
TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS

CONCLUDED BY THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WITH

FOREIGN NATIONS

TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS

Convention between the United States of America and other Powers, for the protection of industrial property. Signed at The Hague, November 6, 1925; ratification advised by the Senate, December 16, 1930; ratified by the President, December 27, 1930; ratification deposited with the Government of the Swiss Confederation, January 22, 1931; proclaimed, March 6, 1931.

November 6, 1925.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a Convention revising the convention for the protection of industrial property signed at Paris on March 20, 1883, revised at Brussels on December 14, 1900, and at Washington on June 2, 1911, was signed at The Hague on November 6, 1925, by the respective Plenipotentiaries for the United States of America, Germany, Australia, Austria, Belgium, the United States of Brazil, Canada, Cuba, Denmark, the Free City of Danzig, the Dominican Republic, Spain, Estonia, Finland, France, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Hungary, the Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Morocco, the United Mexican States, Norway, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Sweden, the Swiss Confederation, Syria and the Lebanon, Czechoslovakia, Tunis and Turkey, which Convention, in the French language, is word for word as follows:

Protection of industrial property.
Preamble.
Vol. 25, p. 1372; Vol. 32, p. 1936; Vol. 38, p. 1645.

[Translation]¹

I. CONVENTION D'UNION
DE PARIS DU 20 MARS
1883

CONVENTION OF UNION OF
PARIS OF MARCH 20, 1883,
FOR THE PROTECTION OF
INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

POUR LA

PROTECTION DE LA PRO-
PRIÉTÉ INDUSTRIELLE

REVISÉE A BRUXELLES LE 14
DÉCEMBRE 1900, À WASHING-
TON LE 2 JUIN 1911 ET À LA
HAYE LE 6 NOVEMBRE 1925

REVISED AT BRUSSELS DECEM-
BER 14, 1900, AT WASHINGTON
JUNE 2, 1911, AND AT THE
HAGUE NOVEMBER 6, 1925

Le Président du Reich alle-
mand; le Président de la Répu-
blique d'Autriche; Sa Majesté le
Roi des Belges; le Président des
États-Unis du Brésil; le Président
de la République de Cuba; Sa
Majesté le Roi de Danemark; le

The President of the German
Reich; the President of the Re-
public of Austria; His Majesty
the King of the Belgians; the
President of the United States of
Brazil; the President of the Re-
public of Cuba; His Majesty the

Contracting Powers.

¹ The original proclamation does not include the translation.

Président de la République dominicaine; Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne; le Président de la République d'Esthonie; le Président des États-Unis d'Amérique; le Président de la République de Finlande; le Président de la République française; Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des territoires britanniques au delà des mers, Empereur des Indes; Son Altesse sérénissime le Gouverneur de Hongrie; Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie; Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon; Sa Majesté le Sultan du Maroc; le Président des États-Unis du Mexique; Sa Majesté le Roi de Norvège; Sa Majesté la Reine des Pays-Bas; le Président de la République polonaise, au nom de la Pologne et de la Ville libre de Dantzig; le Président de la République portugaise; Sa Majesté le Roi des Serbes, Croates et Slovènes; Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède; le Conseil fédéral de la Confédération suisse; les États de Syrie et du Grand Liban; le Président de la République tchécoslovaque; Son Altesse le Bey de Tunis; le Président de la République turque,

Ayant jugé utile d'apporter certaines modifications et additions à la Convention internationale du 20 mars 1883, portant création d'une Union internationale pour la protection de la Propriété industrielle, révisée à Bruxelles le 14 décembre 1900 et à Washington le 2 juin 1911, ont nommé pour Leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir:

King of Denmark; the President of the Dominican Republic; His Majesty the King of Spain; the President of the Republic of Estonia; the President of the United States of America; the President of the Republic of Finland; the President of the French Republic; His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India; His Serene Highness the Governor of Hungary; His Majesty the King of Italy; His Majesty the Emperor of Japan; His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco; the President of the United Mexican States; His Majesty the King of Norway; Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands; the President of the Polish Republic, in the name of Poland and the Free City of Danzig; the President of the Portuguese Republic; His Majesty the King of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes; His Majesty the King of Sweden; the Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation; the States of Syria and Greater Lebanon; the President of the Czechoslovak Republic; His Highness the Bey of Tunis; the President of the Turkish Republic,

Having deemed it expedient to make certain modifications and additions in the international convention of March 20, 1883, for the creation of an international union for the protection of industrial property, revised at Brussels on December 14, 1900, and at Washington on June 2, 1911, have appointed as their plenipotentiaries, to wit:

Vol. 25, p. 1372.

Vol. 32, p. 1936.

Vol. 38, p. 1645.

Plenipotentiaries.

Le Président du Reich allemand:
M. W. F. von Vietinghoff,
Conseiller de Légation
d'Allemagne à la Haye;
M. von Specht, Geheimer
Oberregierungsrat, Prési-
dent de l'Office des Bre-
vets;
M. Klauer, Conseiller minis-
tériel au Ministère de
Justice;
M. le Prof. Dr. Albert Oster-
rieth, Justizrat;

The President of the German Reich:

Mr. W. F. von Vietinghoff,
Counselor of the German
Legation at The Hague;
Mr. von Specht, Privy Coun-
cilor, President of the Pat-
ent Office;
Mr. Klauer, Ministerial
Councilor at the Ministry
of Justice;
Prof. Dr. Albert Osterrieth,
Counselor of Justice;

Le Président de la République d'Autriche:

M. le Dr. Carl Duschanek, Conseiller ministériel, Vice-Président de l'Office autrichien des Brevets;

M. le Dr. Hans Fortwängler, Conseiller ministériel audit Office;

Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges:

M. Octave Mavaut, Directeur Général de l'Industrie au Ministère de l'Industrie, du Travail et de la Prévoyance sociale;

M. Albert Capitaine, Avocat à la Cour d'Appel de Liège, ancien Bâtonnier, Délégué de la Belgique à la Conférence de Washington;

M. Louis André, Avocat à la Cour d'Appel de Bruxelles;

M. Thomas Braun, Avocat à la Cour d'Appel de Bruxelles;

M. Daniel Coppieters, Avocat à la Cour d'Appel de Bruxelles;

Le Président des États-Unis du Brésil:

M. le Dr. Julio Augusto Barboza Carneiro, Membre du Comité Économique de la Société des Nations;

M. le Prof. Dr. Carlos Americo Barbosa de Oliveira, Professeur à l'École Polytechnique, Directeur de l'École Normale des Arts et des Métiers Wenceslau Braz;

Le Président de la République de Cuba:

M. le Dr. Raphaël Martinez Ortiz, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Cuba à Paris;

M. le Dr. Raphaël de la Torre, Chargé d'Affaires de Cuba à la Haye;

Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark:

M. le Dr. N. J. Ehrenreich Hansen, Sous-Chef de Bureau au Ministère de l'Industrie, du Commerce et de la Navigation;

The President of the Republic of Austria: Plenipotentiaries—
Continued.

Dr. Carl Duschanek, Ministerial Councilor, Vice President of the Austrian Patent Office;

Dr. Hans Fortwängler, Ministerial Councilor at that Office;

His Majesty the King of the Belgians:

Mr. Octave Mavaut, Director General of Industry at the Ministry of Industry, Labor, and Social Service;

Mr. Albert Capitaine, Advocate at the Liege Court of Appeal, former President of the Bar, Belgian Delegate at the Washington Conference;

Mr. Louis André, Advocate at the Brussels Court of Appeal;

Mr. Thomas Braun, Advocate at the Brussels Court of Appeal;

Mr. Daniel Coppieters, Advocate at the Brussels Court of Appeal;

The President of the United States of Brazil:

Dr. Julio Augusto Barboza Carneiro, Member of the Economic Committee of the League of Nations;

Prof. Dr. Carlos Americo Barbosa de Oliveira, Professor at the Polytechnic School, Director of the Wenceslau Braz Normal School of Arts and Crafts;

The President of the Republic of Cuba:

Dr. Raphael Martinez Ortiz, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Cuba at Paris;

Dr. Raphael de la Torre, Chargé d'Affaires of Cuba at The Hague;

His Majesty the King of Denmark:

Dr. N. J. Ehrenreich Hansen, Assistant Bureau Chief at the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Navigation;

Plenipotentiaries—
Continued.

- Le Président de la République dominicaine:
M. C. G. de Haseth Cz.,
Consul de la République dominicaine à la Haye;
- Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne:
S. Exc. M. Santiago Mendez de Vigo, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de S. M. le Roi d'Espagne à la Haye;
- M. Fernando Cabello y Lapedra, Chef du Bureau de la Propriété Industrielle et Commerciale d'Espagne;
M. José Garcia-Monge y de Vera, Secrétaire du Bureau de la Propriété Industrielle et Commerciale d'Espagne;
- Le Président de la République d'Esthonie:
M. O. Aarmann, Ingénieur, Directeur du Bureau des Brevets;
- Le Président des États-Unis d'Amérique:
M. Thomas E. Robertson, Commissaire des Brevets, Member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of U. S. A.;
- M. Wallace R. Lane, ancien Président des American and Chicago Patent Law Associations, Member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of U. S. A. and the Supreme Court of Illinois;
- M. Jo. Baily Brown, Pittsburgh, Member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of U. S. A. and the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania;
- Le Président de la République de Finlande:
M. Yrjö Saastamoinen, Chargé d'Affaires de Finlande à la Haye;
- Le Président de la République française:
S. Exc. M. Chassain de Marcilly, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de France à la Haye;
- The President of the Dominican Republic:
Mr. C. G. de Haseth Cz., Consul of the Dominican Republic at The Hague;
- His Majesty the King of Spain:
His Excellency Mr. Santiago Mendez de Vigo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Spain at The Hague;
- Mr. Fernando Cabello y Lapedra, Chief of the Spanish Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Property;
Mr. José Garcia-Monge y de Vera, Secretary of the Spanish Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Property;
- The President of the Republic of Estonia:
Mr. O. Aarmann, Engineer, Director of the Patent Office;
- The President of the United States of America:
Mr. Thomas E. Robertson, Commissioner of Patents, Member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States;
- Mr. Wallace R. Lane, former President of the American and Chicago Patent Law Associations, Member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States and the Supreme Court of Illinois;
- Mr. Jo. Baily Brown, Pittsburgh, Member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States and the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania;
- The President of the Republic of Finland:
Mr. Yrjö Saastamoinen, Chargé d'Affaires of Finland at The Hague;
- The President of the French Republic:
His Excellency Mr. Chassain de Marcilly, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France at The Hague;

- M. Marcel Plaisant, Député, Avocat à la Cour d'Appel de Paris;
- M. Charles Drouets, Directeur de la Propriété Industrielle au Ministère du Commerce;
- M. Georges Maillard, Avocat à la Cour d'Appel de Paris, Vice-Président du Comité technique de la Propriété Industrielle;
- Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des territoires britanniques au delà des mers, Empereur des Indes:
- Pour la Grande-Bretagne et l'Irlande du Nord:
- Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, G.C.B., Chief Economic Adviser to His Britannic Majesty's Government;
- M. Alfred James Martin, O.B.E., Assistant Comptroller of the Patent Office and Industrial Property Department of the Board of Trade;
- Sir Arthur Balfour, K.B.E., One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace; Chairman of the Committee on Trade and Industry;
- Pour le Dominion du Canada:
- M. Frederick Herbert Palmer, M.C., Canadian Government Trade Commissioner;
- Pour le Commonwealth d'Australie:
- M. le Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Vincent Watson, D.S.O., V.D., Commissioner of Patents and Registrar of Trade Marks and Designs;
- Pour l'État Libre d'Irlande:
- M. le Comte Gerald O'Kelly de Gallagher, Représentant de l'État Libre d'Irlande;
- Son Altesse sérénissime le Gouverneur de Hongrie:
- Mr. Elemér de Pompéry, Président de la Cour des Brevets;
- Mr. Marcel Plaisant, Deputy, Advocate at the Paris Court of Appeal;
- Mr. Charles Drouets, Director of Industrial Property at the Ministry of Commerce;
- Mr. Georges Maillard, Advocate at the Paris Court of Appeal, Vice President of the Technical Committee on Industrial Property;
- His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India:
- For Great Britain and Northern Ireland:
- Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, G.C.B., Chief Economic Adviser to His Britannic Majesty's Government;
- Mr. Alfred James Martin, O.B.E., Assistant Comptroller of the Patent Office and Industrial Property Department of the Board of Trade;
- Sir Arthur Balfour, K.B.E., One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace; Chairman of the Committee on Trade and Industry;
- For the Dominion of Canada:
- Mr. Frederick Herbert Palmer, M.C., Canadian Government Trade Commissioner;
- For the Commonwealth of Australia:
- Lieut. Col. Charles Vincent Watson, D.S.O., V.D., Commissioner of Patents and Registrar of Trade Marks and Designs;
- For the Irish Free State:
- Count Gerald O'Kelly de Gallagher, Representative of the Irish Free State;
- His Serene Highness the Governor of Hungary;
- Mr. Elemér de Pompéry, President of the Court of Patents;

Plenipotentiaries—
Continued.

Plenipotentiarles—
Continued.

- Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie:
 M. Dominico Barone, Conseiller d'Etat;
 M. Gustavo de Sanctis, Directeur du Bureau de la Propriété Industrielle;
 M. l'Ingénieur Letterio Labocchetta;
 M. Gino Olivetti, Député, Secrétaire Général de la Confédération de l'Industrie italienne;
 M. le Prof. Mario Ghiron, Docteur de droit industriel à l'Université de Rome;
- Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon:
 M. Saichiro Sakikawa, Président du Bureau des Brevets d'Invention;
 M. Nobumi Ito;
- Sa Majesté le Sultan du Maroc:
 S. Exc. M. Chassain de Marcilly, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de France à la Haye;
- Le Président des États-Unis du Mexique:
 M. Julio Poulat, Attaché Commercial à la Légation du Mexique à Paris;
- Sa Majesté le Roi de Norvège:
 M. Birger Gabriel Wyller, Directeur Général du Bureau de la Propriété Industrielle de Norvège;
- Sa Majesté la Reine des Pays-Bas:
 M. le Dr. J. Alingh Prins, Président du Conseil des Brevets, Directeur de l'Office de la Propriété Industrielle;
 M. le Dr. H. Bijleveld, ancien Ministre, Membre de la Chambre des Députés, ancien Président du Conseil des Brevets, ancien Directeur de l'Office de la Propriété Industrielle;
 M. le Dr. J. W. Dijkmeester, Membre du Conseil des Brevets;
- His Majesty the King of Italy:
 Mr. Domenico Barone, Counselor of State;
 Mr. Gustavo de Sanctis, Director of the Bureau of Industrial Property;
 Mr. Letterio Labocchetta, Engineer;
 Mr. Gino Olivetti, Deputy, Secretary General of the Confederation of Italian Industry;
 Prof. Mario Ghiron, Professor of Industrial Law at the University of Rome;
- His Majesty the Emperor of Japan:
 Mr. Saichiro Sakikawa, President of the Patent Office;
 Mr. Nobumi Ito;
- His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco:
 His Excellency Mr. Chassain de Marcilly, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France at The Hague;
- The President of the United Mexican States:
 Mr. Julio Poulat, Commercial Attaché to the Mexican Legation at Paris;
- His Majesty the King of Norway:
 Mr. Birger Gabriel Wyller, Director General of the Norwegian Bureau of Industrial Property;
- Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands:
 Dr. J. Alingh Prins, President of the Council for Patents, Director of the Office of Industrial Property;
 Dr. H. Bijleveld, former Minister, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, former President of the Council for Patents, former Director of the Office of Industrial Property;
 Dr. J. W. Dijkmeester, Member of the Council for Patents;

- Le Président de la République polonaise:**
Pour la Pologne:
 S. Exc. M. le Dr. Stanislas Koźmiński, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Pologne à la Haye;
 M. le Dr. Frédéric Zoll, Professeur à l'Université de Krakow;
Pour la Ville libre de Dantzic:
 S. Exc. M. le Dr. Stanislas Koźmiński, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Pologne à la Haye;
- Le Président de la République portugaise:**
 S. Exc. M. A. C. De Sousa Santos Bandeira, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire du Portugal à la Haye;
- Sa Majesté le Roi des Serbes, Croates et Slovènes:**
 M. le Dr. Yanko Choumane, Président de l'Office pour la Protection de la Propriété Industrielle auprès du Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie;
 M. Mihailo Preditch, Secrétaire audit Office;
- Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède:**
 M. le Directeur-Général E. O. J. Björklund, Chef de l'Administration des Brevets et d'Enregistrement;
 M. K. H. R. Hjertén, Conseiller de la Cour d'Appel de Göta;
 M. A. E. Hasselrot, ancien Directeur de Bureau à ladite Administration, Conseil en matière de propriété industrielle;
- Le Conseil fédéral de la Confédération suisse:**
 S. Exc. M. Arthur de Pury, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Suisse à la Haye;
 M. Walther Kraft, Directeur du Bureau Fédéral de la Propriété Intellectuelle;
- The President of the Polish Republic:**
For Poland:
 His Excellency Dr. Stanislas Koźmiński, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Poland at The Hague;
 Dr. Frédéric Zoll, Professor at the University of Krakow;
For the Free City of Danzig:
 His Excellency Dr. Stanislas Koźmiński, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Poland at The Hague;
- The President of the Portuguese Republic:**
 His Excellency Mr. A. C. De Sousa Santos Bandeira, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Portugal at The Hague;
- His Majesty the King of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes:**
 Dr. Yanko Choumane, President of the Office for the Protection of Industrial Property at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry;
 Mr. Mihailo Preditch, Secretary of that Office;
- His Majesty the King of Sweden:**
 Director General E. O. J. Björklund, Chief of the Administration of Patents and Registration;
 Mr. K. H. R. Hjertén, Counselor of the Court of Appeal of Göta;
 Mr. A. E. Hasselrot, former Bureau Director at the above Administration, Adviser in matters of industrial property;
- The Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation:**
 His Excellency Mr. Arthur de Pury, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Switzerland at The Hague;
 Mr. Walther Kraft, Director of the Federal Bureau of Intellectual Property;

Plenipotentiaries—
Continued.

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| <p>Le Président de la République française:
Pour les États de Syrie et du Grand Liban:
S. Exc. M. Chassain de Marcilly, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de France à la Haye;</p> <p>Le Président de la République tchécoslovaque:
S. Exc. M. P. Baráček, Ingénieur, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Tchécoslovaquie à la Haye;
M. le Dr. Karel Hermann-Otavský, Professeur à l'Université de Prague;
M. Bohuslav Pavlousek, Ingénieur, Vice-Président de l'Office des Brevets de Prague;</p> <p>Son Altesse le Bey de Tunis:
S. Exc. M. Chassain de Marcilly, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de France à la Haye;</p> <p>Le Président de la République turque:
Mehmed Essad Bey, Chargé d'Affaires de Turquie à la Haye.</p> | <p>The President of the French Republic:
For the States of Syria and Greater Lebanon:
His Excellency Mr. Chassain de Marcilly, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France at The Hague;</p> <p>The President of the Czechoslovak Republic:
His Excellency Mr. P. Baráček, Engineer, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Czechoslovakia at The Hague;
Dr. Karel Hermann-Otavský Professor at the University of Prague;
Mr. Bohuslav Pavlousek, Engineer, Vice President of the Patent Office at Prague;</p> <p>His Highness the Bey of Tunis:
His Excellency Mr. Chassain de Marcilly, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France at The Hague;</p> <p>The President of the Turkish Republic:
Mehmed Essad Bey, Chargé d'Affaires of Turkey at The Hague.</p> |
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Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs respectifs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des articles suivants:

Who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, which were found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE PREMIER.

ARTICLE 1.

Union constituted.

Les pays contractants sont constitués à l'état d'Union pour la protection de la propriété industrielle.

The contracting countries constitute themselves into a union for the protection of industrial property.

Scope.

La protection de la propriété industrielle a pour objet les brevets d'invention, les modèles d'utilité, les dessins et modèles industriels, les marques de fabrique ou de commerce, le nom commercial et les indications de provenance ou appellations d'origine, ainsi que la répression de la concurrence déloyale.

The scope of the protection of industrial property includes patents, utility models, industrial designs and models, trade-marks, commercial names and indications of origin, or appellations of origin, as well as the repression of unfair competition.

La propriété industrielle s'entend dans l'acception la plus large, et s'applique non seulement à l'industrie et au commerce proprement dits, mais également au domaine des industries agricoles (vins, grains, feuilles de tabac, fruits, bestiaux, etc.) et extractives (minéraux, eaux minérales, etc.).

Parmi les brevets d'invention sont comprises les diverses espèces de brevets industriels admises par les législations des pays contractants, telles que brevets d'importation, brevets de perfectionnement, brevets et certificats d'addition, etc.

ARTICLE 2.

Les ressortissants de chacun des pays contractants jouiront dans tous les autres pays de l'Union, en ce qui concerne la protection de la propriété industrielle, des avantages que les lois respectives accordent actuellement ou accorderont par la suite aux nationaux, le tout sans préjudice des droits spécialement prévus par la présente Convention. En conséquence, ils auront la même protection que ceux-ci et le même recours légal contre toute atteinte portée à leurs droits, sous réserve de l'accomplissement des conditions et formalités imposées aux nationaux.

Toutefois, aucune condition de domicile ou d'établissement dans le pays où la protection est réclamée ne peut être exigée des ressortissants de l'Union, pour la jouissance d'aucun des droits de propriété industrielle.

Sont expressément réservées les dispositions de la législation de chacun des pays contractants relatives à la procédure judiciaire et administrative et à la compétence, ainsi qu'à l'élection de domicile ou à la constitution d'un mandataire, qui seraient requises par les lois sur la propriété industrielle.

Industrial property is to be understood in the broadest meaning and is to be applied not only to industry and commerce as such, but likewise to agricultural industries (wines, grain, tobacco leaves, fruit, cattle, etc.) and extractive industries (minerals, mineral waters, etc.).

The term "patents" includes the various types of industrial patents granted by the laws of the contracting countries, such as patents of importation, improvement patents, patents and certificates of addition, etc.

ARTICLE 2.

Nationals of each of the contracting countries shall, in all other countries of the Union, as regards the protection of industrial property, enjoy the advantages that their respective laws now grant, or may hereafter grant, to their own nationals, without any prejudice of the rights specially provided by the present convention. Consequently they shall have the same protection as the latter, and the same legal remedy against any infringement of their rights, provided they observe the conditions and formalities imposed on subjects or citizens.

Nevertheless no condition as to the possession of a domicile or establishment in the country where protection is claimed can be required of those who enjoy the benefits of the Union for the enjoyment of any industrial-property rights.

The provisions of the legislation of each of the contracting countries relative to judicial and administrative proceedings and to competent authority, as well as to the choice of domicile or the appointment of an authorized agent, which may be required by the laws on industrial property are expressly reserved.

Terms defined.

Industrial property.

Patents.

Mutual protection of industrial property.

Against infringement.

Limitation.

Reservation.

ARTICLE 3.

Rights of residents
not citizens of adhering
countries.

Sont assimilés aux ressortissants des pays contractants les ressortissants des pays ne faisant pas partie de l'Union, qui sont domiciliés ou ont des établissements industriels ou commerciaux effectifs et sérieux sur le territoire de l'un des pays de l'Union.

ARTICLE 4.

Priority rights.

a) Celui qui aura régulièrement fait le dépôt d'une demande de brevet d'invention, d'un modèle d'utilité, d'un dessin ou modèle industriel, d'une marque de fabrique ou de commerce, dans l'un des pays contractants, ou son ayant cause, jouira, pour effectuer le dépôt dans les autres pays, et sous réserve des droits des tiers, d'un droit de priorité pendant les délais déterminés ci-après.

Effect.

b) En conséquence, le dépôt ultérieurement opéré dans l'un des autres pays de l'Union, avant l'expiration de ces délais, ne pourra être invalidé par des faits accomplis dans l'intervalle, soit, notamment, par un autre dépôt, par la publication de l'invention ou son exploitation, par la mise en vente d'exemplaires du dessin ou du modèle, par l'emploi de la marque.

Period.

c) Les délais de priorité mentionnés ci-dessus seront de douze mois pour les brevets d'invention et les modèles d'utilité et de six mois pour les dessins et modèles industriels et pour les marques de fabrique ou de commerce.

