by the Administration making the collection. The Administration making delivery shall fix the amount of postage and fees if not prepaid. Insured parcels when redirected must be dispatched in the same kind of mails as received.

Collection of new fees.

3. Insured parcels may not be forwarded or returned to another country, unless they are forwarded or returned as insured mail. The senders may indicate, on insured parcels: "Not to be forwarded to a third country"; in which event the parcels may not be redispached to any other country. Except in cases where such parcels bear the note that the senders do not desire them redispached to a country other than that of origin or the country of first destination, they may be forwarded to a third country as insured parcels. Insured parcels may be returned to the sender in a third country in accordance with a similar indication on the parcels, provided that they can be returned as insured. In case of loss, rifling or damage of insured parcels dispatched or returned to a third country, equitable indemnity will be paid in accordance with the provisions of Article XII, Section 3, of this Convention.

Restrictions, etc., on forwarding to any other country.

Ante, p. 2802.

XVII. Postal Charges other than those Prescribed not to be Collected.

The parcels to which this Convention applies shall not be subjected to any postal charges other than those contemplated by the different Articles hereof.

Other charges, not allowed.

XVIII. Recall and Change of Address.

So long as a parcel has not been delivered to the addressee, the sender may recall it or cause its address to be altered. The requests for return or change of address, which must conform to the rules laid down by the domestic regulations of the contracting countries, are to be addressed to the Central Administration at Washington when they relate to parcels sent to the United States of America, and to the offices of destination when they relate to parcels sent to Dutch Guiana.

Recall and change of address.

XIX. Nondelivery.

Nondelivery.

1. In the absence of a request by the sender to the contrary, a parcel which can not be delivered shall be returned to the sender without previous notification. New postage as well as new insurance fees, in the case of insured parcels, is required, and if not prepaid shall be collected upon delivery and retained by the Administration making the collection. The Administration making delivery shall fix the amount of postage and fees if not prepaid. Insured parcels when returned must be dispatched in the same kind of mails as received.

Return to sender.

New postage, etc., required.

2. The sender of a parcel may request, at the time of posting, that, if the parcel can not be delivered as addressed, it shall be either (a) treated as abandoned, or (b) tendered for delivery at a

Requests from sender allowed.

second address in the country of destination. No other alternative is admissible. If the sender avails himself of this facility, his request must appear on the parcel or on a Customs Declaration attached to or stuck on the parcel and must be in conformity with or analogous to one of the following forms:

If not deliverable as addressed..... "Abandon."
If not deliverable as addressed..... "Deliver to....."

Time for returning
undeliverable parcels.

3. Except as otherwise provided, undeliverable parcels will be returned to the senders at the expiration of thirty days from the date of receipt at the post office of destination, while refused parcels will be returned at once, the parcels in each case to be marked to show the reason for nondelivery.

Disposal of perish-
able articles.

4. Articles liable to deterioration or corruption, and these only, may, however, be sold immediately even on the outward or return journey, without previous notice or judicial formality for the benefit of the right party.

If for any reason a sale is impossible, the spoilt or worthless articles shall be destroyed. The sale or destruction shall be recorded and report made to the Administration of origin.

Sale of parcels
marked "Abandon."

5. Undeliverable parcels which the sender has marked "Abandon" may be sold at auction at the expiration of thirty days, but in case such disposition is made of insured parcels proper record will be made and the Administration of origin notified as to the disposition made of the parcels. The Administration of origin shall also be notified when for any reason an insured parcel which is not delivered is not returned to the country of origin.

Notice given of un-
delivered insured par-
cel.

Customs charges.

XX. Customs Charges to be Cancelled.

Cancelled, if parcel
destroyed, etc.

Provided the formalities prescribed by the Customs authorities concerned are fulfilled, the customs charges, properly so-called, on parcels destroyed, sent back to the country of origin, or redirected to another country shall be cancelled both in Dutch Guiana and in the United States of America.

Retransmission.

XXI. Retransmission of Missent Parcels.

Ordinary parcels.

Missent ordinary parcels shall be forwarded to their destination by the most direct route at the disposal of the reforwarding Administration but must not be marked with customs or other charges by the reforwarding Administrations.

Insured parcels.

Missent insured parcels shall not be reforwarded to any foreign country, in the absence of special agreement to the contrary, but shall be returned to the country of origin in the same kind of mail as received.

Receptacles.