Ces délais commencent à courir de la date du dépôt de la première demande dans un pays de l'Union; le jour du dépôt n'est pas compris dans le délai.

Si le dernier jour du délai est un jour férié légal dans le pays où la protection est réclamée, le délai sera prorogé jusqu'au premier jour ouvrable qui suit.

Declaration of particulars required.

d) Quiconque voudra se prévaloir de la priorité d'un dépôt antérieur sera tenu de faire une déclaration indiquant la date et le pays de ce dépôt. Chaque pays

ARTICLE 3.

Nationals of countries not forming part of the Union who are domiciled or who have real and effective industrial or commercial establishments in the territory of any of the countries of the Union, shall be assimilated to the nationals of the contracting countries.

ARTICLE 4.

(a) Any person who has duly applied for a patent, the registration of a utility model, industrial design or model, or trademark in one of the contracting countries, or his legal representative or assignee, shall enjoy, subject to the rights of third parties, for the purposes of registration in other countries, a right of priority during the periods hereinafter stated.

(b) Consequently, subsequent filing in any of the other countries of the Union before the expiration of these periods shall not be invalidated through any acts accomplished in the interval, either, particularly, by another filing, by publication of the invention, or by the working of it, by the sale of copies of the design or model, or by use of the trade-mark.

(c) The above-mentioned periods of priority shall be twelve months for patents and utility models, and six months for industrial designs and models and trademarks.

These periods shall start from the date of filing of the first application in a country of the Union; the day of filing is not counted in this period.

If the last day of the period is a *dies non* in the country where protection is claimed, the period shall be extended until the next working day.

(d) Any person desiring to take advantage of the priority of a previous application must make a declaration giving particulars as to the date of such application

déterminera à quel moment, au plus tard, cette déclaration devra être effectuée.

Ces indications seront mentionnées dans les publications émanant de l'Administration compétente, notamment sur les brevets et les descriptions y relatives.

Les pays contractants pourront exiger de celui qui fait une déclaration de priorité la production d'une copie de la demande (description, dessins, etc.) déposée antérieurement. La copie, certifiée conforme par l'Administration qui aura reçu cette demande, sera dispensée de toute légalisation, et elle pourra en tous cas être déposée à n'importe quel moment dans le délai de trois mois à dater du dépôt de la demande ultérieure. On pourra exiger qu'elle soit accompagnée d'un certificat de la date du dépôt émanant de cette Administration et d'une traduction.

D'autres formalités ne pourront être requises pour la déclaration de priorité au moment du dépôt de la demande. Chaque pays contractant déterminera les conséquences de l'omission des formalités prévues par le présent article, sans que ces conséquences puissent excéder la perte du droit de priorité.

Ultérieurement d'autres justifications pourront être demandées.

e) Lorsqu'un dessin ou modèle industriel aura été déposé dans un pays en vertu d'un droit de priorité basé sur le dépôt d'un modèle d'utilité, le délai de priorité ne sera que celui fixé pour les dessins et modèles industriels.

En outre, il est permis de déposer dans un pays un modèle d'utilité en vertu d'un droit de priorité basé sur le dépôt d'une demande de brevet et inversement.

and the country in which it was made. Each country will determine for itself the latest date at which such declaration must be made.

The particulars referred to shall be stated in the publications issued by the competent authority, and in particular in the patents issued and the specifications relating thereto.

The contracting countries may require any person making a declaration of priority to produce a copy of the application (with the specification, drawings, etc.) previously made. The copy, certified as correct by the authority receiving this demand, shall not require any legal authentication, and in any circumstances can be filed at any time within the period of three months from the lodging of the last application. They may also require that the declaration shall be accompanied by a certificate by the proper authority showing the date of application, and also by a translation.

No other formalities may be required for the declaration of priority at the time of application. Each of the contracting countries shall decide for itself what consequences shall follow the omission of the formalities prescribed by the present article, but such consequence shall in no case be more serious than the loss of the right of priority.

At later stages, further proof in support of the application may be required.

(e) Where an application is filed in a country for the registration of an industrial design or model by virtue of a right of priority based on the registration of a utility model, the period of priority shall not exceed that fixed for industrial designs and models.

Furthermore, it is allowable to deposit in a country a utility model by virtue of rights of priority based on a patent application, and vice versa.

Statement to be published.

Production of certified copy of prior application.

Further formalities unnecessary.

Registration of a utility model.

Division of claims for multiple priority, etc.

f) Si une demande de brevet contient la revendication de priorités multiples, ou si l'examen révèle qu'une demande est complexe, l'Administration devra, tout au moins, autoriser le demandeur à la diviser dans des conditions que déterminera la législation intérieure, en conservant comme date de chaque demande divisionnaire la date de la demande initiale et, s'il y a lieu, le bénéfice du droit de priorité.

(f) If an application for a patent contains claims for multiple priority, or if examination discloses that the application contains more than one invention, the competent authorities must at least allow the applicant to divide it, subject to the conditions of internal legislation, reserving as date of each divisional application the date of the initial application and, if there is occasion for it, the benefits of the right of priority.

ARTICLE 4^{bis}.

ARTICLE 4 BIS.

Independence of patents applied for.

Les brevets demandés dans les différents pays contractants par des ressortissants de l'Union seront indépendants des brevets obtenus pour la même invention dans les autres pays, adhérents ou non à l'Union.

Patents applied for in the various contracting countries by nationals of the Union shall be independent of the patents obtained for the same invention in other countries, whether such countries be or be not parties to the Union.

Cette disposition doit s'entendre d'une façon absolue, notamment en ce sens que les brevets demandés pendant le délai de priorité sont indépendants, tant au point de vue des causes de nullité et de déchéance, qu'au point de vue de la durée normale.

This stipulation must receive a strict interpretation; in particular, it shall be understood to mean that patents applied for during the period of priority are independent, both as regards the grounds for refusal and for revocation, and also as regards their normal duration.

Elle s'applique à tous les brevets existant au moment de sa mise en vigueur.

This stipulation shall apply to all patents already existing at the time when it shall come into effect.

Il en sera de même, en cas d'accession de nouveaux pays, pour les brevets existant de part et d'autre au moment de l'accession.

The same stipulation shall apply, in the case of the accession of new countries, to patents in existence, either on one side or the other, at the time of accession.

ARTICLE 5.

ARTICLE 5.

Introduction of patented articles.

L'introduction, par le breveté, dans le pays où le brevet a été délivré, d'objets fabriqués dans l'un ou l'autre des pays de l'Union, n'entraînera pas la déchéance.

The introduction by the patentee into the country where the patent has been granted of objects manufactured in any of the countries of the Union shall not entail forfeiture.

Prevention of abuses.

Toutefois chacun des pays contractants aura la faculté de prendre les mesures législatives nécessaires pour prévenir les abus qui pourraient résulter de l'exercice du droit exclusif conféré par le brevet, par exemple faute d'exploitation.

Nevertheless, each of the contracting countries shall have the right to take the necessary legislative measures to prevent the abuses which might result from the exercise of the exclusive rights conferred by the patent; for example, failure to use.

Ces mesures ne pourront prévoir la déchéance du brevet que si la concession de licences obligatoires ne suffisait pas pour prévenir ces abus.

En tout cas, le brevet ne pourra pas faire l'objet de telles mesures avant l'expiration d'au moins 3 années à compter de la date où il a été accordé et si le breveté justifie d'excuses légitimes.

La protection des dessins et modèles industriels ne peut être atteinte par une déchéance quelconque pour introduction d'objets conformes à ceux qui sont protégés.

Aucun signe ou mention d'enregistrement ne sera exigé sur le produit, pour la reconnaissance du droit.

Si, dans un pays, l'utilisation de la marque enregistrée est obligatoire, l'enregistrement ne pourra être annulé qu'après un délai équitable et si l'intéressé ne justifie pas des causes de son inaction.

ARTICLE 5^{bis}.

Un délai de grâce, qui devra être au minimum de trois mois, sera accordé pour le paiement des taxes prévues pour le maintien des droits de propriété industrielle, moyennant le versement d'une surtaxe, si la législation nationale en impose une.

Pour les brevets d'invention, les pays contractants s'engagent en outre, soit à porter le délai de grâce à six mois au moins, soit à prévoir la restauration du brevet tombé en déchéance par suite de non paiement de taxes, ces mesures restant soumises aux conditions prévues par la législation intérieure.

ARTICLE 5^{ter}.

Dans chacun des pays contractants ne seront pas considérés comme portant atteinte aux droits du breveté

1° l'emploi, à bord des navires des autres pays de l'Union, des moyens faisant l'objet de son brevet dans le corps

These measures will only provide for the revocation of the patent if the granting of compulsory licenses shall not suffice to prevent such abuses.

In all cases the patent will not be subject to such measures before the expiration of at least three years from the date of its grant and if the patentee produces just excuses.

The protection of designs and industrial models cannot be liable to cancellation by reason of the introduction of objects corresponding to those protected.

Articles shall not be required to bear any indication of registration for recognition of this right.

If in a country the use of a registered trade-mark is compulsory, the registration cannot be canceled until after a reasonable period, and only then if those interested cannot justify the causes of their inaction.

ARTICLES 5 BIS.

A period of grace of at least three months will be granted for the payment of taxes prescribed for the maintenance of industrial-property rights, together with a surcharge if the internal legislation of a country so provides.

For patents of invention the contracting countries undertake moreover either to prolong that extended period to six months at least, or to provide for the restoration of a patent which has lapsed owing to the nonpayment of fees, it being understood that these provisions are subject to the conditions prescribed by internal legislation.

ARTICLE 5 TER.

In each of the contracting countries the following shall not be considered as infringing the rights of the patentee:

(1) The use on board ships of other countries of the Union of anything the subject matter of his patent in the body of the ship,

Revocation of patent.

Three years' grace allowed.

Protection of designs and models.

Registration mark unnecessary.

Cancellation.

Concession for paying taxes, etc.

Patents of invention.

Acts not considered infringements.

Temporary use of patent in body of another signatory's ship. Restriction.

du navire, dans les machines, agrès, apparaux et autres accessoires, lorsque ces navires pénétreront temporairement ou accidentellement dans les eaux du pays, sous réserve que ces moyens y soient employés exclusivement pour les besoins du navire;

Transient locomotives.

2° l'emploi des moyens faisant l'objet du brevet dans la construction ou le fonctionnement des engins de locomotion aérienne ou terrestre des autres pays de l'Union ou des accessoires de ces engins, lorsque ceux-ci pénétreront temporairement ou accidentellement dans ce pays.

in the machinery, tackle, apparatus, and other accessories when such ships enter temporarily or accidentally the waters of the country, provided that such thing is employed there exclusively for the needs of the vessel.

(2) The use of anything the subject matter of the patent in the construction of or functioning of the engines of locomotion for air or land of the other countries of the Union, or of the accessories of these engines, when these enter the country temporarily or accidentally.

ARTICLE 6.

ARTICLE 6.

Trade-mark registration and protection. Restrictions.

Toute marque de fabrication ou de commerce régulièrement enregistrée dans le pays d'origine sera admise au dépôt et protégée telle quelle dans les autres pays de l'Union.

Every trade-mark duly registered in the country of origin shall be admitted for registration and protected in the form originally registered in the other countries of the Union.

Toutefois, pourront être refusées ou invalidées :

Nevertheless, the following marks may be refused or canceled :

- 1° Les marques qui sont de nature à porter atteinte à des droits acquis par des tiers dans le pays où la protection est réclamée.
- 2° Les marques dépourvues de tout caractère distinctif, ou bien composées exclusivement de signes ou d'indications pouvant servir, dans le commerce, pour désigner l'espèce, la qualité, la quantité, la destination, la valeur, le lieu d'origine des produits ou l'époque de production, ou devenus usuels dans le langage courant ou les habitudes loyales et constantes du commerce du pays où la protection est réclamée.

(1) Those which are of such a nature as to prejudice rights acquired by third parties in the country in which protection is applied for.

(2) Those which have no distinctive character, or which consist exclusively of signs or indications which serve in trade to designate the kind, quality, quantity, destination, value, place of origin, or date of production, or which have become customary in the current language, or in the *bona fide* and unquestioned usages of the trade of the country in which protection is sought.

Dans l'appréciation du caractère distinctif d'une marque on devra tenir compte de toutes les circonstances de fait, notamment de la durée de l'usage de la marque.

In arriving at a decision as to the distinctiveness of the character of a mark, all the circumstances of the case must be taken into account, and in particular the length of time that such a mark has been in use.

3° Les marques qui sont contraires à la morale ou à l'ordre public.

Il est entendu qu'une marque ne pourra être considérée comme contraire à l'ordre public pour la seule raison qu'elle n'est pas conforme à quelque disposition de la législation sur les marques, sauf le cas où cette disposition elle-même concerne l'ordre public.

Sera considéré comme pays d'origine:

Le pays de l'Union où le déposant a un établissement industriel ou commercial effectif et sérieux, et, s'il n'a pas un tel établissement, le pays de l'Union où il a son domicile et, s'il n'a pas de domicile dans l'Union, le pays de sa nationalité, au cas où il est ressortissant d'un pays de l'Union.

En aucun cas le renouvellement de l'enregistrement d'une marque dans le pays d'origine n'entraînera l'obligation de renouveler l'enregistrement dans les autres pays de l'Union où la marque aura été enregistrée.

Le bénéfice de la priorité reste acquis aux dépôts de marques effectués dans le délai de l'art. 4, même lorsque l'enregistrement dans le pays d'origine n'intervient qu'après l'expiration de ce délai.

La disposition de l'alinéa 1 n'exclut pas le droit d'exiger du déposant un certificat d'enregistrement régulier, délivré par l'autorité compétente du pays d'origine, mais aucune légalisation ne sera requise pour ce certificat.

ARTICLE 6^{bis}.

Les pays contractants s'engagent à refuser ou à invalider soit d'office si la législation du pays le permet, soit à la requête de l'intéressé, l'enregistrement d'une marque de fabrique ou de commerce qui serait la reproduction ou l'imitation susceptible de faire

(3) Those which are contrary to morality or public order.

It is to be understood that a mark cannot be considered as contrary to public order for the sole reason that it does not conform to some legislative requirement concerning trade-marks, except in circumstances where this requirement itself relates to public order.

The following shall be deemed the country of origin:

The country of the Union where the applicant has an actual and genuine industrial or commercial establishment; and if he has not such an establishment, the country of the Union where he has his domicile; and if he has not a domicile in the Union, the country of his nationality in the case where he is under the jurisdiction of a country of the Union.

In no case shall the renewal of the registration of a trade-mark in the country of origin involve the obligation of renewal of the registration of the mark in other countries of the Union in which the mark has been registered.

The benefits of priority shall subsist in trade-mark applications filed in the period allowed by article 4, even when the registration in the country of origin is only completed after the expiration of such period.

The provisions of paragraph 1 do not preclude the right of requiring from an applicant a certificate, in due form, as to the registration of his mark, issued by the competent authority of the country of origin, but no legal authentication of such certificate shall be required.

ARTICLE 6 BIS.

The contracting countries undertake to refuse or invalidate, either administratively if their legislation so permits, or at the request of an interested party, the registration of a trade-mark which constitutes a reproduction or imitation liable to create con-

Country of origin defined.

Renewal.

Priority benefits.

Art. p. 1798.

Certificates of registration.

Interferences. Refusal of registration.

confusion, d'une marque que l'autorité compétente du pays de l'enregistrement estimera y être notoirement connue comme étant déjà la marque d'un ressortissant d'un autre pays contractant et utilisée pour des produits du même genre ou d'un genre similaire.

Cancellation.

Un délai minimum de 3 ans devra être accordé pour réclamer la radiation de ces marques. Le délai courra de la date de l'enregistrement de la marque.

Il ne sera pas fixé de délai pour réclamer la radiation des marques enregistrées de mauvaise foi.

fusion with a trade-mark considered by the competent authority of the country of registration to be well known there as being already a mark of a national of another contracting country and used for products of the same or a similar kind.

A period of at least three years must be granted in order to claim the cancellation of these marks. The period shall start from the date of registration of the mark.

No period shall be established to claim the cancellation of fraudulently registered marks.

ARTICLE 6^{ter}.

Coats of arms, etc.,
refused registration.

Les pays contractants conviennent de refuser ou d'invalider l'enregistrement et d'interdire, par des mesures appropriées, l'utilisation, à défaut d'autorisation des pouvoirs compétents, soit comme marques de fabrique ou de commerce, soit comme éléments de ces marques, des armoiries, drapeaux et autres emblèmes d'Etat des pays contractants, signes et poinçons officiels de contrôle et de garantie adoptés par eux, ainsi que toute imitation au point de vue héraldique.

Official control and
guarantee signs, etc.

L'interdiction des signes et poinçons officiels de contrôle et de garantie s'appliquera seulement dans les cas où les marques qui les comprendront seront destinées à être utilisées sur des marchandises du même genre ou d'un genre similaire.

Mutual exchange of
lists.

Pour l'application de ces dispositions les pays contractants conviennent de se communiquer réciproquement, par l'intermédiaire du Bureau international de Berne, la liste des emblèmes d'Etat signes et poinçons officiels de contrôle et de garantie, qu'ils désirent ou désireront placer, d'une façon absolue ou dans certaines limites, sous la protection du présent article, ainsi que toutes modifications ultérieures

ARTICLE 6 TER.

The contracting countries undertake to refuse or invalidate registration, and to prohibit by appropriate means the use, failing authorization from the competent authority, whether as trade-mark or as components of such, of all coats of arms, flags, and other state emblems of contracting countries, official control and guarantee signs and stamps adopted by them, and all imitation from an heraldic point of view.

The prohibition of official control and guarantee signs and stamps shall apply only in cases where marks which comprise them are intended to be used on merchandise of the same or a similar nature.

For the application of these provisions the contracting countries agree to communicate reciprocally, through the intermediary of the International Bureau of Berne, the list of state emblems and official control and guarantee signs and stamps which they desire, or will desire, to place, wholly or with certain reservations, under the protection of the present article, as well as all subsequent modifications added

apportées à cette liste. Chaque pays contractant mettra à la disposition du public, en temps utile, les listes notifiées.

Tout pays contractant pourra, dans un délai de douze mois à partir de la réception de la notification, transmettre, par l'intermédiaire du Bureau international de Berne, au pays intéressé, ses objections éventuelles.

Pour les emblèmes d'Etat notoirement connus les mesures prévues à l'alinéa 1 s'appliqueront seulement aux marques enregistrées après la signature du présent Acte.

Pour les emblèmes d'Etat qui ne seraient pas notoirement connus, et pour les signes et poinçons officiels, ces dispositions ne seront applicables qu'aux marques enregistrées plus de deux mois après réception de la notification prévue par l'alinéa 3.

En cas de mauvaise foi, les pays auront la faculté de faire radier même les marques enregistrées avant la signature du présent Acte et comportant des emblèmes d'Etat, signes et poinçons.

Les nationaux de chaque pays qui seraient autorisés à faire usage des emblèmes d'Etat, signes et poinçons de leur pays, pourront les utiliser, même s'il y avait similitude avec ceux d'un autre pays.

Les pays contractants s'engagent à interdire l'usage, non autorisé dans le commerce, des armoiries d'Etats des autres pays contractants, lorsque cet usage sera de nature à induire en erreur sur l'origine des produits.

Les dispositions qui précèdent ne font pas obstacle à l'exercice, par les pays, de la faculté de refuser ou d'invalider, par application du No. 3 de l'alinéa 2 de l'art. 6, les marques contenant, sans autorisation, des armoiries, drapeaux, décorations et autres emblèmes d'Etat ou des signes et poinçons officiels adoptés par un pays de l'Union.

to the list. Each contracting country shall place the communicated list at the disposal of the public in due course.

Each contracting country may, within a period of twelve months from the receipt of the notification, and through the intermediary of the International Bureau of Berne, transmit its possible objections to any other country concerned.

For state emblems which are well known the provisions of paragraph 1 shall be applicable only to marks registered after the signature of this convention.

For state emblems which are not well known, and for official signs and stamps, these provisions shall be applicable only to marks registered more than two months after the receipt of the notification provided for in paragraph 3.

In the case of bad faith, countries shall have the right to cancel even the marks registered before the signature of the present convention and embodying state emblems, signs, and stamps.

Nationals of each country who are authorized to make use of state emblems, and signs and stamps of their country, may use them even if there be a similarity with those of another country.

The contracting countries undertake to prohibit the unauthorized use in trade of state coats of arms of other contracting countries when such use would be liable to cause confusion as to the origin of the product.

The preceding provisions will not prevent the countries' exercising the right to refuse or to invalidate, by the application of No. 3 of paragraph 2 of article 6, marks containing without authority coats of arms, flags, decorations, and other state emblems or official signs and stamps adopted by a country of the Union.

Disapproval.

State emblems.

In case of bad faith.

Authority to use similar marks, etc.

Coats of arms, etc.

ARTICLE 7.

Nature of goods no bar. La nature du produit sur lequel la marque de fabrique ou de commerce doit être apposée ne peut, dans aucun cas, faire obstacle à l'enregistrement de la marque.

ARTICLE 7^{bis}.

Association marks recognized. Les pays contractants s'engagent à admettre au dépôt et à protéger les marques appartenant à des collectivités dont l'existence n'est pas contraire à la loi du pays d'origine, même si ces collectivités ne possèdent pas un établissement industriel ou commercial.

Each country the sole judge. Cependant chaque pays sera juge des conditions particulières sous lesquelles une collectivité pourra être admise à faire protéger ses marques.

ARTICLE 8.

Protection of trade names. Le nom commercial sera protégé dans tous les pays de l'Union sans obligation de dépôt ou d'enregistrement, qu'il fasse ou non partie d'une marque de fabrique ou de commerce.

ARTICLE 9.

Illegally marked goods. Tout produit portant illicitement une marque de fabrique ou de commerce, ou un nom commercial, sera saisi à l'importation dans ceux des pays de l'Union dans lesquels cette marque ou ce nom commercial ont droit à la protection légale.

Seizure. La saisie sera également effectuée dans le pays où l'apposition illicite aura eu lieu, ou dans le pays où aura été importé le produit.

La saisie aura lieu à la requête soit du ministère public, soit de toute autre autorité compétente, soit d'une partie intéressée, personne physique ou morale, conformément à la législation intérieure de chaque pays.

Les autorités ne seront pas tenues d'effectuer la saisie en cas de transit.

ARTICLE 7.

The nature of the goods on which the trade-mark is to be used can in no case form an obstacle to the registration of the trade-mark.

ARTICLE 7 BIS.

The contracting countries undertake to allow the filing of, and to protect, trade-marks belonging to associations the existence of which is not contrary to the law of the country of origin, even if such associations do not possess an industrial or commercial establishment.

Nevertheless, each country shall be the sole judge of the particular conditions on which an association may be allowed to obtain protection for its marks.

ARTICLE 8.

A trade name shall be protected in all the countries of the Union without the obligation of filing or registration, whether or not it form part of a trade-mark.

ARTICLE 9.

All goods illegally bearing a trade-mark or trade name shall be seized on importation into those countries of the Union where this mark or name has a right to legal protection.

Seizure shall be effected equally in the country where the mark or name was illegally applied, or in the country to which the article bearing it has been imported.

The seizure shall take place at the request either of the proper Government department or of any other competent authority, or of any interested party or actual or legal person, in conformity with the domestic law of each country.

The authorities are not bound to effect the seizure in transit.

Si la législation d'un pays n'admet pas la saisie à l'importation, la saisie sera remplacée par la prohibition d'importation ou la saisie à l'intérieur.

Si la législation d'un pays n'admet ni la saisie à l'importation, ni la prohibition d'importation, ni la saisie à l'intérieur, et en attendant que cette législation soit modifiée en conséquence, ces mesures seront remplacées par les actions et moyens que la loi de ce pays assurerait en pareil cas aux nationaux.

If the law of a country does not admit of seizure on importation, such seizure shall be replaced by prohibition of importation or by seizure within such country.

If the law of any country does not admit either of seizure upon importation, or of prohibition of importation, or of seizure within the country, and until such time as this legislation shall be accordingly modified, these measures will be replaced by the remedies assured in such cases to nationals by the law of such country.

ARTICLE 10.

Les dispositions de l'article précédent seront applicables à tout produit portant faussement, comme indication de provenance, le nom d'une localité ou d'un pays déterminé, lorsque cette indication sera jointe à un nom commercial fictif ou emprunté dans une intention frauduleuse.

Sera en tous cas reconnu comme partie intéressée, que ce soit une personne physique ou morale, tout producteur, fabricant ou commerçant engagé dans la production, la fabrication ou le commerce de ce produit et établi soit dans la localité faussement indiquée comme lieu de provenance, soit dans la région où cette localité est située, soit dans le pays faussement indiqué.

ARTICLE 10^{bis}.

Les pays contractants sont tenus d'assurer aux ressortissants de l'Union une protection effective contre la concurrence déloyale.

Constitue un acte de concurrence déloyale tout acte de concurrence contraire aux usages honnêtes en matière industrielle ou commerciale.

Notamment devront être interdits:

- 1° tous faits quelconques de nature à créer une confusion par n'importe quel moyen avec les produits d'un concurrent;

ARTICLE 10.

The stipulations of the preceding article shall be applicable to every product which may falsely bear as indication of origin the name of a specified locality or country when such indication shall be joined to a trade name of a fictitious character or used with the intent to defraud.

Any producer, manufacturer, or trader engaged in the production, manufacture, or trade of such goods and established either in the locality falsely designated as the place of origin, or in the district where the locality is situated, or in the country falsely designated, shall be deemed in all cases a party concerned, whether such person be actual or legal.

ARTICLE 10 BIS.

The contracting countries are bound to assure to nationals of the Union an effective protection against unfair competition.

Every act of competition contrary to honest practice in industrial or commercial matters constitutes an act of unfair competition.

The following particularly are to be forbidden:

- (1) All acts whatsoever of a nature to create confusion by no matter what means with the goods of a competitor.

Country of origin.
False indication of.

Unfair competition.

2° les allégations fausses, dans l'exercice du commerce, de nature à discréditer les produits d'un concurrent.

(2) False allegations, in the course of trade, of a nature to discredit the goods of a competitor.

ARTICLE 10^{ter}.

ARTICLE 10 TER.

Legal remedies.

Les pays contractants s'engagent à assurer aux ressortissants des autres pays de l'Union des recours légaux appropriés pour réprimer efficacement tous les actes visés aux articles 9, 10 et 10^{bis}.

The contracting countries undertake to assure to the nationals of other countries of the Union appropriate legal remedies to repress effectively all acts set forth in articles 9, 10, and 10 *bis*.

Ils s'engagent, en outre, à prévoir des mesures pour permettre aux syndicats et associations représentant l'industrie ou le commerce intéressé et dont l'existence n'est pas contraire aux lois de leur pays, d'agir en justice ou auprès des autorités administratives, en vue de la répression des actes prévus par les articles 9, 10 et 10^{bis}, dans la mesure où la loi du pays dans lequel la protection est réclamée le permet aux syndicats et associations de ce pays.

They undertake, moreover, to provide measures to permit syndicates and associations representing the industry or the trade interested, and of which the existence is not contrary to the laws of their country, to take action in justice or before the administrative authorities, in view of the repression of the acts set forth in articles 9, 10, and 10 *bis*, so far as the law of the country in which protection is claimed permits it to the syndicates and associations of that country.

ARTICLE 11.

ARTICLE 11.

Temporary protection at international exhibitions.

Les pays contractants accorderont, conformément à leur législation intérieure, une protection temporaire aux inventions brevetables, aux modèles d'utilité, aux dessins ou modèles industriels ainsi qu'aux marques de fabrique ou de commerce, pour les produits qui figureront aux expositions internationales officielles ou officiellement reconnues, organisées sur le territoire de l'un d'eux.

The contracting countries shall, in conformity with the legislation of each country, accord temporary protection to patentable inventions, to utility models, and to industrial designs or models, as well as to trade-marks in respect of products which shall be exhibited at official, or officially recognized, international exhibitions held in the territory of one of them.

Rights of priority.

Cette protection temporaire ne prolongera pas les délais de l'art. 4. Si plus tard le droit de priorité est invoqué, l'Administration de chaque pays pourra faire partir le délai de la date de l'introduction du produit dans l'exposition.

This temporary protection shall not prolong the periods provided by article 4. If later the right of priority is sought, the competent authority of each country may date the period from the date of the introduction of the product into the exhibition.

Proof of identity.

Chaque pays pourra exiger, comme preuve de l'identité de l'objet exposé et de la date d'introduction, les pièces justificatives qu'il jugera nécessaires.

Each country may require, as proof of the identity of the object exhibited, and of the date of the introduction, such proofs as it may consider necessary.

ARTICLE 12.

Chacun des pays contractants s'engage à établir un service spécial de la propriété industrielle et un dépôt central pour la communication au public des brevets d'invention, des modèles d'utilité, des dessins ou modèles industriels et de marques de fabrique ou de commerce.

Ce service publiera une feuille périodique officielle.

ARTICLE 13.

L'Office international institué à Berne sous le nom de Bureau international pour la protection de la propriété industrielle est placé sous la haute autorité du Gouvernement de la Confédération suisse, qui en règle l'organisation et en surveille le fonctionnement.

La langue officielle du Bureau international est la langue française.

Le Bureau international centralise les renseignements de toute nature relatifs à la protection de la propriété industrielle, il les réunit et les publie. Il procède aux études d'utilité commune intéressant l'Union et rédige, à l'aide des documents qui sont mis à sa disposition par les diverses Administrations, une feuille périodique, en langue française, sur les questions concernant l'objet de l'Union.

Les numéros de cette feuille, de même que tous les documents publiés par le Bureau international, sont répartis entre les Administrations des pays de l'Union dans la proportion du nombre des unités contributives ci-dessous mentionnées. Les exemplaires et documents supplémentaires qui seraient réclamés, soit par lesdites Administrations, soit par des sociétés ou des particuliers, seront payés à part.

Le Bureau international doit se tenir en tout temps à la disposition des pays de l'Union, pour leur fournir, sur les questions relatives au service international de la Propriété industrielle, les

ARTICLE 12.

Each of the contracting countries agrees to establish a special Government service for industrial property, and a central office for communication to the public of patents, utility models, industrial designs or models, and trademarks.

This service shall publish an official periodical paper.

ARTICLE 13.

The international office, established at Berne under the name of International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property, is placed under the high authority of the Government of the Swiss Confederation, which is to regulate its organization and supervise its working.

The official language of the International Bureau is French.

The International Bureau centralizes information of every kind relating to the protection of industrial property and collates and publishes it. It interests itself in all matters of common utility to the Union and edits, with the help of documents supplied to it by the various Administrations, a periodical paper in the French language, dealing with questions regarding the object of the Union.

The numbers of this paper, as well as the documents published by the International Bureau, are circulated among the Administrations of the countries of the Union in the proportion of the number of contributing units as mentioned below. Such further copies as may be desired, either by the said Administrations or by societies or private persons, will be paid for separately.

The International Bureau shall at all times hold itself at the service of members of the Union, in order to supply them with any special information they may need on questions relating to the

Industrial property service.

Official periodical.

International Bureau at Berne.

Official language.

Functions.

Circulation of papers, etc.

Availability.

Report to be furnished.

renseignements spéciaux dont ils pourraient avoir besoin. Le Directeur du Bureau international fait sur sa gestion un rapport annuel qui est communiqué à tous les pays de l'Union.

Expenses.

Les dépenses du Bureau international seront supportées en commun par les pays contractants. Jusqu' à nouvel ordre, elles ne pourront pas dépasser la somme de cent vingt mille francs suisses par année. Cette somme pourra être augmentée, au besoin, par décision unanime d'une des Conférences prévues à l'article 14.

Quota to be determined.

Pour déterminer la part contributive de chacun des pays dans cette somme totale des frais, les pays contractants et ceux qui adhéreront ultérieurement à l'Union sont divisés en six classes, contribuant chacune dans la proportion d'un certain nombre d'unités, savoir:

1 ^{re} classe	25 unités
2 ^e " "	20 " "
3 ^e " "	15 " "
4 ^e " "	10 " "
5 ^e " "	5 " "
6 ^e " "	3 " "

Ces coefficients sont multipliés par le nombre de pays de chaque classe, et la somme des produits ainsi obtenus fournit le nombre d'unités par lequel la dépense totale doit être divisée. Le quotient donne le montant de l'unité de dépense.

Chacun des pays contractants désignera, au moment de son accession, la classe dans la quelle il désire être rangé.

Supervision of expenses, etc.

Le Gouvernement de la Confédération suisse surveille les dépenses du Bureau international, fait les avances nécessaires et établit le compte annuel qui sera communiqué à toutes les autres Administrations.

ARTICLE 14

Revisions authorized.

La présente Convention sera soumise à des revisions périodiques, en vue d'y introduire les améliorations de nature à perfectionner le système de l'Union.

international system of industrial property. The Director of the International Bureau will furnish an annual report on its working, which shall be communicated to all the members of the Union.

The expenses of the International Bureau will be borne by the contracting countries in common. Unless fresh sanction is given, they must not exceed the sum of 120,000 Swiss francs per annum. This sum may be increased in cases of necessity by a unanimous decision of one of the conferences provided for by article 14.

To determine the part which each country should contribute to this total of expenses the contracting countries and those which may afterwards join the Union shall be divided into six classes, each contributing in the proportion of a certain number of units, namely:

First class	----	25	units
Second	----	20	" "
Third	----	15	" "
Fourth	----	10	" "
Fifth	----	5	" "
Sixth	----	3	" "

These coefficients will be multiplied by the number of countries in each class, and the sum of the result thus obtained will supply the number of units by which the total expense has to be divided. The quotient will give the amount of the unit of expense.

Each of the contracting countries will designate, at the time of its accession, the class in which it wishes to be placed.

The Government of the Swiss Confederation is to superintend the expenses of the International Bureau, to advance the necessary funds, and to render an annual account which will be communicated to all the other Administrations.

ARTICLE 14.

The present convention shall be submitted to periodical revisions with a view to the introduction of amendments calculated to improve the system of the Union.

A cet effet, des Conférences auront lieu, successivement, dans l'un des pays contractants entre les Délégués desdits pays.

L'Administration du pays où doit siéger la Conférence préparera, avec le concours du Bureau international, les travaux de cette Conférence.

Le Directeur du Bureau international assistera aux séances des Conférences, et prendra part aux discussions sans voix délibérative.

ARTICLE 15.

Il est entendu que les pays contractants se réservent respectivement le droit de prendre séparément, entre eux, des arrangements particuliers pour la protection de la propriété industrielle, en tant que ces arrangements ne contreviendraient point aux dispositions de la présente Convention.

ARTICLE 16.

Les pays qui n'ont point pris part à la présente Convention seront admis à y adhérer sur leur demande.

Cette adhésion sera notifiée par la voie diplomatique au Gouvernement de la Confédération suisse et par celui-ci à tous les autres.

Elle emportera, de plein droit, accession à toutes les clauses et admission à tous les avantages stipulés par la présente Convention, et produira ses effets un mois après l'envoi de la notification faite par le Gouvernement de la Confédération suisse aux autres pays unionistes, à moins qu'une date postérieure n'ait été indiquée par le pays adhérent.

ARTICLE 16^{bis}.

Les pays contractants ont le droit d'accéder en tout temps à la présente Convention pour leurs colonies, possessions, dépendances

For this purpose, conferences shall be held successively in one of the contracting countries between the delegates of the said countries.

The Administration of the country in which the conference is to be held will make preparation for the transaction of that conference, with the assistance of the International Bureau.

The Director of the International Bureau will be present at the meetings of the conferences, and will take part in the discussions, but without the privilege of voting.

Attendance of Director.

ARTICLE 15.

It is agreed that the contracting countries respectively reserve to themselves the right to make separately, as between themselves, special arrangements for the protection of industrial property, in so far as such arrangements do not contravene the provisions of the present convention.

Separate arrangements reserved.

ARTICLE 16.

The countries which have not taken part in the present convention shall be permitted to adhere to it upon their request.

The accession shall be notified through the diplomatic channel to the Government of the Swiss Confederation, and by the latter to all the other Governments.

It shall entail, as a matter of right, accession to all the classes, as well as admission to all the advantages, stipulated in the present convention, and shall take effect one month after the dispatch of the notification by the Government of the Swiss Confederation to the other countries of the Union, unless a subsequent date has been indicated by the acceding country.

Adhesion of nonparticipating countries.

ARTICLE 16 BIS.

The contracting countries have the right of acceding to the present convention at any time on behalf of their colonies, posses-

Accession of colonies, etc.

et protectorats, ou territoires administrés en vertu d'un mandat de la Société des Nations, ou pour certains d'entre eux.

Ils peuvent à cet effet soit faire une déclaration générale par laquelle toutes leurs colonies, possessions, dépendances et protectorats et les territoires visés à l'alinéa 1er, sont compris dans l'accession, soit nommer expressément ceux qui y sont compris, soit se borner à indiquer ceux qui en sont exclus.

Cette déclaration sera notifiée par écrit au Gouvernement de la Confédération suisse et par celui-ci à tous les autres.

Denunciation.

Les pays contractants pourront, dans les mêmes conditions, dénoncer la Convention pour leur colonies, possessions, dépendances et protectorats, ou pour les territoires visés à l'alinéa 1er, ou pour certains d'entre eux.

ARTICLE 17.

Execution subject to legislation.

L'exécution des engagements réciproques contenus dans la présente Convention est subordonnée, en tant que de besoin, à l'accomplissement des formalités et règles établies par les lois constitutionnelles de ceux des pays contractants qui sont tenus d'en provoquer l'application, ce qu'ils s'obligent à faire dans le plus bref délai possible.

ARTICLE 17^{bis}.

Duration.

La Convention demeurera en vigueur pendant un temps indéterminé, jusqu'à l'expiration d'une année à partir du jour où la dénonciation en sera faite.

Denunciation.

Cette dénonciation sera adressée au Gouvernement de la Confédération suisse. Elle ne produira son effet qu'à l'égard du pays qui l'aura faite, la Convention restant exécutoire pour les autres pays contractants.

sions, dépendances, and protectorates, or territories administered by virtue of a mandate from the League of Nations, or any of them.

For this purpose they may either make a general declaration, including all their colonies, possessions, dependencies, and protectorates, and the territories referred to in paragraph 1, in the accession, or may expressly name those included, or may confine themselves to indicating those which are excluded therefrom.

This declaration shall be notified in writing to the Government of the Swiss Confederation and by the latter to all the other Governments.

Under the same conditions, the contracting countries may denounce the convention on behalf of their colonies, possessions, dependencies, and protectorates, or for the territories referred to in paragraph 1, or for any of them.

ARTICLE 17.

The execution of the reciprocal engagements contained in the present convention is subordinated, in so far as necessary, to the observance of the formalities and rules established by the constitutional laws of those of the contracting countries which are bound to procure the application of the same, which they engage to do with as little delay as possible.

ARTICLE 17 BIS.

The convention shall remain in force for an unlimited time, till the expiration of one year from the date of its denunciation.

This denunciation shall be addressed to the Government of the Swiss Confederation. It shall affect only the denouncing country, the convention remaining in operation as regards the other contracting countries.

ARTICLE 18.

Le présent Acte sera ratifié et les ratifications en seront déposées à La Haye au plus tard de 1^{er} mai 1928. Il entrera en vigueur, entre les pays qui l'auront ratifié, un mois après cette date. Toutefois si auparavant il était ratifié par six pays au moins, il entrerait en vigueur, entre ces pays, un mois après que le dépôt de la sixième ratification leur aurait été notifié par le Gouvernement de la Confédération suisse et, pour les pays qui ratifieraient ensuite, un mois après la notification de chacune de ces ratifications.

Cet Acte remplacera, dans les rapports entre les pays qui l'auront ratifié, la Convention d'Union de Paris de 1883 révisée à Washington le 2 juin 1911 et le Protocole de clôture, lesquels resteront en vigueur dans les rapports avec les pays qui n'auront pas ratifié le présent Acte.

ARTICLE 19.

Le présent Acte sera signé en un seul exemplaire, lequel sera déposé aux archives du Gouvernement des Pays-Bas. Une copie certifiée sera remise par ce dernier à chacun des Gouvernements des pays contractants.

EN FOI DE QUOI les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé le présent Acte.

Fait à La Haye, en un seul exemplaire, le 6 novembre 1925.

Pour l'Allemagne:

VIETINGHOFF.

v. SPECHT.

KLAUER.

ALBERT OSTERRIETH.

Pour l'Australie:

C. V. WATSON.

Pour l'Autriche:

Dr. CARL DUSCHANEK.

Dr. HANS FORTWÄNGLER.

ARTICLE 18.

The present act shall be ratified and the ratifications deposited at The Hague not later than the 1st of May, 1928. It shall come into force, between the countries which will have ratified it, one month after such date. However, if before May 1, 1928, it should be ratified by at least six countries, it will come into force between those countries one month after the Government of the Swiss Confederation has notified them of the filing of the sixth ratification, and for the countries which should subsequently ratify, one month after the notification of each of these ratifications.

This act shall replace, as regards relations between the countries which ratify it, the convention of the Union of Paris of 1883, revised at Washington June 2, 1911, and its final protocol, which shall remain in force as regards relations with countries which have not ratified the present act.

ARTICLE 19.

The present act shall be signed in a single copy, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the Netherlands. A certified copy shall be forwarded by the latter to each of the Governments of the contracting countries.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present act.

Done at The Hague, in a single copy, the 6th day of November, 1925.

For Germany:

VIETINGHOFF

v. SPECHT

KLAUER

ALBERT OSTERRIETH

For Australia:

C. V. WATSON

For Austria:

Dr. CARL DUSCHANEK

Dr. HANS FORTWÄNGLER

Ratification.

Former agreements superseded. Vol. 25, p. 1372; Vol. 32, p. 1936; Vol. 38, p. 1645.

Deposit of original act.

Certified copies to be furnished.

Signatures.

Signatures—Contd.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Pour la Belgique: | For Belgium: |
| CAPITAINE. | CAPITAINE |
| LOUIS ANDRÉ. | LOUIS ANDRÉ |
| THOMAS BRAUN. | THOMAS BRAUN |
| D. COPPIETERS. | D. COPPIETERS |
| Pour les États-Unis du Brésil: | For the United States of Brazil: |
| J. A. BARBOZA CARNEIRO. | J. A. BARBOZA CARNEIRO |
| CARLOS AMERICO BARBOSA | CARLOS AMERICO BARBOSA |
| DE OLIVEIRA. | DE OLIVEIRA |
| Pour le Canada: | For Canada: |
| FREDERICK H. PALMER. | FREDERICK H. PALMER |
| Pour Cuba: | For Cuba: |
| R. DE LA TORRE. | R. DE LA TORRE |
| Pour le Danemark: | For Denmark: |
| N. J. EHRENREICH HANSEN. | N. J. EHRENREICH HANSEN |
| Pour la Ville Libre de Dantzig: | For the Free City of Danzig: |
| ST. KOZMIŃSKI. | ST. KOZMIŃSKI |
| Pour la République Dominicaine: | For the Dominican Republic: |
| C. G. DE HASETH Cz. | C. G. DE HASETH Cz. |
| Pour l'Espagne: | For Spain: |
| SANTIAGO MENDEZ DE VIGO. | SANTIAGO MENDEZ DE VIGO |
| FERNANDO CABELLO LA-PIEDRA. | FERNANDO CABELLO LA-PIEDRA |
| JOSÉ GARCIA MONGE. | JOSÉ GARCIA MONGE |
| Pour l'Esthonie: | For Estonia: |
| O. AARMANN. | O. AARMANN |
| Pour les États-Unis d'Amérique: | For the United States of America: |
| THOMAS E. ROBERTSON. | THOMAS E. ROBERTSON |
| WALLACE R. LANE. | WALLACE R. LANE |
| JO. BAILY BROWN. | JO. BAILY BROWN |
| Pour la Finlande: | For Finland: |
| YRJÖ SAASTAMOINEN. | YRJÖ SAASTAMOINEN |
| Pour la France: | For France: |
| CH. DE MARCILLY. | CH. DE MARCILLY |
| MARCEL PLAISANT. | MARCEL PLAISANT |
| CH. DROUETS. | CH. DROUETS |
| GEORGES MAILLARD. | GEORGES MAILLARD |
| Pour la Grande-Bretagne et l'Irlande du Nord: | For Great Britain and Northern Ireland: |
| H. LLEWELLYN SMITH. | H. LLEWELLYN SMITH |
| A. J. MARTIN. | A. J. MARTIN |
| A. BALFOUR. | A. BALFOUR |
| Pour la Hongrie: | For Hungary: |
| ELEMÉR DE POMPÉRY. | ELEMÉR DE POMPÉRY |
| Pour l'État Libre d'Irlande: | For the Irish Free State: |
| G. O'KELLY DE GALLAGH. | G. O'KELLY DE GALLAGH |
| Pour l'Italie: | For Italy: |
| DOMENICO BARONE. | DOMENICO BARONE |
| LETTERIO LABOCCETTA. | LETTERIO LABOCCETTA |
| MARIO GHIRON. | MARIO GHIRON |
| Pour le Japon: | For Japan: |
| S. SAKIKAWA. | S. SAKIKAWA |
| N. ITO. | N. ITO |
| Pour le Maroc: | For Morocco: |
| CH. DE MARCILLY. | CH. DE MARCILLY |

Pour les États-Unis du Mexique: JULIO POULAT.	For the United Mexican States: JULIO POULAT	Signatures—Contd.
Pour la Norvège: B. WYLLER.	For Norway: B. WYLLER	
Pour les Pays-Bas: J. ALINGH PRINS. BIJLEVELD. DIJCKMEESTER.	For the Netherlands: J. ALINGH PRINS BIJLEVELD DIJCKMEESTER	
Pour la Pologne: ST. KOŹMIŃSKI. FRÉDÉRIC ZOLL.	For Poland: ST. KOŹMIŃSKI FRÉDÉRIC ZOLL	
Pour le Portugal: BANDEIRA.	For Portugal: BANDEIRA	
Pour le Royaume des Serbes, Croates et Slovènes: Dr. YANKO CHOUMANE. MIHAILO PRÉDITCH.	For the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes: Dr. YANKO CHOUMANE MIHAILO PRÉDITCH	
Pour la Suède: E. O. J. BJÖRKLUND. H. HJERTÉN. AXEL HASSELROT.	For Sweden: E. O. J. BJÖRKLUND H. HJERTÉN AXEL HASSELROT	
Pour la Suisse: A. DE PURY. W. KRAFT.	For Switzerland: A. DE PURY W. KRAFT	
Pour la Syrie et le Grand Liban: CH. DE MARCILLY.	For Syria and Greater Lebanon: CH. DE MARCILLY	
Pour la Tchécoslovaquie: BARÁČEK. Prof. Dr. KAREL HERMANN-OTAVSKÝ. Ing. BOHUSLAV PAVLOUSEK.	For Czechoslovakia; BARÁČEK Prof. Dr. KAREL HERMANN-OTAVSKÝ Engineer BOHUSLAV PAVLOUSEK	
Pour la Tunisie: CH. DE MARCILLY.	For Tunis: CH. DE MARCILLY	
Pour la Turquie:	For Turkey:	

AND WHEREAS, the said Convention has been duly ratified on the part of the United States of America, and the instrument of ratification by the United States of America was deposited with the Government of the Swiss Confederation on January 22, 1931;

AND WHEREAS, notification of the said deposit was given by the Government of the Swiss Confederation to all other contracting parties on February 6, 1931;

AND WHEREAS, in accordance with the terms of the said Convention, the Convention will come into force in respect of the United States of America, one month from the date of such notification, namely, on March 6, 1931;

AND WHEREAS, the said Convention is now in force in respect of the Governments of Austria, Belgium, the United States of Brazil, Canada, France, Morocco (French and Spanish Zones), Germany, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Hungary, Italy, the United Mexican States, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, the Swiss Confederation, Syria and the Lebanon, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunis, Turkey and Yugoslavia, whose instruments of ratification have been deposited, or whose notifications of adherence have been given, in conformity with the requirements of the said Convention;

Ratification deposited.

Adhering countries.