XXII. Receptacles.

Bags to be provided.

Each Administration shall provide the bags necessary for the dispatch of its parcels. The bags shall be returned empty to the country of origin by the next Mail. Empty bags shall be made up in bundles of ten (nine bags enclosed in one) and the total number of such bags shall be advised on the parcel bill.

Charges.

XXIII. Charges.

Parcels transmitted
to other countries.

1. The amounts to be allowed in respect to parcels sent from one Administration to the other for onward transmission to a possession of either country or to a third country shall be fixed by the intermediate Administration.

2. For every parcel, regardless of its weight, dispatched by one Administration to the other, whether ordinary or insured, a payment of 12 dollarcents gold equivalent to 30 cents Dutch gold per parcel shall be made by the dispatching Administration to the receiving Administration.

XXIV. Accounting.

Accounting.

1. Each Administration shall prepare quarterly an account showing sums due for parcels sent by the other Administration for onward transmission and for parcels received in excess of those dispatched. Between Administrations. Transit parcels and excess of received over dispatched parcels.
2. These accounts shall be submitted to the examination of the corresponding Administration in the course of the month which follows the quarter to which they relate. Time for submitting to examination.
3. The compilation, transmission, verification, and acceptance of the accounts must be effected as early as possible and the payment resulting from the balance must be made at the latest before the end of the following quarter. Verification, etc.
4. Payment of the balance due on these accounts between the two Administrations shall be effected by means of drafts on New York or Paramaribo or in any other manner which may be agreed upon mutually by correspondence between the two Administrations, the expense attendant on the payment being at the charge of the indebted Office. Payment of balances.

XV. Matters not Provided for in the Convention.

Matters not provided for.

1. All matters concerning the exchange, and requests for recall or return of insured parcels, the obtaining and disposition of return receipts therefor, and the adjustment of indemnity claims in connection therewith, not covered by this Convention shall be governed by the provisions of the Universal Postal Union Convention and the Detailed Regulations for its Execution, in so far as they are applicable and not inconsistent with the provisions of this Convention, and then if no other arrangement has been made, the internal legislation, regulations, and rulings of the United States of America and Dutch Guiana, according to the country involved, shall govern. Universal Postal Union provisions to govern.
Ante, p. 2523.
2. The Postmaster General of the United States of America and the Administrator of Finance in Dutch Guiana shall have authority jointly to make from time to time by correspondence such changes and modifications and further regulations of order and detail as may become necessary to facilitate the operation of the service contemplated by this Convention as well as to arrange for the exchange of registered parcels and parcels subject to collect on delivery charges, should both countries at any time desire such service. Internal legislation, etc., to govern.
3. The Administrations shall communicate to each other from time to time the provisions of their laws or regulations applicable to the conveyance of parcels by Parcel Post. Changes, etc., by mutual correspondence.

Communication of parcel post laws, etc.

XXVI. Duration of Convention.

Duration of Convention.

1. This Convention substitutes and abrogates that signed at Washington on the twenty-eighth day of August 1909, and at Paramaribo on the ninth day of August, 1909, and shall take effect and operations thereunder shall begin on a date to be mutually settled between the Administrations of the two countries. Effective date. Abrogation of former convention.
Vol. 36, p. 2184.
2. It shall remain in force until one of the two contracting parties has given notice to the other, six months in advance, of its intention to terminate it. Duration.

July 9, 1930.
August 18, 1930.

Temporary suspen-
sion of insurance serv-
ice.

Either Administration may temporarily suspend the insurance service, in whole or in part, when there are special reasons for doing so, or restrict it to certain offices; but on the condition that previous and opportune notice of such a measure is given to the other Administration, such notice to be given by the most rapid means if necessary.

Signatures.

Done in duplicate and signed at Paramaribo (Dutch Guiana) the ninth day of July 1930, and at Washington the eighteenth day of August, 1930.

By special authorisation of the Governor of Surinam of 9th July, 1930. No. 2556.

The Acting Administrator of Finance
of Surinam (Dutch Guiana)
BRUYNING

WALTER F BROWN
Postmaster General of the
United States of America

Approval by the
President.

The foregoing Parcel Post Convention between the United States of America and Dutch Guiana has been negotiated and concluded with my advice and consent, and is hereby approved and ratified.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

[SEAL]

By the President:

HERBERT HOOVER

GREEN H HACKWORTH

Acting Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, September 2, 1930.