Proclamation.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN THAT I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this sixth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-
[SEAL] one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-fifth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:
HENRY L STIMSON
Secretary of State.

Convention and protocol between the United States of America and Great Britain and Iraq defining the rights of the United States of America and of its nationals in Iraq. Signed at London, January 9, 1930; ratification advised by the Senate, April 22, 1930; ratified by the President, April 28, 1930; ratified by Great Britain, February 20, 1931; ratified by Iraq, February 2, 1931; ratifications exchanged at London, February 24, 1931; proclaimed, March 11, 1931.

January 9, 1930.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Convention between the United States of America, of the one part, and His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq, of the other part, defining the rights of the United States of America and of its nationals in Iraq, and a Protocol, made an integral part of the said Convention, were signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at London on the ninth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and thirty, the originals of which Convention and Protocol, being in the English and Arabic¹ languages, are word for word as follows:

Convention with Great Britain relating to rights in Iraq.
Preamble.

(i.) WHEREAS in virtue of the Treaty of Peace concluded with the Allied Powers and signed at Lausanne on the 24th day of July, 1923, and in virtue of the Treaty concluded with His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq, signed at Angora on the 5th day of June, 1926, Turkey has renounced all rights and titles over the territory of Iraq; and

Rights renounced by Turkey.

(ii.) WHEREAS by their decision of the 27th day of September, 1924, which is set forth in the first schedule hereto, the Council of the League of Nations agreed that, in so far as concerns Iraq, effect had been given to the provisions of article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations in the Treaty of Versailles by the communication received by them from His Britannic Majesty's Government on that date; and

Agreement to mandate of Great Britain.
Post, p. 1820.

(iii.) WHEREAS the Treaty of Alliance referred to in the aforesaid decision of the Council of the League of Nations, and set forth in the second schedule hereto, entered into force on the 19th day of December, 1924; and

Post, p. 1822.

(iv.) WHEREAS, with the object of extending the duration of the aforesaid Treaty of Alliance, a new Treaty between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq was signed at Baghdad on the 13th day of January, 1926, as set forth in the third schedule hereto, and hereinafter referred to as the Treaty of 1926; and

Post, p. 1855.

(v.) WHEREAS on the 2nd day of March, 1926, a letter in the terms set forth in the fourth schedule hereto was addressed by His Britannic Majesty's Government to the League of Nations; and

Post, p. 1857.

(vi.) WHEREAS on the 11th day of March, 1926, the Council of the League of Nations recorded a resolution taking note of the Treaty of 1926; and

(vii.) WHEREAS the Treaty of 1926 entered into force on the 30th day of March, 1926; and

¹Arabic text not printed.

(viii.) WHEREAS the United States of America, by participating in the war against Germany, contributed to her defeat and the defeat of her Allies, and to the renunciation of the rights and titles of her Allies in the territory transferred by them, but has not ratified the Covenant of the League of Nations embodied in the Treaty of Versailles; and

Recognition of Iraq
as an independent
State.
Contracting Powers.

(ix.) WHEREAS the United States of America recognises Iraq as an independent State; and

(x.) WHEREAS the President of the United States and His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq desire to reach a definite understanding with respect to the rights of the United States and of its nationals in Iraq;

(xi.) The President of the United States of America of the one part and His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq of the other part have decided to conclude a Convention to this effect, and have named as their plenipotentiaries:—

Plenipotentiaries.

The President of the United States of America;

His Excellency General Charles G. Dawes, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States at London;

His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India;
for Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

The Right Honourable Arthur Henderson, M.P., His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

His Majesty the King of Iraq;

Ja'far Pasha El Askeri, C.M.G., His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at London;

who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

Recognition of mandate.

Subject to the provisions of the present Convention, the United States consents to the régime established in virtue of the decisions of the Council of the League of Nations of the 27th day of September, 1924, and of the 11th day of March, 1926, the Treaty of Alliance (as defined in the said decision of the 27th day of September, 1924), and the Treaty of 1926, and recognises the special relations existing between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq as defined in those instruments.

ARTICLE 2.

Rights, etc., accorded to United States.

The United States and its nationals shall have and enjoy all the rights and benefits secured under the terms of the aforesaid decisions and treaties to members of the League of Nations and their nationals, notwithstanding the fact that the United States is not a member of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 3.

Vested property rights.

Vested American property rights in Iraq shall be respected and in no way impaired.

ARTICLE 4.

Educational religious, etc., institutions by Americans permitted.

Subject to the provisions of any local laws for the maintenance of public order and public morals, and to any general educational requirements prescribed by law in Iraq, the nationals of the United States will be permitted freely to establish and maintain educational,

philanthropic and religious institutions in Iraq, to receive voluntary applicants and to teach in the English language.

ARTICLE 5.

Negotiations shall be entered into as soon as possible for the purpose of concluding an Extradition Treaty between the United States and Iraq in accordance with the usages prevailing among friendly States.

Extradition treaty to be negotiated.

ARTICLE 6.

No modification of the special relations existing between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq, as defined in article 1 (other than the termination of such special relations as contemplated in article 7 of the present Convention) shall make any change in the rights of the United States as defined in this Convention, unless such change has been assented to by the Government of the United States.

Modifications of mandate subject to assent by United States.

ARTICLE 7.

The present Convention shall be ratified in accordance with the respective constitutional methods of the High Contracting Parties. The ratifications shall be exchanged in London as soon as practicable. The present Convention shall take effect on the date of the exchange of ratifications, and shall cease to have effect on the termination of the special relations existing between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq in accordance with the Treaty of Alliance and the Treaty of 1926.

Exchange of ratifications.

On the termination of the said special relations, negotiations shall be entered into between the United States and Iraq for the conclusion of a treaty in regard to their future relations and the rights of the nationals of each country in the territories of the other. Pending the conclusion of such an agreement, the nationals, vessels, goods and aircraft of the United States and all goods in transit across Iraq, originating in or destined for the United States, shall receive in Iraq the most-favoured-nation treatment; provided that the benefit of this provision cannot be claimed in respect of any matter in regard to which the nationals, vessels, goods and aircraft of Iraq, and all goods in transit across the United States, originating in or destined for Iraq, do not receive in the United States the most-favoured-nation treatment, it being understood that Iraq shall not be entitled to claim the treatment which is accorded by the United States to the commerce of Cuba under the provisions of the Commercial Convention concluded by the United States and Cuba on the 11th day of December, 1902, or any other commercial convention which may hereafter be concluded by the United States with Cuba or to the commerce of the United States with any of its dependencies and the Panamá Canal Zone under existing or future laws, and that the United States shall not be entitled to claim any special treatment which may be accorded by Iraq to the nationals or commerce of neighbouring States exclusively.

Future relations and rights.

Most-favored-nation treatment.

Exceptions.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned have signed the present Convention, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Signatures.

DONE in triplicate in English and Arabic, of which, in case of divergence, the English text shall prevail, at London, this 9th day of January, 1930.

[SEAL] CHARLES G. DAWES

[SEAL] ARTHUR HENDERSON

[SEAL] JA'FAR EL ASKERI

Schedule I.

SCHEDULE I.

DECISION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS DATED THE 27TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1924, RELATING TO THE APPLICATION TO IRAQ OF THE PRINCIPLES OF ARTICLE 22 OF THE COVENANT.

The Council of the League of Nations,
 Having regard to article 16 of the Treaty of Peace signed at Lausanne on the 24th July, 1923;
 Having regard to article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations;

In view of the communication which has been made by the Government of His Britannic Majesty to the Council of the League of Nations on the 27th September, 1924, in the following terms:—

“Whereas the territory of Iraq, which formerly constituted a part of the Turkish Empire passed into the occupation of the military forces of His Britannic Majesty in the course of the recent war, and

“Whereas it was intended by the Principal Allied Powers that the territory of Iraq should until such time as it might be able to stand alone be entrusted to a mandatory charged with the duty of rendering administrative advice and assistance to the population in accordance with the provisions of article 22 (paragraph 4) of the Covenant, and that this Mandate should be conferred on His Britannic Majesty; and

“Whereas His Britannic Majesty agreed to accept the Mandate for Iraq; and
 “Whereas His Britannic Majesty has, in view of the rapid progress of Iraq, recognised an independent Government therein and has concluded with the King of Irak a treaty with Protocol and subsidiary agreements, as set forth in the Schedule hereto, and hereinafter referred to as the Treaty of Alliance; and

“Whereas the purpose of the said Treaty of Alliance is to ensure the complete observance and execution in Iraq of the principles which the acceptance of the Mandate was intended to secure;

“The Government of His Britannic Majesty is willing to agree as follows:—

“ I.

“So long as the Treaty of Alliance is in force, His Majesty's Government will assume, towards all Members of the League of Nations who accept the provisions of this arrangement and the benefits of the said Treaty, responsibility for the fulfilment by Iraq of the provisions of the said Treaty of Alliance.

“ II.

“During the currency of the Treaty of Alliance, the Government of His Britannic Majesty, in consultation with His Majesty the King of Iraq, will take such steps as may be necessary for the conclusion of special extradition agreements on behalf of Iraq. Copies of all such agreements shall be communicated to the Council of the League.

“ III.

“An annual report, to the satisfaction of the Council of the League, will be made to the Council as to the measures taken in Iraq during the year to carry out the provisions of the Treaty of Alliance. Copies of all laws and regulations promulgated in Iraq during the year will be attached to the said report.

“ IV.

“No modifications of the terms of the Treaty of Alliance will be agreed to by His Britannic Majesty's Government without the consent of the Council of the League.

“ V.

Schedule I—Contd.

“ If any dispute should arise between the Government of His Britannic Majesty and that of another Member of the League as to whether the provisions of the Treaty of Alliance or of the present decision are being fulfilled in Iraq, or as to their interpretation or application, such dispute, if it cannot be settled by negotiation, shall be submitted to the Permanent Court of International Justice provided for by article 14 of the Covenant of the League.

“ VI.

“ In the event of Iraq being admitted to the League of Nations, the obligations hereby assumed by His Britannic Majesty's Government shall terminate.

“ VII.

“ On the conclusion of the period for which the Treaty of Alliance has been concluded, the Council of the League of Nations shall, if Iraq has not been admitted to the League, be invited to decide what further measures are required to give effect to article 22 of the Covenant.”

Accepts the undertakings of the Government of His Britannic Majesty; and

Approves the terms of the above communication as giving effect to the provisions of article 22 of the Covenant; and

Decides that the privileges and immunities, including the benefits of consular jurisdiction and protection formerly enjoyed by capitulation or usage in the Ottoman Empire, will not be required for the protection of foreigners in Iraq so long as the Treaty of Alliance is in force.

The present instrument shall be deposited in original in the archives of the League of Nations, and certified copies shall be forwarded by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to all Members of the League.

DONE at Geneva, on the twenty-seventh day of September, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four.

Schedule II.

SCHEDULE II.

TREATY OF ALLIANCE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRAQ OF THE 10TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1922; PROTOCOL OF THE 30TH DAY OF APRIL, 1923; AND SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENTS (BRITISH OFFICIALS, MILITARY, JUDICIAL AND FINANCIAL) OF THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH, 1924.

No. 1.

Treaty between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq.

His Britannic Majesty of the one part, and His Majesty the King of Iraq of the other part;

WHEREAS His Britannic Majesty has recognised Feisal Ibn Hussein as constitutional King of Iraq; and

WHEREAS His Majesty the King of Iraq considers that it is to the interests of Iraq and will conduce to its rapid advancement that he should conclude a treaty with His Britannic Majesty on the basis of alliance; and

WHEREAS His Britannic Majesty is satisfied that the relations between himself and His Majesty the King of Iraq can now be better defined by such a treaty of alliance than by any other means:

For this purpose the High Contracting Parties have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:—

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India:

Sir Percy Zachariah Cox, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., High Commissioner and Consul-General of His Britannic Majesty in Iraq;

His Majesty the King of Iraq:

His Highness Sir Saiyid 'Abd-ur-Rahman, G.B.E., Prime Minister and Naqib-al-Ashraf, Bagdad;

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due order, have agreed as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

At the request of His Majesty the King of Iraq, His Britannic Majesty undertakes, subject to the provisions of this treaty, to provide the State of Iraq with such advice and assistance as may be required during the period of the present treaty, without prejudice to her national sovereignty. His Britannic Majesty shall be represented in Iraq by a High Commissioner and Consul-General assisted by the necessary staff.

ARTICLE 2.

Schedule II—Contd.

His Majesty the King of Iraq undertakes that for the period of the present treaty no gazetted official of other than Iraq nationality shall be appointed in Iraq without the concurrence of His Britannic Majesty. A separate agreement shall regulate the numbers and conditions of employment of British officials so appointed in the Iraq Government.

ARTICLE 3.

His Majesty the King of Iraq agrees to frame an Organic Law for presentation to the Constituent Assembly of Iraq, and to give effect to the said law, which shall contain nothing contrary to the provisions of the present treaty and shall take account of the rights, wishes and interests of all populations inhabiting Iraq. This Organic Law shall ensure to all complete freedom of conscience and the free exercise of all forms of worship, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals. It shall provide that no discrimination of any kind shall be made between the inhabitants of Iraq on the ground of race, religion or language, and shall secure that the right of each community to maintain its own schools for the education of its own members in its own language, while conforming to such educational requirements of a general nature as the Government of Iraq may impose, shall not be denied or impaired. It shall prescribe the constitutional procedure, whether legislative or executive, by which decisions will be taken on all matters of importance, including those involving questions of fiscal, financial and military policy.

ARTICLE 4.

Without prejudice to the provisions of articles 17 and 18 of this treaty, His Majesty the King of Iraq agrees to be guided by the advice of His Britannic Majesty tendered through the High Commissioner on all important matters affecting the international and financial obligations and interests of His Britannic Majesty for the whole period of this treaty. His Majesty the King of Iraq will fully consult the High Commissioner on what is conducive to a sound financial and fiscal policy, and will ensure the stability and good organisation of the finances of the Iraq Government so long as that Government is under financial obligations to the Government of His Britannic Majesty.

ARTICLE 5.

His Majesty the King of Iraq shall have the right of representation in London and in such other capitals and places as may be agreed upon by the High Contracting Parties. Where His Majesty the King of Iraq is not represented, he agrees to entrust the protection of Iraq nationals to His Britannic Majesty. His Majesty the King of Iraq shall himself issue exequaturs to representatives of foreign Powers in Iraq after His Britannic Majesty has agreed to their appointment.

ARTICLE 6.

His Britannic Majesty undertakes to use his good offices to secure the admission of Iraq to membership of the League of Nations as soon as possible.

Schedule II—Contd.

ARTICLE 7.

His Britannic Majesty undertakes to provide such support and assistance to the armed forces of His Majesty the King of Iraq as may from time to time be agreed by the High Contracting Parties. A separate agreement regulating the extent and conditions of such support and assistance shall be concluded between the High Contracting Parties and communicated to the Council of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 8.

No territory in Iraq shall be ceded or leased or in any way placed under the control of any foreign Power; this shall not prevent His Majesty the King of Iraq from making such arrangements as may be necessary for the accommodation of foreign representatives and for the fulfilment of the provisions of the preceding article.

ARTICLE 9.

His Majesty the King of Iraq undertakes that he will accept and give effect to such reasonable provisions as His Britannic Majesty may consider necessary in judicial matters to safeguard the interests of foreigners in consequence of the non-application of the immunities and privileges enjoyed by them under capitulation or usage. These provisions shall be embodied in a separate agreement, which shall be communicated to the Council of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 10.

The High Contracting Parties agree to conclude separate agreements to secure the execution of any treaties, agreements or undertakings which His Britannic Majesty is under obligation to see carried out in respect of Iraq. His Majesty the King of Iraq undertakes to bring in any legislation necessary to ensure the execution of these agreements. Such agreements shall be communicated to the Council of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 11.

There shall be no discrimination in Iraq against the nationals of any State, member of the League of Nations, or of any State to which His Britannic Majesty has agreed by treaty that the same rights should be ensured as it would enjoy if it were a member of the said League (including companies incorporated under the laws of such State), as compared with British nationals or those of any foreign State in matters concerning taxation, commerce or navigation, the exercise of industries or professions, or in the treatment of merchant vessels or civil aircraft. Nor shall there be any discrimination in Iraq against goods originating in or destined for any of the said States. There shall be freedom of transit under equitable conditions across Iraq territory.

ARTICLE 12.

No measure shall be taken in Iraq to obstruct or interfere with missionary enterprise or to discriminate against any missionary on the ground of his religious belief or nationality, provided that such enterprise is not prejudicial to public order and good government.

ARTICLE 13.

His Majesty the King of Iraq undertakes to co-operate, in so far as social, religious and other conditions may permit, in the

execution of any common policy adopted by the League of Nations for preventing and combating disease, including diseases of plants and animals.

Schedule II—Contd.

ARTICLE 14.

His Majesty the King of Iraq undertakes to secure the enactment, within twelve months of the coming into force of this treaty, and to ensure the execution of a Law of Antiquities based on the rules annexed to article 421 of the Treaty of Peace signed at Sèvres on the 10th August, 1920. This law shall replace the former Ottoman Law of Antiquities, and shall ensure equality of treatment in the matter of archaeological research to the nationals of all States members of the League of Nations, and of any State to which His Britannic Majesty has agreed by treaty that the same rights should be ensured as it would enjoy if it were a member of the said League.

ARTICLE 15.

A separate agreement shall regulate the financial relations between the High Contracting Parties. It shall provide, on the one hand, for the transfer by His Britannic Majesty's Government to the Government of Iraq of such works of public utility as may be agreed upon, and for the rendering by His Britannic Majesty's Government of such financial assistance as may from time to time be considered necessary for Iraq, and, on the other hand, for the progressive liquidation by the Government of Iraq of all liabilities thus incurred. Such agreement shall be communicated to the Council of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 16.

So far as is consistent with his international obligations, His Britannic Majesty undertakes to place no obstacle in the way of the association of the State of Iraq for customs or other purposes with such neighbouring Arab States as may desire it.

ARTICLE 17.

Any difference that may arise between the High Contracting Parties as to the interpretation of the provisions of this treaty, shall be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice provided for by article 14 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. In such case, should there be any discrepancy between the English and Arabic texts of this treaty, the English shall be taken as the authoritative version.

ARTICLE 18.

This treaty shall come into force as soon as it has been ratified by the High Contracting Parties after its acceptance by the Constituent Assembly, and shall remain in force for twenty years, at the end of which period the situation shall be examined, and if the High Contracting Parties are of opinion that the treaty is no longer required it shall be terminated. Termination shall be subject to confirmation by the League of Nations unless before that date article 6 of this treaty has come into effect, in which case notice of termination shall be communicated to the Council of the League of Nations. Nothing shall prevent the High Contracting Parties from reviewing from time to time the provisions of this treaty, and those of the separate agreements arising out of articles 7, 10 and 15, with a view to any revision which may seem desirable in the circumstances then existing, and any modification which may

Schedule II—Contd. be agreed upon by the High Contracting Parties shall be communicated to the Council of the League of Nations.

The ratifications shall be exchanged at Bagdad.

The present treaty has been drawn up in English and Arabic. One copy in each language will remain deposited in the archives of the Iraq Government, and one copy in each language in those of the Government of His Britannic Majesty.

IN WITNESS OF WHICH the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty and have affixed thereto their seals. Done at Bagdad in duplicate this tenth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two of the Christian Era, corresponding with the nineteenth day of Sa'far, one thousand three hundred and forty-one, Hijrah.

P. Z. Cox,
*His Britannic Majesty's High
Commissioner in Iraq.*

'ABD-UR-RAHMAN,
*Nagib-ul-Ashraf of Bagdad and Prime
Minister of the Iraq Government.*

No. 2.

*Protocol to the Treaty of Alliance between Great Britain and Iraq
of October 10, 1922.*

We, the undersigned plenipotentiaries of His Britannic Majesty and of His Majesty the King of Iraq respectively, having been duly authorised, met together this 30th day of April, 1923, corresponding to the 14th Ramazan, 1341, in order to sign the following protocol to the Treaty of Alliance concluded between their Majesties aforesaid on the 10th October, 1922, corresponding to 19th Sa'far, 1341, Hijrah, subject to ratification.

PROTOCOL.

It is understood between the High Contracting Parties that, notwithstanding the provisions of article 18, the present treaty shall terminate upon Iraq becoming a member of the League of Nations, and in any case not later than four years from the ratification of peace with Turkey. Nothing in this protocol shall prevent a fresh agreement from being concluded with a view to regulate the subsequent relations between the High Contracting Parties; and negotiations for that object shall be entered into between them before the expiration of the above period.

In witness of which the respective plenipotentiaries have affixed their signatures thereto. Done at Bagdad in duplicate this 30th day of April, 1923, of the Christian era, corresponding with the 14th day of Ramazan, 1341, Hijrah.

P. Z. Cox,
*His Britannic Majesty's High
Commissioner in Iraq.*

ABDUL MUHSIN-AL-SA'ADUN,
*Prime Minister of the Iraq
Government.*

British Officials Agreement made under Article 2 of the Treaty of Alliance between Great Britain and Iraq of October 10, 1922.

We, the undersigned plenipotentiaries of His Britannic Majesty and of His Majesty the King of Iraq respectively, having been duly authorised, met together this 25th day of March, 1924, corresponding to the 19th day of Sha'ban, 1342, in order to sign the following agreement subsidiary to article 2 of the Treaty of Alliance concluded between their Majesties aforesaid on the 10th day of October, 1922, corresponding to the 19th day of Sa'far, 1341, Hijrah, subject to ratification.

THE AGREEMENT.

WHEREAS a treaty of alliance between His Britannic Majesty and his Majesty the King of Iraq was signed at Bagdad on the 10th day of October, 1922, corresponding with the 19th day of Sa'far, 1341, Hijrah, and a protocol to the said treaty was signed at Bagdad on the 30th day of April, 1923, corresponding with the 14th day of Ramazan, 1341, Hijrah; and

WHEREAS by article 2 of the said treaty His Majesty the King of Iraq undertakes that for the period of the same treaty no gazetted official of other than Iraq nationality shall be appointed in Iraq without the concurrence of His Britannic Majesty; and

WHEREAS by the same article it is provided that a separate agreement regulating the numbers and conditions of employment of British officials so appointed in the Iraq Government shall be concluded between the High Contracting Parties:

Now THEREFORE it is agreed as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

The Iraq Government agrees to appoint a British official approved by the High Commissioner as and when it may be requested to do so to any of the posts enumerated in schedule 1 hereto annexed.

ARTICLE 2.

The Iraq Government agrees that any British official appointed to serve the Iraq Government in any of the posts reserved under article 1 of this agreement, or in any of the posts enumerated in schedule 2, shall be given a contract on the pay and grading prescribed for it in the said schedule and embodying the terms and conditions of service set forth in schedule 3, save and except that British officers seconded or appointed to serve under the Ministry of Defence of the Iraq Government shall be given contracts on the pay and grading prescribed in schedule 4, and embodying the terms and conditions of service prescribed in schedule 4.

ARTICLE 3.

Subject to the provisions of article 2 of the Treaty of Alliance, nothing in this agreement shall prevent the Iraq Government from engaging British technical or scientific experts or British clerical and subordinate staff on special contracts.

ARTICLE 4.

The Iraq Government undertakes that the obligations accepted by them under any contract of employment signed and issued in

Schedule II—Contd.

accordance with this agreement prior to the termination of the Treaty of Alliance, including the payment of contributions to the provident fund as prescribed in schedule 3 of this agreement, shall continue in force during the continuance of such contract and on its termination, notwithstanding the prior termination of the said Treaty of Alliance.

ARTICLE 5.

For the purpose of contracts of employment entered into before the termination of the Treaty of Alliance, but continuing in force after such termination as provided in article 4 of this agreement, a revision of such clauses in schedules 3 and 4 of this agreement as contain a reference to His Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner or to the Disciplinary Board constituted under clause 17 of schedule 3 shall be undertaken in connexion with the negotiations for the conclusion of a fresh agreement between the High Contracting Parties provided for in the protocol to the Treaty of Alliance.

ARTICLE 6.

All British officials appointed to posts in the Iraq Government under the terms of this agreement, shall be in the service of the Iraq Government and responsible to that Government and not to the High Commissioner.

SCHEDULE 1.

Advisers to the Ministries of Interior, Finance, Justice, Defence and Communications and Works.

Directors or Inspectors-General of Irrigation, Public Works, Agriculture, Tapu, Surveys and Veterinary Services.

Director or Assistant Director of Audit, Inspectors-General of Police, Posts and Telegraphs, Health, Education, Customs and Excise.

President of Court of Appeal.

SCHEDULE 2.

GRADE I.

Advisers to Ministries of Interior, Finance and Justice.

Pay-----Rs. 2,500—100—3,500, provided that these rates may be exceeded if the Iraq Government is unable to obtain suitable officials except on a higher rate of pay.

GRADE II.

- (1.) Adviser to the Ministry of Communications and Works.

President of the Court of Appeal.

Inspector-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Inspector-General of Police.

Inspector-General of Health.

Inspector-General of Education.

Inspector-General of Customs and Excise.

Director of Irrigation.

Director of Public Works.

Director of Audit.

Director of Agriculture.

Assistant Adviser to the Ministry of the Interior.

Assistant Adviser to the Ministry of Finance.

Revenue Secretary to the Ministry of Finance.

Pay-----Rs. 1,800—100—2,800.

NOTE.—(1.) This post may be on special short-term contract ex-grade, or may be combined with the post of Director of Irrigation or Public Works, whichever of the two is senior. If so combined or on ordinary contract, the starting pay will be Rs. 2,200.

GRADE III.

Schedule II—Contd.

Senior Administrative Inspectors.
 Senior Finance Inspectors.
 Senior Police Inspectors.
 Deputy Inspector-General, C.I.D.

- (i.) Judges, Court of First Instance.
 Secretary to the Ministry of Communications and Works.
 Director of Tapu.
 Director of Veterinary Services.
 Superintending Engineers.
- (ii.) Health Specialists.
 Directors of Hospitals and Institutes.
 Chief Medical Officers in Mosul and Kirkuk.
 Medical Officers of Health in Bagdad and Basrah.

Pay-----Rs. 1,500—75—1,800—100—2,300.

NOTE.—(i.) If appointed without knowledge of Arabic and local legal experience, to start at Rs. 1,350 and be on probation for two years.

(ii.) If allowed to take private practice, to start at Rs. 1,200, and, in the case of future appointments of Health Specialists, if they are allowed to take private practice, they may be placed in another Grade.

GRADE IV (a).

Collectors of Customs.
 Director of Surveys.
 Chief Agricultural Research Officer.
 Chief Agricultural Inspector.
 Executive Engineers, P.W.D.
 Electrical Specialist.
 Government Architect.
 Executive Engineers, Irrigation.
 Inspector of Posts.
 Senior Executive Engineer, Telegraphs.
 Inspectors of Education.
 Qualified Medical Officers not in Grade III.

Pay-----Rs. 1,200—75—1,800.

GRADE IV (b).

- (i.) Junior Administrative Inspectors.
 Junior Finance Inspectors.
 Junior Police Inspectors (1st class).
 Junior Executive Engineers, Telegraphs.
 Agricultural Officers.
- (ii.) Deputy Collectors of Customs.
 Assistant Director of Public Health (Personnel and Accounts Section).

Pay-----Rs. 900—50—1,200—75—1,800.

NOTE.—(i.) Increments of Rs. 75 throughout.

(ii.) Not to rise beyond Rs. 1,500 in this grade unless they pass a departmental test qualifying them for post of Collector and no such post is vacant.

GRADE V.

Assistant Collectors of Customs.
 Assistant Irrigation Officers.
 Assistant Engineers, P.W.D.
 Junior Police Inspectors (2nd class).
 Survey Officers.
 Other Officials in Departments of Posts and Telegraphs.
 Veterinary Officers.
 Superintendent of Medical Stores.

Pay-----Rs. 800—50—1,300.

General Note.

(i.) An official already in the service of the Iraq Government, who is appointed to any post mentioned in this schedule and similar in grade to that in which he is serving at the time of such appointment, shall be placed

Schedule II—Contd. in the grade prescribed for the post at such a point as will give him a total salary not less than the salary which he is drawing at the time of signing the new contract. In calculating such salary regard shall be had to the number of months which he has served towards the new increment due under his old contract.

(ii.) Junior Administrative Inspectors shall be placed at such a point in Grade IV as shall give them the salary nearest (either above or below) to their present salary plus Rs. 200, their position as regards increments being taken into account as above.

(iii.) In order to enable them to meet the extra expense which will be involved by the payment of rent, lighting and conservancy charges, married officers (other than Junior Administrative Inspectors) stationed in Bagdad, Basrah or Mosul, and drawing pay at the rate of less than Rs. 1,500 per mensem, shall be granted a personal allowance, to be absorbed in future increments, of Rs. 150 or such portion of Rs. 150 as shall together with their salary amount to Rs. 1,500 per mensem in all.

SCHEDULE 3.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE SERVICE OF BRITISH OFFICIALS IN IRAQ.

Period of Service.

1.—(1.) Every official whom it is desired to employ in the Iraq Government will be required to enter into an agreement to serve the Iraq Government for a definite period, to be specified in his agreement, of five, ten or fifteen years.

(2.) Such period of service will commence on the date on which he embarks to take up his appointment, or in the case of an official already serving in Iraq, on a date to be fixed in his contract, and shall not be considered to be interrupted by any local, sick or ordinary leave granted in accordance with these regulations.

(3.) Except in the case of officials who before the commencement of such period of service have served not less than one year in the Iraq Government and whose retention in the posts in which they are specialised has been asked for by the Iraq Government, the first year (or, in the case of officials referred to in Note (i) under Grade III in schedule 2, the first two years) of such period of service shall be probationary and the official's contract may be terminated at the end of the first or second year, as the case may be, by three months' notice in writing, and when such notice is given the High Commissioner shall be given an opportunity to give his opinion regarding the official concerned. On such termination of his contract, the official shall be entitled to any leave or leave gratuity which he has earned and a free passage to England for himself. He shall receive from the Provident Fund only the amount of such contributions as he has made thereto.

Salary.

2.—(1.) The salary of an official, together with the increment to it, will be that provided for his office in schedule 2, provided that—

(a.) In the case of officials already serving under the Iraq Government and (b) in the case of new appointments of officials with special experience or qualifications, the initial salary of an official may be fixed by his contract at a point in the grade of his office higher than the initial salary of the grade.

Half Salary during Voyage on Appointment.

(ii.) On being appointed an official will be entitled to half salary from the date of his embarkation to take up his new appointment to the date of his arrival in Iraq and to full salary from the date of his arrival in Iraq.

(iii.) For the purpose of this and the succeeding regulations the term "salary" means the salary attached to the office held by the official and does not include a personal allowance or other payment made to the official.

The term "emoluments" means and includes all payments made to an official including salary and allowances of every kind.

Currency of Payment in Iraq.

3.—(1.) Subject to clause 16 of these regulations, emoluments paid in Iraq will be paid in rupees.

(2.) An official, on giving three months' notice, shall have the option of drawing one-third of his salary in London at the fixed conversion rate of Rs. 15 to £1, or in the event of the currency being altered at the par rate of exchange.

An official who shall have availed himself on this option may, by giving three months' notice, cancel the arrangement and draw his salary in rupees in Iraq.

Passages of Officials.

4.—A.—(1.) An official will, on first appointment, be allowed a free first-class passage out to Iraq subject to his executing an agreement under which he will be bound to refund the cost thereof in the event of his relinquishing the appointment within three years from the date of his arrival in Iraq in order to take up other employment in Iraq, or within one year from the date of such arrival for any other reason than bodily or mental infirmity.

(2.) He will also, on the termination of his service, be allowed a free passage to England: provided that if the Government terminate his contract under clause 18 of these regulations for misconduct or insubordination, or the official himself terminates it for any reason other than bodily or mental infirmity, the allowance of this passage shall be at the discretion of the Disciplinary Board constituted under clause 17.

(3.) During the currency of his agreement an official will be further allowed a free passage from Iraq to England and back, once if his contract is for five years' service, twice if it is for ten years' service, and three times if it is for fifteen years' service.

(4.) The Government may provide the passage allowed under this regulation on any ship of a recognised line which carries first-class passengers between England and Iraq. If the official elects to proceed by a different route, he shall receive the actual cost of the passage chosen by him or the value of the passage chosen by Government, whichever is less.

Wives of British Officials.

B.—(1.) The wife of an official already married at the commencement of his contract shall be allowed two free first-class single passages either way between England and Iraq when the contract of the official is for five years' service, three such passages when the contract is for ten years', and four such passages when it is for fifteen years' service.

(2.) When the official marries during the period of his contract, his wife shall be allowed two free single passages either way for the next five years remaining to be served by the official under his contract at the time of the marriage, and one free single passage either way for every subsequent five years remaining to be served. A period of less than five years shall not be taken into consideration in deciding to what free passage a wife may be entitled under these regulations.

(3.) Passages allowed to wives shall be provided under the same conditions as those allowed to officials under 4(A) of these regulations.

Quarters.

5. In the case of an official occupying a house which is the property of the Government, an official who is occupying a house by himself shall pay rent at the rate of 8 per cent. of his salary, and an official who is sharing a house with another official shall pay rent at the rate of 4 per cent. of his salary provided that the payment made by the official or officials occupying the house shall in no case exceed a fair rent for the house calculated on the basis of the actual rents of privately-owned houses in the locality. Rent will be paid on the same principle by officials occupying houses which are not the property of the Government, provided that the payment made by the official or officials occupying the house shall in no case exceed the actual rent of the house. Should such payment be less than the rent of the house, then, in order to assist the official in paying the balance of the rent, the Government shall give such officials an allowance in aid as follows:—

In Basrah and Bagdad:

- Married officials not exceeding 12 per cent. of their salary.
- Unmarried officials not exceeding 6 per cent. of their salary.

In other stations:

- Married officials not exceeding 8 per cent. of their salary.
- Unmarried officials not exceeding 4 per cent. of their salary.

These allowances in aid shall be subject to revision every year in accordance with the actual fluctuations of rents.

For the purposes of this clause the term "salary" shall be deemed to include personal allowance, if any.

Equipment of Quarters.

6. The Government shall, if possible, equip all Government houses occupied by officials with such electric lights, fans and water as may be recommended by the Directorate of Health Services.

Schedule II—Contd. *Local Leave.*

7. An official may at the discretion of the Government be allowed local leave not exceeding twenty-one days in each calendar year. Such leave shall not be cumulative, and shall not be combined with ordinary leave.

Ordinary Leave.

8.—(i.) An official will earn ordinary leave at the rate of one day's leave for every five days of effective service. No leave other than local leave shall count as effective service.

(ii.) Ordinary leave shall be cumulative.

(iii.) Subject to the exigencies of the service, an official may be granted the ordinary leave due to him at any time he desires, and may claim the right to take the leave due to him if under a fifteen years' contract three times; if under a ten years' contract, twice; and if under a five years' contract, once.

(iv.) An official on the expiry of his service, or on the termination of his contract by the Government for any reason other than insubordination or misconduct, shall receive a gratuity in respect of ordinary leave which is due to him and which owing to the exigencies of the service he has been unable to take. This gratuity shall be calculated at the rate of one day's leave allowance for every day of leave due subject to maximum of nine months.

(v.) When on ordinary leave an official shall be entitled to full salary.

Sick Leave.

9.—(i.) Short periods of absence from duty owing to sickness not exceeding ten consecutive days will be allowed in Iraq on full salary. Any absence extending beyond that period will be counted as sick leave.

(ii.) The aggregate amount of sick leave which an official may be allowed shall be as follows:—

If he is on a five years' contract.....	1 year.
If he is on a ten years' contract.....	2 years.
If he is on a fifteen years' contract.....	3 years.

(iii.) If these aggregate amounts are exceeded the Government shall have the option of terminating the contract without compensation.

(iv.) On each occasion of taking sick leave an official shall receive full salary for a period up to six months and thereafter such leave as is due to him up to a further six months. If no leave or insufficient leave is due to him to cover the second six months he may complete the period by additional sick leave on half-pay. At the end of this period of twelve months the Government shall have the right to terminate without compensation the service of an official who is on a five years' contract, and in other cases, *i.e.*, if the official is on more than five years' contract, a medical board shall assemble, and, if it is considered that the official is unlikely to be fit to return to duty within the limits laid down in sub-clause (2) above, Government shall have the right to terminate the contract without compensation.

(v.) Nothing in this clause shall in any way modify the obligations of the Iraq Government to pay an officer of the Imperial forces or Indian army on return from his employment until he is fit for duty in the Imperial or Indian establishment as the case may be, subject to the maximum period of sick leave with full pay of his substantive rank provided in the regulations of the service concerned.

Medical Attendance.

10. In Iraq an official will be entitled to free medical treatment, but this privilege does not extend to his family.

Compensation in case of Termination by Government.

11. In the case of an official whose services are terminated by Government other than for reasons stated in clauses 1, sub-clause (3), 9, 14 and 18, Government shall pay into the Provident Fund on his behalf, and he shall receive from that fund, in addition to the sum already due to him therefrom, a sum equal to the combined contributions of Government and the official which would have fallen due in respect of the balance of his contract.

Special Compensation for Death, &c., due to Local Disturbances, &c.

12. Special compensation, which shall not be less favourable in the case of an officer of the Imperial forces or Indian army than that to which he would be entitled under the regulations of his parent service, under rules to be laid down hereafter, will be granted in the case of death, injury or loss of property,

&c., due to war or local disturbances, or in the case of permanent disability certified by a medical board to have arisen out of the special circumstances of his employment. In the case of loss of property, no compensation will be paid unless it can be reasonably shown that it was impossible to insure such property or that insurance could only have been effected at an exorbitant premium. In any case compensation will be paid only in respect of articles considered necessary and indispensable, and the Government will take no responsibility for the loss, theft, or destruction of valuables, such as jewellery, works of art, &c.

Provident Fund.

13. A Provident Fund shall be instituted to which Government and the officials shall contribute as follows:—

(i.) Every official shall contribute to the Provident Fund monthly by the deduction from his salary bill of one-twelfth of his pay.

(ii.) The Government shall contribute monthly in respect of each official a sum equal to twice the official's contribution during the preceding month.

(iii.) Sums deducted on this account from the salary bills of officials, together with the sums due from Government, shall be transmitted monthly to such person or persons as may be appointed Treasurer of the fund by His Britannic Majesty's Government, and the fund will be administered by trustees approved, and in accordance with rules laid down by His Britannic Majesty's Government.

(iv.) Every official, except officials on whose behalf the Government has paid or accepted liability for pension contribution up to the date of commencement of service under the new conditions, shall contribute to the fund in respect of service between the 11th November, 1920, and the date on which these conditions of service become applicable to him a sum equal to one-twelfth of his aggregate pay during such period.

(v.) Government shall contribute a like amount to that contributed by the official in respect of pre-contract service referred to in sub-clause (iv).

(vi.) In the case of officials who are lent or transferred to the Iraq Government by other Governments and who continue to qualify for the pension payable by their parent service on condition that their pension contributions continue to be paid, such pension contributions (except in so far as they are payable by the official himself under the rules of his parent service) shall continue to be paid by the Iraq Government.

The first five sub-clauses of this clause shall not apply in the case of such officials.

Languages.

14. An official will be required to comply with the provisions of such regulations relating to language examinations as may be drawn up by a Disciplinary Board constituted under clause 17 of this schedule and approved by the High Commissioner. Such regulations may provide for the stoppage of promotion in the event of failure to pass an examination prescribed as compulsory, and may further provide for termination of the official's contract without compensation in the event of repeated failures.

Travelling Allowances: Acting Allowances.

15. Traveling and transport allowances within Iraq and acting allowances shall be admissible in accordance with rules applicable to local officials.

Currency.

16. In the event of the currency being altered, the rupee emoluments shall thereafter be payable in the new currency at the current rate of exchange except as provided in clause 3(2) of this schedule.

Discipline.

17. Officials will, for the purposes of discipline, be under the supervision of a Board composed as follows:—

PRESIDENT :

The Prime Minister.

MEMBERS :

A representative of his Excellency the High Commissioner, three Ministers and three senior British officials nominated by His Majesty the King.

The findings of the Board shall be subject to the approval of His Majesty the King. Before such approval is given, his Excellency the High Commissioner shall be given an opportunity of expressing his opinion on such findings.

Schedule II—Contd. *Termination for Insubordination, &c.*

18. The Government has the right, subject to the approval of the Disciplinary Board as constituted under clause 17, to terminate without compensation the services of an official who has been guilty of misconduct and insubordination, and to receive back from the Provident Fund the whole or part, as may be decided by the said Board, of the amount contributed by Government to his credit in the Provident Fund.

Termination of Contract by Official.

19. An official will be entitled to terminate his contract during its currency by giving six months' notice in writing to the head of his Department, but should he do so it shall be put before the Disciplinary Board as constituted under clause 17 to decide in the circumstances whether he should receive his free passage home, any or all of the leave due to him, or more than half only of the amount standing to his credit in the Provident Fund at the time of his resignation.

20. In the case of any seconded officer of the Imperial forces or Indian army, if, on the termination of his contract otherwise than under clauses 18 and 19, he cannot be absorbed within the authorised establishment, the Iraq Government shall be liable for his pay and allowances at normal British rates for the period during which he is awaiting absorption.

Arbitration.

21. If any question arises under the agreement entered into by an official whether as regards its interpretation or in any other respect, it shall be referred to the Disciplinary Board, whose decision, after the approval of His Majesty the King as provided in clause 17, shall be final.

SCHEDULE 4.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE SERVICE OF BRITISH OFFICERS EMPLOYED UNDER THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE OF THE IRAQ GOVERNMENT.

Period of Service.

1.—(1.) An officer will be required on appointment to enter into an agreement to serve the Iraq Government for a period of three years, extendable, if both parties agree and, in the case of an officer of the Imperial forces or Indian army, subject to the approval of His Britannic Majesty's Government or the Government of India, as the case may be, to five, seven and ten years by successive renewals.

(2.) Such period of service will commence on the date on which he embarks to take up his appointment, or in the case of an officer already serving in Iraq on a date to be fixed in his contract, and shall not be considered to be interrupted by any local, sick, or ordinary leave granted in accordance with these regulations.

Salary.

2.—(1.) The salary of an officer together with the increment attached to it will be that provided for his office in the table of grades annexed to this schedule.

Half Salary during Voyage on Appointment.

(2.) An officer proceeding to Iraq to take up an appointment under the Government of Iraq will be entitled to the full pay of his Iraq appointment from the date of arrival in Iraq and for the period from the date of embarkation to the date of his arrival in Iraq, (a) if an officer of the Imperial forces, to half-pay of his Iraq appointment or to his British regimental pay (without allowances) of his substantive rank, whichever is the greater; (b) if an officer of the Indian army, to half the pay of his Iraq appointment or to the pay of his substantive rank without staff pay if proceeding from India to Iraq, or if not so proceeding the British regimental pay of his substantive rank, whichever is the greater; (c) in all other cases to half the pay of his Iraq appointment.

Currency of Payment in Iraq.

3.—(1.) Subject to clause 16 of these regulations, emoluments paid in Iraq will be paid in rupees.

(2.) An officer, on giving three months' notice, shall have the option of drawing one-third of his salary in London at the fixed conversion rate of Rs. 15 to £1, or, in the event of the currency being altered, at the par rate of exchange.

An officer who shall have availed himself of this option may, by giving three months' notice, cancel the arrangement and draw his salary in rupees in Iraq.

Passages of Officers.

4.—A (1.) An officer will, on first appointment, be allowed a free first-class passage out to Iraq subject to his executing an agreement under which he will be bound to refund the cost thereof in the event of his relinquishing the appointment within three years from the date of his arrival in Iraq in order to take up other employment in Iraq, or within one year from date of such arrival for any other reason except bodily or mental infirmity.

(2.) He will also on the termination of his service be allowed a free first-class passage to England; provided that, if the Government terminates his service under clause 18 of these regulations for misconduct or insubordination, or if the officer terminates it for any other reason than bodily or mental infirmity, the allowance of this passage shall be at the discretion of the Government.

(3.) During the currency of his agreement an officer will be further allowed a free return first-class passage from Iraq to England and back, once on a three or five years' contract and once again if the contract is extended beyond five years.

If an officer who has already taken the free return passage or passages to England granted under this sub-clause or who is not entitled to any such free return passage, is sent to England on the ground of ill-health, a similar free return passage to England and back shall be granted to him.

(4.) The Government may provide the passage allowed under this regulation on any ship of a recognised line which carries first-class passengers between England and Iraq or on a British Government transport.

If the officer elects to proceed by a different route, line or class, or to a destination other than the United Kingdom, he shall receive the actual cost of the passage he takes or the value of the passage allowed under this regulation, whichever is the less.

Wives of Officers.

B (1.) The wife of an officer already married at the commencement of his contract shall be allowed two free first-class single passages either way between England and Iraq if the officer's contract is for three or five years' service and one further single passage if the officer's contract is extended beyond five years.

(2.) When the officer marries during the period of his contract, the wife shall be allowed two free first-class single passages either way if and when the officer's contract is extended.

(3.) Passages allowed to wives shall be provided under the same conditions as those allowed to officers under 4 A of these regulations.

Quarters.

5. In the case of an officer occupying a house which is the property of the Government, rent will be charged on the following principle:—

An officer who is occupying a house by himself shall pay rent at the rate of 8 per cent. of his salary and an officer who is sharing a house with another officer shall pay rent at the rate of 4 per cent. of his salary, provided that the payment made by the officer or officers occupying the house shall in no case exceed a fair rent for the house calculated on the basis of the actual rents of privately-owned houses in the locality. Rent will be paid on the same principle by officers occupying houses which are not the property of the Government, provided that the payment made by the officer or officers occupying the house shall in no case exceed the actual rent of the house, then, in order to assist the officer in paying the balance of the rent, the Government shall give such officers an allowance in aid as follows:—

In Basrah and Bagdad—

Married officers, not exceeding 12 per cent. of their salary.

Unmarried officers, not exceeding 6 per cent. of their salary.

In other stations—

Married officers, not exceeding 8 per cent. of their salary.

Unmarried officers, not exceeding 4 per cent. of their salary.

These allowances in aid shall be subject to revision every year in accordance with the actual fluctuation of rents.

Schedule II—Contd. *Equipment of Quarters.*

6. The Government shall, if possible, equip all Government houses occupied by officers with such electric light, fans and water as may be recommended by the Directorate of Health Services.

Local Leave.

7. An officer may, at the discretion of the Government, be allowed local leave not exceeding twenty-one days in each calendar year. Such leave shall not be cumulative and shall not be combined with ordinary leave. When on local leave an officer shall be entitled to full salary.

Ordinary Leave.

8.—(1.) An officer shall earn one day's ordinary leave for each five days of effective service. No leave other than local leave shall count as effective service. The period spent on voyages other than on first appointment shall be reckoned as ordinary leave.

(2.) Ordinary leave shall be cumulative.

(3.) Subject to the exigencies of the service, an officer may be granted ordinary leave at any time and may claim the right to take such leave as may be due to him—

In a three years' contract—Once.
 In a five years' contract—Once.
 In a seven years' contract—Twice.
 In a ten years' contract—Twice.

(4.) When on ordinary leave an officer shall be entitled to full salary.

(5.) An officer on the expiry of his period of service, or on the termination of his contract by the Government for any reason other than insubordination or misconduct, shall receive pay in lieu of any ordinary leave which is due to him and which owing to the exigencies of the service he has been unable to take. The amount so issued shall not in any case exceed nine months' salary.

9.—(1.) Short periods of absence from duty owing to sickness, not exceeding ten consecutive days, will be allowed in Iraq on full salary. Any such absence extending beyond that period will be counted as sick leave.

(2.) The aggregate amount of sick leave which an officer may be allowed on a three years' contract shall be eight months.

(3.) If this aggregate amount is exceeded the Government shall have the right of terminating the contract without further notice.

(4.) On each occasion of taking sick leave an officer shall receive full salary for a period up to four months and, thereafter, such leave as is due to him up to a further four months. If no leave or insufficient leave is due to him to cover the second four months he may complete the period by additional sick leave on half-pay.

At the end of this period of eight months the Government shall have the right to terminate his contract without further notice or compensation.

(5.) If his original contract or his contract as extended under clause 1 hereof exceeds three years, he shall come under the regulations as to sick leave laid down for civilian officials under clause 9 of schedule 3.

(6.) Nothing in this clause shall in any way modify the obligations of the Iraq Government to pay an officer of the Imperial forces or Indian army on return from his employment until he is fit for duty in the Imperial or Indian establishment, as the case may be, subject to the maximum period of sick leave with full pay of his substantive rank and allowances as ordinarily issuable as provided in the regulations of the service concerned.

Medical Attendance.

10. In Iraq an officer will be entitled to free medical treatment, but this privilege shall not extend to his family.

Termination of Contract by Government.

11. In cases other than those provided for in clauses 9, 14 and 18, the Government shall have the right to terminate an officer's contract on giving him three months' notice in writing. Such notice shall only be given with the consent of the senior British officer attached to the Ministry of Defence.

11A. Where an officer of the Imperial forces or Indian army cannot be absorbed within the authorised establishment on termination of his service under the Iraq Government, that Government shall be liable for his pay and allowances under the regulations of the service concerned for the period during which he is awaiting absorption.

Special Compensation for Death, &c., due to Local Disturbances, &c.

Schedule II—Contd.

12. Special compensation, which shall not be less favourable in the case of an officer of the Imperial forces or Indian army than that to which he would be entitled under the regulations of his parent service, will be granted under rules to be laid down hereafter by agreement between the High Contracting Parties in the case of death, injury and loss of property, &c., due to war or local disturbances, or in the case of permanent disability certified by a medical board to have arisen out of the circumstances of his employment. In the case of loss of property, no compensation will be paid unless it can be reasonably shown that it was impossible to insure such property, or that insurance could only have been effected at an exorbitant premium. In any case compensation will be paid only in respect of articles considered necessary and indispensable and the Government will take no responsibility for the loss, theft or destruction of valuables, such as jewellery, works of art, &c.

Gratuity.

13. On the expiry or termination of his contract, except under clauses 14 and 18, an officer shall be entitled in addition to any sums payable under clause 8(5) to a gratuity of one month's pay at the rate he is then drawing for every completed year of service, fractions of a year to be reckoned at the rate of one day's pay for twelve days' service.

In the case of officers who are lent or transferred to the Iraq Government by other Governments and who would continue to qualify for the pension payable by their parent service on condition that their pension contributions continue to be paid, such pension contributions (except in so far as they are payable by the officer himself under the rules of his parent service) shall continue to be paid by the Iraq Government.

Such officers will not be eligible for payment of a gratuity under this clause.

Languages.

14. An officer will be required to comply with the provisions of such regulations relating to language examinations as may be drawn up by the Ministry of Defence and approved by the High Commissioner.

Such regulations may provide for the stoppage of promotion in the Iraq service in the event of failure to pass any examination prescribed as compulsory and may further provide for the termination of the officer's contract without compensation in the event of repeated failures.

Travelling Allowances. Acting Allowances.

15. Travelling and transport allowances within Iraq and acting allowances shall be admissible in accordance with rules applicable to local officers.

Currency.

16. In the event of the currency being altered the rupee emoluments shall thereafter be payable in the new currency at the current rate of exchange, except as provided in clause 3(2) of this schedule.

Discipline.

17. Officers will for the purpose of discipline be under the senior British officer employed under the Ministry of Defence, who will himself for disciplinary purposes be under the High Commissioner.

Termination for Insubordination, &c.

18. The Government has the right, subject to the concurrence of the High Commissioner, to terminate without compensation the services of an officer who has been guilty of insubordination or misconduct.

Termination of Contract by Officer.

19. An officer will be entitled to terminate his contract on giving three months' notice in writing to the Minister of Defence, but in that case he will not be entitled to a free passage home unless he has completed at least eighteen months' service in the country since joining or since his last return from leave. He will be entitled to receive the gratuity due to him under clause 13, but not to any leave or gratuity in lieu of leave.

Arbitration.

20. If any question arises under the agreement entered into by an officer, whether as regards its meaning or in any other respect, it shall be referred to the High Commissioner, whose decision shall be final.

Schedule II—Contd.

GRADES.

GRADE I.

Adviser or Under-Secretary of State to the Ministry of Defence:—

Pay	Rs.
-----	2,500—100—3,500

GRADE II.

Senior officers, whether in headquarters or liaison officers, with a rank not lower than that of Major, except in the case of officers already employed in such senior posts:—

Pay	Rs.
-----	1,500—75—1,800
	1,800—100—2,300

GRADE III.

Junior (A'wan) officers):—

Pay	Rs.
-----	900—50—1,200
	1,200—75—1,800

REMARKS.

If the officer under grade III holds the rank of Captain, his salary shall commence at Rs. 1,200, and if he holds the rank of full Lieutenant or has more than seven years' service to his credit, his salary shall commence at Rs. 1,000.

General Note.

(i.) An officer already in the service of the Iraq Government who is appointed to any post mentioned in this schedule and similar in grade to that in which he is serving at the time of such appointment shall be placed in the grade prescribed for the post at such a point as will give him a total salary not less than the salary which he is drawing at the time of signing the new contract. In calculating such salary regard shall be had to the number of months which he has served towards the new increment due under his old contract.

(ii.) In order to enable them to meet the extra expense which will be involved by payment of rent, lighting and conservancy charges, married officers stationed in Bagdad, Basrah or Mosul, and drawing pay at the rate of less than Rs. 1,500 per mensem shall be granted a personal allowance, to be absorbed in future increments, of Rs. 150, or such portion of Rs. 150 as shall bring their salary up to Rs. 1,500 per mensem.

IN WITNESS OF WHICH the respective plenipotentiaries have affixed their signatures thereto. Done at Bagdad in duplicate this 25th day of March, 1924, of the Christian era, corresponding with the 19th day of Sha'ban, 1342, Hijrah.

H. DOBBS,
*His Britannic Majesty's High
Commissioner for Iraq.*

JA'FAR AL 'ASKARI,
*Prime Minister of the Iraq
Government.*

No. 4.

*Military Agreement made under Article 7 of the Treaty of Alliance
between Great Britain and Iraq of October 10, 1922.*

We, the undersigned plenipotentiaries of His Britannic Majesty and of His Majesty the King of Iraq respectively, having been duly authorised, met together this 25th day of March, 1924, corresponding to the 19th day of Sha'ban, 1342, in order to sign the following

agreement subsidiary to article 7 of the treaty of alliance concluded between Their Majesties aforesaid on the 10th day of October, 1922, corresponding to the 19th day of Sa'far, 1341, Hijrah, subject to ratification.

Schedule II—Contd.

THE AGREEMENT.

WHEREAS a treaty of alliance between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq was signed at Bagdad on the 10th day of October, 1922, corresponding with the 19th day of Sa'far, 1341, Hijrah, and a protocol to the same treaty was signed at Bagdad on the 30th day of April, 1923, corresponding with the 14th day of Ramazan, 1341, Hijrah; and

WHEREAS by article 7 of the said treaty His Britannic Majesty undertakes to provide such support and assistance to the armed forces of His Majesty the King of Iraq as may from time to time be agreed by the High Contracting Parties; and

WHEREAS by the same article it is provided that a separate agreement regulating the extent and conditions of such support and assistance shall be concluded between the High Contracting Parties and communicated to the Council of the League of Nations; and

WHEREAS by article 18 of the same treaty it is provided that nothing shall prevent the High Contracting Parties from reviewing from time to time the provisions of the separate agreement referred to above with a view to any revision which may seem desirable in the circumstances then existing, any modifications which may be agreed upon by the High Contracting Parties being communicated to the Council of the League of Nations:

NOW THEREFORE it is agreed as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

The two Governments hereby recognise the principle that the Government of Iraq shall at the earliest possible date, provided it shall not be later than four years from the date of the conclusion of this agreement, accept full responsibility both for the maintenance of internal order and for the defence of Iraq from external aggression. With this end in view, it is agreed that the material support and assistance now being rendered by His Britannic Majesty's Government to the Government of Iraq shall be progressively reduced with all possible expedition.

ARTICLE 2.

Such support and assistance as may for a time be provided by the Government of His Britannic Majesty shall take the form of the presence in Iraq either of an Imperial garrison or of local forces maintained by His Britannic Majesty's Government and of the granting of facilities in the following matters, the cost of which will be met by the Iraq Government:—

1. Military and aeronautical instruction of Iraq officers in the United Kingdom so far as this may be possible.
2. The provision in sufficient quantities of arms, ammunition, equipment and aeroplanes of the latest available pattern for the Iraq army.
3. The provision of British officials whenever they may be required by the Iraq Government within the period of the Treaty.

Schedule II—Contd.

Such support and assistance shall in no case take the form of a contribution by His Britannic Majesty's Government to the cost of the Iraq army or other local forces maintained and controlled by the Government of Iraq, and similarly the Government of Iraq shall not contribute to the cost of the Imperial garrison or forces maintained and controlled by His Britannic Majesty's Government.

ARTICLE 3.

So long as the presence of an Imperial garrison or the maintenance of local forces under the control of His Britannic Majesty's Government is necessary in order to assist the Government of Iraq in attaining the full responsibility accepted in principle under article 1 of this agreement, the following provisions shall regulate the military relations to be maintained between the two Governments in Iraq.

ARTICLE 4.

The Iraq Government undertake to devote not less than 25 per cent. of the annual revenue of Iraq as defined in article 4 of the separate agreement regulating the financial relations between the two Governments, to the maintenance of the regular army and other local forces controlled by them, and in so far as their financial capacity permits, progressively to increase the strength of their permanent regular army of various arms in accordance with the programme prescribed in the schedule hereto annexed and to form a reserve army. The British Government shall equip the units of these forces, as and when they are completed, in accordance with the provisions of article 2 of this agreement.

ARTICLE 5.

The strength and composition of the Imperial garrison and of the local forces under the control of His Britannic Majesty's Government shall be reviewed each year with a view to the progressive reduction provided for in article 3 of the financial agreement referred to in the preceding article.

ARTICLE 6.

The Iraq army shall, subject to the provisions of the Iraq Constitutional Law, be commanded by His Majesty the King of Iraq. The Officer Commanding the British Forces in Iraq shall not intervene in matters relating to the Iraq army except as provided in articles 7 and 9 of this agreement.

ARTICLE 7.

The Iraq Government undertake to grant the Officer Commanding the British Forces in Iraq authority to carry out such inspections of the Iraq army and other local forces as he may consider necessary in order that he may test their efficiency and to submit to His Majesty the King of Iraq, through the High Commissioner, his recommendations as to such steps as he considers necessary for their improvement, and they agree to give full consideration to the wishes of the High Commissioner regarding the movements and disposition of the Iraq army, and to provide such protection for aerodromes and landing grounds as the High Commissioner, at the instance of the Air Officer Commanding, may require. The Iraq Government shall not be entitled to assistance from His Britannic Majesty's Government as contemplated in article 8 should they fail to give effect to any

recommendation of the High Commissioner regarding the movements and dispositions of the Iraq army given in virtue of this article.

Schedule II—Contd.

ARTICLE 8.

The Iraq army shall only be employed in the interests of Iraq and the two Governments hereby agree that neither Government shall undertake any military operations for the maintenance of internal order or for the defence of Iraq from external aggression without previous consultation and agreement with the other Government. The Iraq Government shall not be entitled to the assistance of any forces maintained or controlled by His Britannic Majesty's Government against or for the suppression of any external aggression or any civil disturbance or armed rising, which shall, in the opinion of the High Commissioner, have been provoked or occasioned by action taken or policy pursued by the Iraq Government contrary to the advice or express wishes of His Britannic Majesty's Government.

ARTICLE 9.

In the event of operations being undertaken in which forces maintained or controlled by His Britannic Majesty's Government are to take part, the command of the combined forces shall, subject to any special arrangement which may be accepted by both parties, be vested in a British military commander selected for the purpose.

ARTICLE 10.

The Iraq Government undertake to recognise and if necessary to secure by legislation or otherwise, the following powers and immunities for any armed forces maintained or controlled by His Britannic Majesty's Government in Iraq, such armed forces to be regarded as including civilian officials and Indian public followers attached to and inhabitants of Iraq serving with the air and military forces:—

- (a.) The right to require from the Iraq Government such action according to law as may be necessary in the detection and arrest of persons accused of offences committed against such armed forces or any members thereof and to secure the trial of persons so accused. It is understood that the right to secure the trial of such accused persons shall include the right to secure their trial by a British Judge of the Iraq Courts or by a Special Court composed of two British Judges of the Iraq Courts and one Iraqi Judge. Appeals either from the Ordinary Courts or from the Special Court shall lie to the Iraq Court of Appeal, which shall in such cases have a majority of British Judges. Trial before the Special Court shall only take place in circumstances which are certified in writing by the High Commissioner and the Air Officer Commanding to be of such exceptional urgency or importance as to render trial by the Ordinary Courts undesirable. Such certificate may specify the date and place of assembly of the Court in which event members of the Court shall proceed if necessary by air with such despatch as is needful for the Court to assemble at such date and place.
- (b.) The right to exercise over all members of the said forces the control and jurisdiction provided by the British, Indian or other military law, to which the members of such forces are subject.

Schedule II—Contd.

- (c.) The right voluntarily to enlist inhabitants of Iraq under the Army and Air Force Acts or otherwise, it being understood that the Iraq Government undertakes for its part when called upon by the Air Officer Commanding or any person authorised by him in that behalf, to give all the assistance necessary to effect such enlistment and to remove as far as possible causes tending to prevent such enlistment.
- (d.) Immunity from arrest, search, imprisonment or trial by the civil power in Iraq in respect of criminal offences for all enrolled and enlisted members of the said forces: provided that inhabitants of Iraq being members of such forces shall be ordinarily subject to the jurisdiction of the Iraq Courts and shall only enjoy such immunity in respect of acts certified by the High Commissioner or the Air Officer Commanding to be done in the performance of military or other official duties. Nothing in this sub-clause shall prevent the forcible detention by the civil power of any member of the said forces who has just committed, or is in the act of committing an offence which involves danger to life. If the member so arrested is not an inhabitant of Iraq, he shall be forthwith handed over to the Air Force or Military authorities.
- (e.) Immunity from civil process in respect of any act done or omission or default made in good faith by any member of such forces when acting in performance of his military or official duties; the certificate of the High Commissioner or Air Officer Commanding that an act or omission or default was done or made in good faith in performance of such duties to be conclusive. The immunity provided by this sub-clause shall not debar persons who have incurred material damage on account of the said acts or omissions or defaults from claiming compensation otherwise than by civil process.
- (f.) All such immunities and privileges in respect of civil process as are granted by the Air Force Act, the Army Act and the Indian Army Act to persons subject to such Acts, and immunity from imprisonment on the order of a Civil Court in respect of any civil action tried by such court.

ARTICLE 11.

The Iraq Government undertake to introduce legislation providing for the arrest and punishment of any person who is acting or conspiring in such a way as to endanger or obstruct the said armed forces or attempting or conspiring to cause mutiny or disaffection among the said forces, or to bring the said forces into hatred or contempt, and to take action according to law against any person who is certified by the High Commissioner to be to the best of his belief so acting, attempting or conspiring, and in the case of persons of other than Iraq nationality so acting, attempting or conspiring or being likely so to act, attempt or conspire, to take such preventive steps according to law as the High Commissioner may consider desirable and practicable.

ARTICLE 12.

The Iraq Government agree that, in the event of the said forces undertaking military operations in Iraq for the purpose of assisting the Iraq Government to repel external aggression or to suppress civil commotion, the King of Iraq will, on the request of the High Com-

missioner, proclaim martial law in all such parts of Iraq as may be affected by such aggression or commotion, and entrust its administration to the Air Officer Commanding or such other officer or officers as the Air Officer Commanding may appoint, and will further secure the passing of the necessary measure of indemnification for all acts done by the armed forces under martial law upon the subsequent re-establishment of civil government.

ARTICLE 13.

The Iraq Government undertake to provide every facility for the movement of His Britannic Majesty's forces (including the use of wireless telegraph and land-line telegraphic and telephonic services and the right to lay land-lines), and for the carriage and storage of fuel and supplies for such forces on the roads, railways and waterways and in the ports of Iraq.

ARTICLE 14.

The Iraq Government undertake to recognise and to secure by licence or legislation the right of His Britannic Majesty's forces to establish and work at the expense of His Britannic Majesty's Government a system of wireless telegraphs for the transmission and reception of external and internal messages on British Government service.

No payment either by way of charge or compensation for loss of traffic shall be made to the Iraq Government in respect of such messages.

His Britannic Majesty's Government undertake that no messages other than on British Government service shall be transmitted by the said system except by agreement with the Iraq Government, which agreement shall provide for compensation for loss of such traffic by the Iraq Government's Department of Posts and Telegraphs unless such messages are transmitted at the request of the Iraq Government, in which case His Britannic Majesty's Government shall be entitled to payment for the transmission of such messages.

Any compensation which may be due to the Iraq Government shall be in the form of a reduction of the debt due by the Iraq Government in respect of the telegraph system transferred to it by His Britannic Majesty's Government.

ARTICLE 15.

The Iraq Government undertake at all times on the request of the High Commissioner so to restrict the working and method of transmission of the wireless telegraph station at Basrah and so to define its wave-length as to obviate interference with British Government stations, and further undertake, in the event of an emergency arising, to hand over the said station on the request of the High Commissioner to His Britannic Majesty's forces for the transmission of messages on the service of His Britannic Majesty's Government, subject to the payment of compensation for the loss of other traffic.

Furthermore, the Iraq Government agree that the above undertakings shall hold good notwithstanding the disposal of the wireless telegraph station at Basrah by sale or otherwise and that, in the event of their deciding to discontinue the use of the station, three months' notice of such intention shall be given to His Britannic Majesty's Government, who shall be given an opportunity of taking over the station before dismantlement, and of operating it for the remainder of the period of the treaty.

Schedule II—Contd.

The terms of this article shall apply equally to any other permanent wireless telegraph installation which may be established by the Iraq Government during the period of this agreement.

SCHEDULE.

PROGRAMME OF EXPANSION.

- 1924-25.—1 Pack Battery.
 2 Battalions Infantry.
 1 Company Engineers.
 First Line Transport for all existing units.
 Expansion of Bagdad Training Centre, including initiation of a Cadets' College.
- 1925-26.—Air Unit to be initiated as recommended by Air Headquarters, subject to satisfactory progress being made in the strength and efficiency of the local ground forces in Iraq.
- 2 Pack Batteries.
 1 Cavalry Regiment.
 3 Infantry Battalions.
 2 Transport Companies.
 1 Field Ambulance.
 Ammunition Column.
 Formation of Infantry Training Depots.
 Formation of Artillery and Cavalry Depots.
- 1926-27.—2 Field Batteries.
 3 Infantry Battalions.
 1 Company Engineers.
 1 Skeleton Company Engineers.
 1 Signal Company.
 1 Field Ambulance.
- 1927-28.—1 Field Battery.
 1 Pack Battery.
 3 Infantry Battalions.
 2 Transport Companies.
 1 Field Ambulance.

IN WITNESS OF WHICH the respective plenipotentiaries have affixed their signatures thereto. Done at Bagdad in duplicate this 25th day of March, 1924, of the Christian era, corresponding with the 19th day of Sha'ban, 1342, Hijrah.

H. DOBBS,

*His Britannic Majesty's High
 Commissioner for Iraq.*

JA'FAR AL 'ASKARI,

*Prime Minister of the Iraq
 Government.*

No. 5.

*Judicial Agreement made under Article 9 of the Treaty of Alliance
 between Great Britain and Iraq of October 10, 1922.*

We, the undersigned plenipotentiaries of His Britannic Majesty and of His Majesty the King of Iraq respectively, having been duly authorised, met together this 25th day of March, 1924, corresponding to the 19th day of Sha'ban, 1342, in order to sign the following agreement subsidiary to article 9 of the treaty of alliance concluded between Their Majesties aforesaid on the 10th day of October, 1922, corresponding to the 19th day of Sa'far, 1341, Hijrah, subject to ratification.

THE AGREEMENT.

Schedule II—Contd.

WHEREAS a treaty of alliance between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq was signed at Bagdad on the 10th of October, 1922, corresponding with the 19th day of Sa'far, 1341, Hijrah, and a protocol to the same treaty was signed at Bagdad on the 30th day of April, 1923, corresponding with the 14th day of Ramazan, 1341, Hijrah; and

WHEREAS by article 9 of the said treaty His Majesty the King of Iraq undertakes that he will accept and give effect to such reasonable provisions as His Britannic Majesty may consider necessary in judicial matters to safeguard the interests of foreigners in consequence of the non-application of the immunities and privileges enjoyed by them under capitulation or usage, and that such provisions shall be embodied in a separate agreement which shall be communicated to the Council of the League of Nations:

NOW THEREFORE it is agreed as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

The expression "foreigners" means the nationals of any European or American State which formerly benefited by capitulations in Turkey and did not renounce the same by an agreement signed before the 24th July, 1923, and of any Asiatic State which is now permanently represented on the Council of the League of Nations, and includes corporations constituted under the laws of such States, and religious or charitable bodies or institutions wholly or mainly composed of nationals of such States.

Nothing in this article shall prevent the conclusion by His Majesty the King of Iraq in agreement with His Britannic Majesty of a special convention with any State providing for the extension of the benefits of this agreement to nationals and persons enjoying the protection of that State or for the non-application of this agreement to nationals of that State.

ARTICLE 2.

His Majesty the King of Iraq undertakes to employ British legal experts in the Courts and to grant them judicial powers under the laws of Iraq and that the procedure now observed in the Courts in regard to the investigation of offences and the trial of cases and other matters in which foreigners are concerned shall continue and be put into force by law, that is to say:—

- (a.) That foreigners accused of an offence (other than a contravention) which is within the jurisdiction of a Magistrate may claim to be tried by a British Magistrate.
- (b.) That foreigners accused of an offence which is beyond the jurisdiction of a Magistrate may claim that the interrogation during the preliminary investigation shall be undertaken and that the orders as to their release on bail and as to their committal for trial shall be made by a British Magistrate.
- (c.) That foreigners committed for trial may claim that their trial shall be held before a Court which includes at least one British Judge, who shall preside.

Schedule II—Contd.

- (d.) That in civil actions over 750 rupees in value, foreigners who are parties to the cause may claim that the final judgment in a Court of First Instance shall be given, and that appeals or applications for revisions shall be heard by a Court presided over by a British Judge and composed so as to include one British Judge in a Court of three or less than three, two British Judges in a Court of four or five, and three British Judges in a Court of more than five.
- (e.) That in criminal cases foreigners may claim that their appeal or application for revision shall be heard by a Court presided over by a British Judge and composed as prescribed by the preceding paragraph, or if all the parties joining in such appeal or application are foreigners and agree to that course, by a British Judge sitting alone.
- (f.) A foreigner who is a party to the proceedings and has not sufficient knowledge of Arabic to understand them may claim that all proceedings shall be translated in English and the Magistrate shall so order if he considers the claim to be well grounded.
- (g.) That in the towns of Bagdad and Basrah and their environs and in all other places where a British Judge or Magistrate having jurisdiction for that purpose is available the house of a foreigner shall not be entered by any judicial or administrative authority except on a warrant issued by a British Judge or Magistrate.

Where no British Judge or Magistrate is available as above and in all cases where the police are by law allowed to enter houses without search warrant, the house of a foreigner shall not be entered without a report of such entry being immediately made to the nearest British Judge or Magistrate.

ARTICLE 3.

His Majesty the King of Iraq undertakes that every law affecting the jurisdiction, constitution or procedure of Courts or the appointment and discharge of Judges shall, before being presented to the legislature, be submitted in draft to the High Commissioner for his views and advice on such of its provisions as concern the interests of foreigners.

ARTICLE 4.

In matters relating to the personal status of foreigners or in other matters of a civil and commercial nature in which it is customary by international usage to apply the law of another country, such law shall be applied in manner to be prescribed by law. Without prejudice to the provisions of any law relating to the jurisdiction of religious courts, or to such powers of Consuls in regard to the administration of estates of their nationals as may be recognised under agreements concluded by the Government of Iraq, cases relating to the personal status of foreigners will be dealt with by the Civil Court, subject to the conditions of this agreement. In questions of marriage, divorce, maintenance, dowry, guardianship of infants and succession of movable property, the President of the Court hearing the case, or, in case of appeal or revision, the President of the Court of Appeal and Revision hearing the case may invite the Consul or representative of the Consulate of the foreigner concerned to sit as an expert for the purpose of advising upon the personal law concerned.

ARTICLE 5.

Schedule II—Contd.

His Majesty the King of Iraq agrees to submit beforehand to the High Commissioner for his concurrence the appointment of all British Presidents and members of Courts of Appeal and Revision as well as the termination of the appointment of any British Judge or Magistrate.

ARTICLE 6.

The provisions of this agreement shall remain in force for the period of the treaty and shall cease to have effect after the expiration of that period.

IN WITNESS OF WHICH the respective plenipotentiaries have affixed their signatures thereto. Done at Bagdad in duplicate this 25th day of March, 1924, of the Christian era, corresponding with the 19th day of Sha'ban, 1342, Hijrah.

H. DOBBS,
*His Britannic Majesty's High
Commissioner for Iraq.*

JA'FAR AL 'ASKARI,
*Prime Minister of the Iraq
Government.*

No. 6.

*Financial Agreement made under Article 15 of the Treaty of
Alliance between Great Britain and Iraq of October 10, 1922.*

We, the undersigned plenipotentiaries of His Britannic Majesty and of His Majesty the King of Iraq respectively, having been duly authorised, met together this 25th day of March, 1924, corresponding to the 19th day of Sha'ban, 1342, in order to sign the following agreement subsidiary to article 15 of the treaty of alliance concluded between Their Majesties aforesaid on the 10th day of October, 1922, corresponding to the 19th day of Sa'far, 1341, Hijrah, subject to ratification.

THE AGREEMENT.

WHEREAS a treaty of alliance between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq was signed at Bagdad on the 10th day of October, 1922, corresponding with the 19th day of Sa'far, 1341, Hijrah, and a protocol to the same treaty was signed at Bagdad on the 30th day of April, 1923, corresponding with the 14th day of Ramazan, 1341, Hijrah; and

WHEREAS by article 15 of the said treaty it is provided that a separate agreement shall regulate the financial relations between the High Contracting Parties, which shall provide, on the one hand, for the transfer by His Britannic Majesty's Government to the Government of Iraq of such works of public utility as may be agreed upon, and for the rendering by His Britannic Majesty's Government of such financial assistance as may from time to time be considered necessary for Iraq, and, on the other hand, for the progressive liquidation by the Government of Iraq of all liabilities thus incurred, and that such agreement shall be communicated to the Council of the League of Nations; and

Schedule II—Contd.

WHEREAS by article 4 of the same treaty His Majesty the King of Iraq undertakes that he will fully consult the High Commissioner on what is conducive to a sound financial and fiscal policy, and will ensure the stability and good organisation of the finances of the Iraq Government so long as that Government is under financial obligations to the Government of His Britannic Majesty; and

WHEREAS by article 18 of the same treaty it is provided that nothing shall prevent the High Contracting Parties from reviewing from time to time the provisions of the separate agreement referred to above with a view to any revision which may seem desirable in the circumstances then existing, any modifications which may be agreed upon by the High Contracting Parties being communicated to the Council of the League of Nations:

NOW THEREFORE it is agreed as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

The two Governments hereby recognise the principle that the entire cost of the civil administration of Iraq shall be borne on Iraq revenues, and that the Government of Iraq shall, at the earliest possible date, accept full financial responsibility for the maintenance of internal order, and for the defence of Iraq from external aggression.

ARTICLE 2.

Such financial assistance as may for a time be provided by the Government of His Britannic Majesty shall take the form of the maintenance in Iraq, at the expense of His Britannic Majesty's Government, of an Imperial garrison or of local forces controlled by His Britannic Majesty's Government, but shall in no case take the form of a contribution by His Britannic Majesty's Government to the cost of the Iraq army or local forces maintained and controlled by the Government of Iraq.

ARTICLE 3.

The financial assistance to be provided for the aforesaid purposes shall be progressively reduced as His Britannic Majesty's Government may determine in each financial year, and shall in any case terminate within a period not exceeding four years from the date of the ratification of peace with Turkey.

ARTICLE 4.

The Government of Iraq undertake to devote not less than 25 per cent. of the revenues of Iraq towards the cost of the defence and security of Iraq.

For the purpose of this article the revenue of Iraq shall be regarded as the gross receipts in all cases under each head of revenue service with the exception of the commercial services, other than Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, of which the net revenues shall be included.

ARTICLE 5.

His Britannic Majesty's Government agree to the transfer to the Government of Iraq, and the Government of Iraq agree to accept

the transfer, of the undermentioned works of public utility at the valuation shown against each of the works specified:—

Schedule II—Contd.

	Rs.
Irrigation -----	62, 12, 040
Roads -----	3, 20, 000
Bridges -----	11, 17, 500
Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones -----	17, 60, 000
Total -----	94, 09, 540

ARTICLE 6.

The Government of Iraq accept the liability to repay to His Britannic Majesty's Government the full value of the works specified in the preceding article, representing a total sum of Rs. 94,09,540.

ARTICLE 7.

The sum of Rs. 94,09,540 shall constitute a debt to be repaid by means of a terminable annuity, calculated so as to repay the capital sum, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, within twenty years from the conclusion of this agreement.

The Government of Iraq further agree that, if from any cause the whole or part of the annuity payable in any year shall remain unpaid at the close of that year, the amount so outstanding shall be added to the total debt and converted into an annuity terminable within twenty years from the conclusion of this agreement, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum. The annuity payments required under this article shall be a first charge on the general revenues of Iraq, and no prior charge shall be set up without the consent of His Britannic Majesty's Government.

ARTICLE 8.

His Britannic Majesty's Government hereby transfer to the Government of Iraq as from the 1st day of April, 1923, and for a period not exceeding four years from the ratification of the Treaty of Alliance, the management and administration of the Iraq railway system, which shall remain the property of His Britannic Majesty's Government, and the Government of Iraq hereby accept the responsibility for administering and managing the said system. So long as the railways are administered and managed by the Iraq Government, all receipts of the Iraq railways will be kept separate from the general revenues of Iraq and will be used solely for meeting (a) current expenditure of the railway, and (b) in so far as there may be any surplus of receipts over such current expenditure, the cost of further capital works undertaken with the approval of the High Commissioner, or the payment of interest on money borrowed for the purpose of such capital works. So long as the railways are administered or managed by the Government of Iraq, His Britannic Majesty's Government will do everything in their power to obtain for that Government any advice or assistance which they may require, the cost of such advice or assistance being charged as a part of the current expenses of the railways. His Britannic Majesty's Government will not sell the railways to any private purchaser within the period of four years from the ratification of the treaty except with the concurrence

Schedule II—Contd.

of the Iraq Government, which shall not be unreasonably withheld, and the Iraq Government shall not within the same period lease the railways to any private lessee without the concurrence of His Britannic Majesty's Government. In the event of the Government of Iraq desiring within the said period to acquire the ownership of the railways, whether for the purpose of selling or leasing them to any private purchaser or lessee or otherwise, His Britannic Majesty's Government shall state the terms upon which they will be prepared to transfer such ownership, and the transfer shall be made upon terms to be mutually agreed. In default of agreement as to such terms, the matter shall be referred to three arbitrators, of whom one shall be appointed by His Britannic Majesty's Government and one by the Government of Iraq. The third arbitrator shall be chosen by the other two arbitrators by agreement, or failing such agreement, by the President of the Permanent Court of International Justice. The arbitrators shall take into consideration the expenses incurred by His Britannic Majesty's Government in the construction, equipment and maintenance of the railways, and the past, actual and prospective value of the railways to the Government and people of Iraq, and shall decide what payment ought to be made by the Government of Iraq to His Britannic Majesty's Government for the transfer of ownership, and in what manner and at what dates, having regard to the general financial resources and liabilities of Iraq, such payment ought to be made. His Britannic Majesty's Government and the Government of Iraq undertake to accept and to give effect to the decision of the arbitrators.

His Britannic Majesty's Government and the Government of Iraq agree that on the expiry of the period of four years from the ratification of the Treaty of Alliance, the ownership of the railway system shall in default of prior sale or transfer be forthwith transferred to the Iraq Government on terms to be mutually agreed, or failing such agreement, to be decided by arbitration as hereinbefore provided.

ARTICLE 9.

The Government of Iraq agree not to dispose by sale or in any other manner of any of the works specified in articles 5, 6, 7 and 8 without the prior consent of His Britannic Majesty's Government, until such time as repayment of the value of all the said works has been completed. Should any of the said works be so disposed of with the concurrence of His Britannic Majesty's Government, the outstanding debt to His Britannic Majesty's Government in respect of the work or works so disposed of shall simultaneously be liquidated by the Iraq Government. The negotiations for such disposal shall be conducted by the High Commissioner, and shall be subject to the approval of His Britannic Majesty's Government.

ARTICLE 10.

His Britannic Majesty's Government and the Government of Iraq agree that the Port of Basrah shall be transferred to a Port Trust, and that the conditions of this transfer shall be dealt with separately, and shall include the following:—

1. Port receipts and expenditure shall be excluded from Iraq General Accounts, and a Port Trust shall be set up with the authority of the Iraq Government, and subject to the approval of His Britannic Majesty's Government, to administer the port.

2. The valuation of Rs. 72,19,000 shall be treated as a debt of the Port Trust to His Britannic Majesty's Government. The terms and conditions on which the Port Trust shall operate shall be subject to the approval of His Britannic Majesty's Government, and shall be dealt with by separate arrangement in consultation with the Government of Iraq, who hereby agree to facilitate the negotiations for the establishment of the Port Trust, and to secure the position in Iraq of the said Port Trust by such legislation as may be necessary.

ARTICLE 11.

1. The Government of Iraq agree that all lands and buildings, the property of the Iraq Government now in the occupation of His Britannic Majesty's Government for military and other purposes, shall remain in the undisturbed occupation of His Britannic Majesty's Government until such time as they are no longer required: provided that after the termination of the Anglo-Iraq Treaty and subject to the provisions of any further treaty or agreement which may be concluded in pursuance of the protocol to the said treaty, His Britannic Majesty's Government shall not retain such land or buildings for a period longer than may be reasonably necessary for the sale or disposal of any buildings or works, the property of His Britannic Majesty's Government, situate thereon.

2. The Iraq Government agree to transfer to His Britannic Majesty's Government, free of charge, waste Government land required for military and other purposes by His Britannic Majesty's Government, and such land as well as the buildings thereon, or to be erected thereon, shall remain the property of His Britannic Majesty's Government for so long as such land and buildings are required by His Britannic Majesty's Government, provided that after the termination of the Anglo-Iraq Treaty, and subject to the provisions of any further treaty or agreement which may be concluded in pursuance of the protocol to the said treaty, His Britannic Majesty's Government shall not require the transfer of any further waste Government land for military purposes, and shall not retain any such land already so transferred for military purposes for a period longer than may be reasonably necessary for the disposal of such land and the buildings thereon as provided in sub-clause 5 of this article.

3. Privately-owned land or buildings required at any time before the termination of the Anglo-Iraq Treaty by His Britannic Majesty's Government for military and other purposes shall at the request of His Britannic Majesty's Government be acquired or leased by the Iraq Government under such Expropriation Law as may from time to time be in force, and the Iraq Government shall receive the purchase price or rental from His Britannic Majesty's Government. The Iraq Government agree to promulgate such legislation as may be necessary for the compulsory acquisition or leasing of any privately-owned land or buildings required by His Britannic Majesty's Government for military and other purposes, and any such legislation shall, in the case of land compulsorily leased on behalf of His Britannic Majesty's Government, empower His Britannic Majesty's Government on or before the expiration of such lease to remove any works or buildings erected on such land by His Britannic Majesty's Government, and shall further provide that, where the land or building is to be acquired or leased on behalf of His Britannic Majesty's Government, a representative of His

Schedule II—Contd.

Britannic Majesty's Government to be selected by the High Commissioner shall serve in any Assessment Board constituted under such laws. As regards privately-owned land of which ownership is acquired under this sub-clause by His Britannic Majesty's Government for military purposes, the Iraq Government shall have the right, at the termination of the treaty, to purchase by agreement or arbitration the land and the buildings thereon. As regards privately-owned land of which the leasehold is obtained under this sub-clause by His Britannic Majesty's Government for military purposes, the period of the lease shall be for the period of the treaty, but shall be extended after the termination of the treaty at the request of His Britannic Majesty's Government for such time as may be reasonably necessary to enable His Britannic Majesty's Government to dispose of the buildings thereon.

4. The Iraq Government shall place no obstacle in the way of His Britannic Majesty's Government purchasing by agreement privately-owned land or buildings.

5. His Britannic Majesty's Government shall have full power to sell land acquired by them prior to the conclusion of this agreement, and to be acquired under paragraphs 3 and 4 of this article, together with the buildings thereon, and to appropriate for their own use the proceeds of such sale, if at any time such land is no longer required by His Britannic Majesty's Government. His Britannic Majesty's Government shall have full power to dispose of land, together with the buildings thereon, transferred to them under paragraph 2 of this article, subject to payment to the Government of Iraq of the sale or rental value of the site, such value to be determined, where possible, by reference to the market value of similar land in the neighbourhood or by agreement between the two Governments.

ARTICLE 12.

The Iraq Government undertake that, notwithstanding the termination of the treaty of alliance, the financial obligations accepted by them in articles 5-11 of this agreement shall continue in force until repayment of all sums due by them to His Britannic Majesty's Government under this agreement has been completed, and shall be faithfully fulfilled. They further agree that until the completion of such repayment no prior charge on the general revenues of Iraq shall be created in order to secure a loan or for any similar purpose without the prior consent of His Britannic Majesty's Government. Such consent shall not be withheld if His Britannic Majesty's Government are satisfied that the object for which such prior charge is to be created is one which will tend to secure the sound financial development of Iraq, and will not impair the capacity of the Iraq Government to discharge their liabilities to His Britannic Majesty's Government.

ARTICLE 13.

The ordinary expenses of civil government and administration and the salaries and expenses of the High Commissioner and his staff will be borne entirely by the Government of Iraq. His Britannic Majesty's Government will invite Parliament to make a contribution amounting to half of the expenditure approved by the Secretary of State upon salaries and other expenses of the High Commissioner and his staff. The Government of Iraq will provide quarters for the accommodation of members of the staff of the High Commissioner, subject to the payment of reasonable rent by the officers concerned.

ARTICLE 14.

1. The Government of Iraq agree that the following articles shall be exempt from customs duties on import or export:—

- (a.) All articles for the personal use of the High Commissioner.
- (b.) All articles for the official use of the High Commissioner and his staff and of the Imperial and other forces or services maintained in Iraq at the expense of His Britannic Majesty's Government, all articles imported by or consigned to the Navy, Army and Air Force Institute or any other official canteen for His Britannic Majesty's forces, and all personal effects introduced on arrival in Iraq by members of the High Commissioner's staff and of such forces or services: provided that if any articles imported or introduced under this exemption are disposed of to other parties than those entitled to this exemption, the customs duty then in force shall be paid by the person, service, force or institute making such disposal.
- (c.) All imported articles addressed to individual members or recognised messes of His Britannic Majesty's forces on production of a certificate that they are for the use of the individual or mess concerned.
- (d.) All articles exported by members of His Britannic Majesty's forces on production of a certificate that they are not exported for sale.

2. Duty shall be paid on all articles not imported directly by the authorities, forces and services detailed above, but the Iraq Government agree to grant a rebate of the duty so paid on production of a certificate from a competent authority that the articles on which duty has been paid have been delivered to and received for the official use of the High Commissioner and his staff and of the Imperial and other forces maintained in Iraq at the expense of His Britannic Majesty's Government.

ARTICLE 15.

The Government of Iraq agree not to levy any tax on the forces or services of His Britannic Majesty's Government in respect of offices, buildings, land or premises occupied by such forces or services for official purposes.

ARTICLE 16.

The Government of Iraq undertake to provide for the due payment of all sums which may be payable to officials of British nationality in the employment of the Iraq Government in accordance with the provisions of the terms of the contracts of those officials, and this undertaking shall continue in force during the continuance and on the termination of such contracts.

ARTICLE 17.

The Government of Iraq recognise their liability to meet as they fall due all sums or charges in respect of the Ottoman Public Debt which may be assigned to the Government of Iraq under the Treaty of Peace with Turkey.

Schedule II—Contd.

ARTICLE 18.

The forces and services of His Britannic Majesty's Government, including the Navy, Army and Air Force Institute or any other official canteen of His Britannic Majesty's forces, shall pay at most-favoured rates for all services rendered by Departments of the Iraq Government.

ARTICLE 19.

His Britannic Majesty's Government agree to contribute towards the cost of upkeep and maintenance of roads and bridges used for traffic by His Britannic Majesty's forces. The expenses incurred by His Britannic Majesty's Government on public roads and bridges shall be taken into account in assessing such contribution.

IN WITNESS OF WHICH the respective plenipotentiaries have affixed their signatures thereto. Done at Bagdad in duplicate this 25th day of March, 1924, of the Christian era, corresponding with the 19th day of Sha'ban, 1342, Hijrah.

H. DOBBS,
*His Britannic Majesty's High
Commissioner for Iraq.*

JA'FAR AL 'ASKARI,
*Prime Minister of the Iraq
Government.*

SCHEDULE III.

Schedule III.

ANGLO-IRAQ TREATY OF THE 13TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1926.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, of the one part; and His Majesty the King of Iraq, of the other part:

Anxious to give full effect to the stipulations in the decision of the Council of the League of Nations dated the 16th day of December, 1925, fixing the frontier between Turkey and Iraq in pursuance of article 3 of the Peace Treaty signed at Lausanne on the 24th day of July, 1923, to the effect that the relations between the high contracting parties now defined by the Treaty of Alliance and by the undertaking of His Britannic Majesty's Government approved by the Council of the League of Nations on the 27th day of September, 1924, should be continued for a period of twenty-five years, unless Iraq is, in conformity with article 1 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, admitted as a member of the League before the expiration of that period:

Bearing in mind the intention which the high contracting parties have mutually expressed in the protocol of the 30th day of April, 1923, to conclude a fresh agreement regulating subsequent relations between them:

Have decided by means of a new treaty to ensure due fulfilment of the said stipulations and have for this purpose named as their plenipotentiaries:

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, Bernard Henry Bourdillon, Esquire, C.M.G., Acting High Commissioner of His Britannic Majesty in Iraq;

His Majesty the King of Iraq, Abdul Muhsin Beg al-Sa'dun, Prime Minister of the Iraq Government and Minister for Foreign Affairs;

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

The provisions contained in article 18 of the treaty between the high contracting parties signed at Bagdad on the 10th day of October, 1922, of the Christian Era, corresponding with the 19th day of Safar, 1340, Hijrah, and in the protocol signed on the 30th day of April, 1923, of the Christian Era, corresponding with the 14th day of Ramazan, 1341, Hijrah, in so far as they relate to the duration of the said treaty are hereby abrogated, and the said treaty shall remain in force for a period of twenty-five years from the 16th day of December, 1925, unless before the expiration of that period Iraq shall have become a member of the League of Nations.

Schedule III—Contd.

The various agreements between the high contracting parties subsidiary to the said treaty of the 10th day of October, 1922, shall, in so far as their duration is made dependent on that of the said treaty, likewise remain in force for the period laid down in the present treaty, but in other respects their provisions shall not be affected.

ARTICLE 2.

The high contracting parties agree, immediately after the ratification of the present treaty and its approval by the Council of the League of Nations, to continue active consideration of the questions which have already been under discussion between them in regard to the revision of the agreements arising out of articles 7 and 15 of the treaty of October 10th, 1922.

ARTICLE 3.

Without prejudice to the provisions of article 6 of the treaty of October 10th, 1922, in regard to the admission of Iraq into the League of Nations or the provisions of article 18 of the said treaty which permit the revision at any time, subject to the consent of the Council of the League of Nations, of the provisions of the said treaty or of certain of the agreements subsidiary thereto, His Britannic Majesty undertakes that, at the time when the treaty of October 10th, 1922, would have expired under the protocol of April 30th, 1923, and at subsequent successive intervals of four years until the expiry of the period of twenty-five years mentioned in the present treaty or until the admission of Iraq into the League of Nations, he will take into active consideration the following two questions, namely:—

- (1.) The question whether it is possible for him to press for the admission of Iraq into the League of Nations.
- (2.) If it is not so possible, the question of the amendment, on account of the progress made by the Kingdom of Iraq or for any other reason, of the agreements referred to in article 18 of the treaty of October 10th, 1922.

The present treaty, in English and Arabic, of which in case of divergence the English text will prevail, shall be ratified and ratifications shall be exchanged as soon as possible.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the above-named plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty and have affixed thereunto their seals.

DONE at Bagdad the Thirteenth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six of the Christian Era, corresponding to the Twenty-eighth day of Jamadi-al-Ukhra, one thousand three hundred and forty-four, Hijrah, in three copies, of which one shall be deposited in the archives of the League of Nations at Geneva and one shall be retained by each of the high contracting parties.

(L.S.) B. H. BOURDILLON,
*His Britannic Majesty's Acting High
Commissioner in Iraq.*

(L.S.) ABDUL MUHSIN AL-SA'DUN,
*Prime Minister of the Iraq Government
and Minister for Foreign Affairs.*

SCHEDULE IV.

Schedule IV.

LETTER FROM HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, OF THE 2ND DAY OF MARCH, 1926.

FOREIGN OFFICE, *March 2, 1926.*

SIR,

In compliance with the invitation conveyed in article 2 of the decision recorded by the Council of the League of Nations on the 16th December, 1925, I am directed by Secretary Sir Austen Chamberlain to transmit to you herewith, for submission to the Council, the text of a new treaty between Great Britain and Iraq which was signed at Bagdad on the 13th January, 1926.

2. By a decision dated the 27th September, 1924, the Council accepted the terms of the Treaty of Alliance between Great Britain and Iraq supplemented by certain undertakings given by His Majesty's Government, as giving effect, in respect of Iraq, to the provisions of article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. By article 2 of their decision of December last the Council made the further condition that the régime established by the aforesaid Treaty of Alliance and undertakings should be continued for a specified period. The requisite extension of the duration of the Treaty of Alliance is provided for by article 1 of the new treaty. In submitting this treaty to the Council, His Majesty's Government declare that so long as it remains in force they will regard as binding the undertakings given by them to the Council in September 1924, and will continue to act in conformity therewith.

3. His Majesty's Government are thus in a position to inform the Council that the stipulations of article 2 of the decision of December 1925 have been fulfilled, and that the necessary steps have been taken to ensure the continuance for twenty-five years of the present régime as approved by the Council in September 1924, unless Iraq is, in conformity with article 1 of the Covenant, admitted as a Member of the League before the expiration of that period.

4. Provision for periodical review of the question of the admission of Iraq to the League of Nations is made in article 3 of the new treaty.

5. By article 4 of their undertakings, approved by the Council in September 1924, His Majesty's Government engaged that they would agree to no modification of the Treaty of Alliance without the consent of the Council of the League. They hereby give a similar undertaking in regard to the treaty of the 13th January, 1926. This undertaking will apply to any proposals that may be made, as a result of the discussions contemplated in articles 2 and 3 of the new treaty, for the revision or amendment of the agreements subsidiary to the treaty of the 10th October, 1922.

6. In the light of these explanations, His Majesty's Government request that the Council may now be moved to take action, as contemplated in article 2 of their decision of December last, to declare that their decision in regard to the Turco-Iraq frontier has become definitive.

7. The treaty of the 13th January, 1926, has now been approved by the British House of Commons and by the Chamber of Deputies and Senate of Iraq.

Schedule IV—Contd.

8. With reference to article 3 of the Council's decision of December last, I am to enclose, for the information of the Council, a memorandum dealing with the administration of the Kurdish districts in Iraq.

I am, &c.

LANCELOT OLIPHANT.

Protocol.

PROTOCOL.

On the signature this day of the Convention between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq, respectively, of the one part, and the President of the United States of America of the other part, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, duly authorised thereto, have agreed as follows:—

- (1.) It is understood by the High Contracting Parties that the term "exercise of industries" as employed in article XI of the Anglo-Iraq Treaty of Alliance signed the 10th October, 1922, covers the granting and operation of concessions.
- (2.) With reference to article 4 of the Convention signed this day, it is understood by the High Contracting Parties that the Iraq Government will not interfere in matters concerning the curriculum, such as the time-table, discipline and purely internal administration in schools established or maintained by nationals of the United States of America in Iraq.
- (3.) It is understood that upon the entry into force of the Convention signed this day and during the period of the special relations existing between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq, defined in article I of the said Convention, there will be a suspension of the capitulatory régime in Iraq so far as the rights of the United States and its nationals are concerned, and that such rights will be exercised in conformity with the decision of the Council of the League of Nations dated the 27th September, 1924.
- (4.) It is understood that article 3 of the Convention signed this day does not prohibit the Iraq Government from expropriating American property for public purposes under normal expropriation laws of general application, and subject to the previous provision for just and reasonable compensation.

The present Protocol shall be deemed an integral part of the Convention signed this day and shall be ratified at the same time as that Convention.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol and have affixed thereto their seals.

DONE in triplicate in English and Arabic, of which, in case of divergence, the English text shall prevail, at London, this 9th day of January, 1930.

[SEAL] CHARLES G. DAWES

[SEAL] ARTHUR HENDERSON

[SEAL] JA'FAR EL ASKERI

AND WHEREAS the said Convention and the said Protocol have been duly ratified on both parts and the instruments of ratification of the United States of America were exchanged for those of His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq at London on the twenty-fourth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN THAT I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention and the said Protocol to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this eleventh day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] thirty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-fifth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L. STIMSON

Secretary of State.

EXCHANGES OF NOTES

Exchanges of notes.

*The British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Henderson)
to the American Ambassador (Dawes)*

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

9th January, 1930.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

On the signature this day of the Convention between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq respectively of the one part, and the President of the United States of America of the other part, I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland agree to furnish to the Government of the United States a duplicate of the Annual Report to be made in accordance with the terms of the Decision of the Council of the League of Nations on the 27th day of September 1924.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration,

Your Excellency's obedient Servant,

ARTHUR HENDERSON

HIS EXCELLENCY

GENERAL CHARLES G. DAWES, C.B.,

etc., etc., etc.,

Exchanges of notes—
Contd.

*The American Ambassador (Dawes) to the British Secretary
of State for Foreign Affairs (Henderson)*

No. 372.

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

LONDON, *January 9, 1930.*

SIR:

On the signature this day of the Convention between the President of the United States of America of the one part, and His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq of the other part, I have the honor to take note of your declaration that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland agree to furnish the United States Government with a duplicate of the Annual Report to be made in accordance with the terms of the Decision of the Council of the League of Nations on the 27th day of September, 1924.

I have the honor to be,

With the highest consideration, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

CHARLES G. DAWES.

THE RIGHT HON^{ORABLE}

ARTHUR HENDERSON, P.C.,

etc., etc., etc.,

The Foreign Office.

*The Minister of Iraq at London (Jāfar El Askari) to the American
Ambassador (Dawes)*

IRAQ LEGATION

51, QUEEN'S GATE GARDENS, S. W. 7.

January, 9th., 1930.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to bring to your notice a point connected with Article 2 of the Protocol attached to the Tripartite Convention between the United States of America, The United Kingdom and Iraq. Article 2 of the Protocol provides that the Government of Iraq shall not interfere in matters concerning the curriculum, such as the time-tables, discipline and purely internal administration in schools established or maintained by nationals of the United States of America in Iraq. The Iraq Government interpret this Article as not preventing the enforcement on the said schools of Article 28 of the Public Instruction Law of 1929 the translation of which runs:—

It is obligatory to teach the Arabic language and the history and geography of Iraq and the history of the Arabs in accordance with the programme of the Ministry of Education in all non-technical private schools both primary and secondary. The hours devoted to the Arabic language must be not less than five hours a week in primary classes and three hours a week in secondary classes.

I have therefore been instructed by my Government to inform Your Excellency that the Iraq Government consider that Article 2 of the said Protocol shall not override the provisions of Article 28 of the above mentioned Law.

Exchanges of notes—
Contd.

I have the honour to be, Sir
Your obedient servant,

JA'FAR EL ASKERI
The Iraq Plenipotentiary,

HIS EXCELLENCY,
THE UNITED STATES PLENIPOTENTIARY

*The American Ambassador (Dawes) to the Minister of Iraq at
London (Ja'far El Askeri)*

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

LONDON, *January 9, 1930.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of today's date, which reads as follows:

"I have the honour to bring to your notice a point connected with Article 2 of the Protocol attached to the Tripartite Convention between the United States of America, the United Kingdom and Iraq. Article 2 of the Protocol provides that the Government of Iraq shall not interfere in matters concerning the curriculum, such as the time-tables, discipline and purely internal administration in schools established or maintained by nationals of the United States of America in Iraq. The Iraq Government interpret this Article as not preventing the enforcement on the said schools of Article 28 of the Public Instruction Law of 1929, the translation of which runs:

It is obligatory to teach the Arabic language and the history and geography of Iraq and the history of the Arabs in accordance with the programme of the Ministry of Education in all non-technical private schools, both primary and secondary. The hours devoted to the Arabic language must be not less than five hours a week in primary classes and three hours a week in secondary classes.

"I have therefore been instructed by my Government to inform Your Excellency that the Iraq Government consider that Article 2 of the said Protocol shall not override the provisions of Article 28 of the above mentioned Law."

In taking note of this communication I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my high consideration.

I have the honor to be, Excellency,
Your most obedient servant,

CHARLES G. DAWES.

HIS EXCELLENCY

JA'FAR PASHA EL-ASKERI, C.M.G.,

etc., etc., etc.,

*The Legation of Iraq,
London.*

July 12, 1930.

Extradition treaty between the United States of America and Germany. Signed at Berlin, July 12, 1930; ratification advised by the Senate, January 22, 1931; ratified by the President, January 26, 1931; ratified by Germany, February 25, 1931; ratifications exchanged at Washington, March 26, 1931; proclaimed, April 22, 1931.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Extradition with
Germany.
Preamble.

WHEREAS a Treaty between the United States of America and Germany for the extradition of fugitives from justice was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Berlin on the twelfth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirty, the original of which Treaty, being in the English and German languages, is word for word as follows:

Contracting Powers.

The United States of America and Germany desiring to promote the cause of justice, have resolved to conclude a treaty for the extradition of fugitives from justice, between the two countries, and have appointed for that purpose the following Plenipotentiaries:

Das Deutsche Reich und die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika sind, um die Rechtsflucht zu fördern, übereingekommen, einen Vertrag über die Auslieferung straffälliger Personen zwischen den beiden Staaten zu schließen, und haben zu diesem Zwecke folgende Bevollmächtigten ernannt:

Plenipotentiaries.

The President of the United States of America:
The Ambassador of the United States of America in Berlin
Mr. Frederic Moseley Sackett,

Der Deutsche Reichspräsident:
den Staatssekretär des Auswärtigen Amtes
Herrn Dr. Bernhard W. von Bülow
und
den Ministerialrat im Reichsjustizministerium
Herrn Dr. Wolfgang Mettgenberg,

The German Reichspräsident:
the Secretary of State of the Foreign Office
Dr. Bernhard W. von Bülow
and
the Privy Counsellor in the Ministry of Justice
Dr. Wolfgang Mettgenberg.

Der Präsident der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika:
den Botschafter der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika in Berlin
Herrn Frederic Moseley Sackett.

Who after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

Die Bevollmächtigten haben einander ihre Vollmachten mitgeteilt und in guter und gehöriger Ordnung befunden. Sie haben sich über folgende Bestimmungen geeinigt:

ARTICLE I

It is agreed that the Government of the United States and the Government of Germany shall, under conditions of reciprocity, upon requisition duly made as herein provided, deliver up to justice any person, who may be charged with, or may have been convicted of, any of the crimes or offenses specified in Article III of the present Treaty committed within the territorial jurisdiction of one of the High Contracting Parties, and who shall be found within the territories of the other; provided that such surrender shall take place only upon such evidence of criminality, as according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his commitment for trial if the crime or offense had been there committed.

The words "territorial jurisdiction" as used in this article mean territory, including territorial waters, belonging to or under the control of one of the High Contracting Parties, merchant vessels on and aircraft over the high seas and men of war wherever situated.

ARTICLE II

Under the stipulations of this Treaty neither of the High Contracting Parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens.

ARTICLE III

Persons shall be delivered up according to the provisions of the present Treaty, who shall have been charged with or convicted of any of the following crimes or offenses, but only if they are punishable as crimes or offenses by the laws of both countries applicable to the case:

1. Murder, including the crimes designated by the terms assassination, manslaughter and infanticide.

Artikel I

Die Deutsche Regierung und die Regierung der Vereinigten Staaten verpflichten sich, unter der Bedingung der Gegenseitigkeit, auf ein den Bestimmungen dieses Vertrags entsprechendes Ersuchen die Personen auszuliefern, die wegen eines der im Artikel III des Vertrags aufgeführten Verbrechen oder Vergehens verfolgt werden oder verurteilt worden sind, wenn die Straftat im Bereiche der Gerichtsbarkeit des einen der vertragschließenden Teile begangen ist und der Verfolgte im Gebiete des anderen Teils angetroffen wird. Die Auslieferung soll indessen nur stattfinden, wenn gegen den Verfolgten ausreichende Verdachtsgründe bestehen, um nach den Gesetzen des Ortes, an dem der Verfolgte angetroffen wird, die Einleitung des gerichtlichen Verfahrens zu rechtfertigen, wenn das Verbrechen oder Vergehen dort begangen wäre.

Reciprocal delivery of persons charged with specified crimes.

Als „Bereich der Gerichtsbarkeit“ im Sinne dieses Artikels gelten: Das Gebiet, das einem der vertragschließenden Teile gehört oder seiner Aufsicht untersteht, einschließlich der Hoheitsgewässer sowie die Handelschiffe und Luftfahrzeuge, solange sie sich auf oder über der hohen See befinden, und Kriegschiffe ohne Rücksicht auf ihren Aufenthaltsort.

“Territorial jurisdiction” defined.

Artikel II

Keiner der vertragschließenden Teile ist nach den Bestimmungen dieses Vertrags verpflichtet, seine eigenen Staatsangehörigen auszuliefern.

Neither country bound to deliver up its own citizens.

Artikel III

Nach den Bestimmungen dieses Vertrags sollen die Personen ausgeliefert werden, die wegen einer der nachstehenden Straftaten verfolgt werden oder verurteilt worden sind, vorausgesetzt, daß die Tat nach dem auf den Einzelfall anzuwendenden Rechte beider Staaten als Verbrechen oder Vergehen strafbar und verfolgbar ist:

Extraditable crimes.

1. Vorsätzliche Tötung (Mord, Totschlag und Kindes tötung) sowie fahrlässige Tötung.

Murder.

Assault.	2. Willful assault resulting in grievous bodily harm.	2. Vorsätzliche schwere Körperverletzung.
Rape, etc.	3. Rape, immoral assault, incest, abortion, carnal knowledge of children under the age of twelve years.	3. Notzucht, Vornahme unzüchtiger Handlungen, Blutschande, Abtreibung und Unzucht mit Kindern unter 12 Jahren.
Bigamy.	4. Bigamy.	4. Doppelhehe.
Arson.	5. Arson.	5. Brandstiftung.
Damages, etc., to railroads.	6. Willful and unlawful destruction or obstruction of railroads, which endangers traffic.	6. Vorsätzliche und rechtswidrige, verkehrsgefährdende Zerstörung oder Behinderung von Eisenbahnen.
Piracy.	7. Piracy.	7. Seeräub.
Destroying vessel.	8. Wrongfully sinking or destroying a vessel.	8. Vorsätzliche Versenkung oder Zerstörung eines Schiffes.
Mutiny.	9. Mutiny or conspiracy by two or more members of the crew or other persons on board of a vessel on the high seas, for the purpose of rebelling against the authority of the Captain or Commander of such vessel, or by fraud or violence taking possession of such vessel.	9. Meuterei oder Komplott zweier oder mehrerer Mitglieder der Schiffsbesatzung oder anderer Personen an Bord eines Schiffes auf hoher See zum Zwecke der Auflehnung gegen die Befehlsgewalt des Kapitäns oder Führers des Schiffes oder, um sich heimlich oder gewaltsam in den Besitz des Schiffes zu setzen.
Assault on shipboard.	10. Assault on board ship upon the high seas committed by a member of the crew upon an officer.	10. Tätlicher Angriff eines Schiffsmanns gegen einen Vorgesetzten an Bord auf hoher See.
Burglary.	11. Breaking into and entering the house or the office of another with intent to commit a theft therein.	11. Eindringen in das Haus oder in den Geschäftsraum eines anderen in diebstahlischer Absicht.
Robbery.	12. Robbery, defined to be the act of taking from the person of another goods or money by violence or by putting him in fear.	12. Raub (Wegnahme von Sachen oder Geld von einer Person durch Gewalt oder Drohung).
Blackmail, etc.	13. Blackmail or extortion by unlawful means.	13. Erpressung.
Forgery, etc.	14. Forgery or the utterance of forged papers.	14. Fälschung von Urkunden oder Ausgeben von gefälschten Urkunden.
Forgery of public documents.	15. The forgery or falsification of the official acts of the Government or public authority, including Courts of Justice, or the uttering or fraudulent use of any of such acts.	15. Fälschung oder Verfälschung amtlicher Schriftstücke der Regierung oder öffentlicher Behörden einschließlich der Gerichte oder das Ausgeben oder betrügerische Gebrauchmachen von solchen Schriftstücken.

16. Any fraudulent making or altering or uttering of currency including banknotes; of titles or coupons of public debt, seals, stamps, dies or marks of State or public administrations, whatever means are employed; or the introduction into a country or the receiving or obtaining of counterfeit objects of the foregoing character with a view to uttering them and with knowledge that they are counterfeit; or the fraudulent making, receiving or obtaining of instruments or other articles peculiarly adapted for the counterfeiting or altering of objects of the foregoing character.
17. Embezzlement committed by public officers or depositaries, where the amount embezzled exceeds twenty-five dollars or one hundred reichsmarks.
18. Embezzlement by any person or persons hired, salaried or employed, to the detriment of their employers or principals, where the amount embezzled exceeds twenty-five dollars or one hundred reichsmarks.
19. Kidnapping, defined to be the abduction or detention of a person or persons, in order to exact money from them, their families or any other person or persons, or for any other unlawful end; abandonment of infants.
16. Betrügerisches Fälschen oder Verfälschen oder in Umlaufbringen von Geld mit Einschluß der Banknoten, von öffentlichen Schulverschreibungen oder den dazugehörigen Zinscheinen, von Siegeln, Platten, Formen oder Stempeln des Staates oder der öffentlichen Verwaltung, ohne Rücksicht auf die Art der Ausführung; das Einführen, Annehmen oder Sichverschaffen von gefälschten Gegenständen der vorbezeichneten Art, wenn der Täter die Fälschung kennt und die Absicht hat, die Gegenstände in Verkehr zu bringen; das betrügerische Anfertigen, Annehmen oder Sichverschaffen von Gerätschaften oder anderen Gegenständen, die ihrer Beschaffenheit nach zur Fälschung oder Verfälschung der vorbezeichneten Gegenstände bestimmt sind.
17. Unterschlagung durch öffentliche Beamte oder Verwahrer, wenn der unterschlagene Betrag einhundert Reichsmark oder fünf- und zwanzig Dollar übersteigt.
18. Unterschlagung durch eine dienstverpflichtete, besoldete oder angestellte Person zum Nachteil des Dienstherrn oder Arbeitgebers, wenn der unterschlagene Betrag einhundert Reichsmark oder fünf- und zwanzig Dollar übersteigt.
19. Entführung oder Festhaltung von Personen, um Geld von ihnen, ihren Angehörigen oder anderen Personen zu erlangen, oder zu einem sonstigen gesetzwidrigen Zwecke; Aussetzung von Personen jugendlichen Alters.

Counterfeiting.

Embezzlement, etc.,
by public officers.Embezzlement by
employees.

Kidnapping.

Larceny.	20. Larceny, defined to be the theft of effects, personal property or money of the value of twenty-five dollars or one hundred reichsmarks or more.	20. Diebstahl (Entwendung von Sachen, beweglichem Gut oder Geld) im Werte von mindestens einhundert Reichsmark oder fünfundzwanzig Dollar.
Obtaining money by false pretences.	21. Obtaining money, valuable securities or other property by false pretences, where the amount of money or the value of the property so obtained or received exceeds twenty-five dollars or one hundred reichsmarks.	21. Betrügerische Erlangung von Geld, Wertpapieren oder anderem Vermögen, wenn der betrügerisch erlangte Vermögensvorteil einhundert Reichsmark oder fünfundzwanzig Dollar übersteigt.
Perjury.	22. Perjury or subornation of perjury.	22. Meineid oder Verleitung zum Meineid.
Breach of trust, etc.	23. Fraud or breach of trust by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, executor, administrator, guardian, director or officer of any company or corporation, or by any one in a fiduciary position, where the amount of money or the value of the property misappropriated exceeds twenty-five dollars or one hundred reichsmarks.	23. Untreue oder Vertrauensbruch eines Verwahrers, Bankiers, Agenten, Sachwalters, Treuhänders, Vollstreckers, Verwalters, Vormundes, Aufsichtsrats oder Angestellten einer Gesellschaft oder Körperschaft oder eines Bevollmächtigten, wenn der veruntreute Geldbetrag oder Wert einhundert Reichsmark oder fünfundzwanzig Dollar übersteigt.
Slave trading.	24. Crimes and offenses against the laws of both countries for the suppression of slavery and slave trading.	24. Verbrechen oder Vergehen gegen die Strafgesetze beider Länder zur Unterdrückung der Sklaverei und des Sklavenhandels.
Dangerous use of explosives.	25. Use of explosives so as to endanger human life or property.	25. Anwendung von Sprengstoffen, die geeignet ist, Menschenleben oder Eigentum zu gefährden.
Bribery.	26. Bribery.	26. Bestechung.
Bankruptcy law violations.	27. Crimes or offenses against the bankruptcy laws.	27. Verbrechen oder Vergehen gegen die Konkursordnung.
Narcotic traffic.	28. Crimes or offenses against the laws for the suppression of the traffic in narcotics.	28. Verbrechen oder Vergehen gegen die Gesetze zur Unterdrückung des Verkehrs von Betäubungsmitteln.
Accessory before or after the fact.	Extradition shall also take place for an attempt to commit, or for the participation in any of the crimes or offenses before mentioned as an accessory before or after the fact, including receiving any money, valuable securities, or other property knowing the	Die Auslieferung soll auch stattfinden wegen Versuchs einer der vorstehend aufgeführten Verbrechen oder Vergehen oder wegen Beteiligung an einem solchen, sei es vor oder nach der Tat (Teilnahme, Begünstigung und Fehleret). Dazu gehört auch die Annahme von Geld, Wertpapieren oder anderem Eigentum

same to have been unlawfully obtained but only where the amount of money or the value of the property so received exceeds twenty-five dollars or one hundred reichsmarks.

ARTICLE IV

The provisions of the present Treaty shall not import a claim of extradition for any crime or offense of a political character, nor for acts connected with such crimes or offenses. However, a willful crime against human life except in battle or an open combat, shall in no case be deemed a crime of a political character, or an act connected with crimes or offenses of such a character.

ARTICLE V

In the country to which he has been surrendered, a person extradited under this Treaty shall not, without the consent of the government which surrendered him, be tried or punished or given up to a third government for a crime or offense committed previously to his extradition other than that which gave rise to the extradition, nor be restricted in his personal liberty for any reason existing previously to his extradition, unless he shall have been allowed one month to leave the country after having been discharged; and if he shall have been tried and condemned to punishment he shall be allowed one month after having suffered his penalty or having been pardoned. This exemption shall not be granted if the person surrendered, after leaving the country to which his extradition has been granted, there returns or is extradited to that country by a third government.

ARTICLE VI

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered under the provisions hereof, when, from lapse of time

in Kenntnis des rechtswidrigen Erwerbes, vorausgesetzt, daß der erlangte Geldbetrag oder Wert einhundert Reichsmark oder fünfundschwanzig Dollar übersteigt.

Artikel IV

Die Bestimmungen dieses Vertrags geben keinen Anspruch auf Auslieferung für ein Verbrechen oder Vergehen politischer Art noch für Handlungen, die mit einem derartigen Verbrechen oder Vergehen in Zusammenhang stehen. Indessen soll ein vorsätzliches Verbrechen gegen das menschliche Leben mit Ausnahme einer in der Schlacht oder in offenem Kampfe begangenen Tat in keinem Falle als ein Verbrechen politischen Charakters oder als eine Handlung gelten, die mit einem Verbrechen oder Vergehen dieser Art in Zusammenhang steht.

Not applicable to political, etc., crimes.

Murder excepted.

Artikel V

Der Ausgelieferte soll ohne Zustimmung der Regierung, welche die Auslieferung bewilligt hat, in dem Lande, an das er ausgeliefert ist, weder wegen eines vor der Auslieferung begangenen Verbrechens oder Vergehens, für das die Auslieferung nicht bewilligt ist, zur Untersuchung gezogen, bestraft oder an eine dritte Regierung weitergeliefert werden, noch aus irgendeinem aus der Zeit vor der Auslieferung stammenden Grunde in seiner persönlichen Freiheit beschränkt werden, es sei denn, daß er nach seiner Freilassung einen Monat lang die Möglichkeit gehabt hat, das Land zu verlassen; wenn er zur Untersuchung gezogen und zu Strafe verurteilt worden ist, so soll er einen Monat lang nach Verbüßung der Strafe oder der Begnadigung dasselbe freie Geleit genießen. Diese Vergünstigung soll nicht gewährt werden, wenn der Ausgelieferte nach Verlassen des Landes, an das er ausgeliefert worden ist, dorthin zurückkehrt oder an dieses Land durch eine dritte Regierung ausgeliefert ist.

Persons claimed by a third Power.

Artikel VI

Ein Verfolgter soll nach den Bestimmungen dieses Vertrags nicht ausgeliefert werden, wenn infolge Zeitab-

Time limitation.

or other lawful cause, according to the laws of the country where the fugitive shall be found, the criminal is exempt from prosecution or punishment for the crime or offense for which the surrender is asked, or when his extradition is asked for the same crime or offense for which he has been tried, convicted or acquitted in that country, or so long as he is under prosecution for that crime or offense.

ARTICLE VII

Person under prosecution, etc., when sought.

If a fugitive criminal whose surrender may be claimed pursuant to the stipulations hereof, be actually under prosecution, out on bail, or in custody, otherwise than for the crime or offense for which his extradition has been sought, his extradition may be deferred until such proceedings be terminated, and until he shall have been set at liberty in due course of law.

ARTICLE VIII

Persons claimed by other Powers.

If the extradition of a fugitive which is requested by one of the parties hereto, shall also be requested by one or more other governments, the surrendering government shall be free to choose to which request it will give preference.

ARTICLE IX

Articles seized with fugitive.

Everything found in the possession of the fugitive criminal, whether being the proceeds of the crime or offense, or which may be material as evidence in making proof of the crime or offense, shall so far as practicable, according to the laws of the respective High Contracting Parties be delivered up with his person at the time of surrender. Nevertheless, the rights of a third party with regard to the articles referred

laufs oder aus anderen Rechtsgründen nach den Gesetzen des Landes, in dem er angetroffen wird, die Verfolgung oder Vollstreckung wegen des Verbrechens oder Vergehens, wegen dessen die Auslieferung begehrt wird, unzulässig ist, oder wenn die Auslieferung wegen eines Verbrechens oder Vergehens verlangt wird, wegen dessen er in dem anderen Lande bereits zur Untersuchung gezogen, verurteilt oder freigesprochen ist, oder solange er dort wegen dieses Verbrechens oder Vergehens verfolgt wird.

Artikel VII

Kann die Auslieferung des Verfolgten nach den Bestimmungen dieses Vertrags beansprucht werden, schneibt aber aus anderem Grunde als wegen des Verbrechens oder Vergehens, wegen dessen die Auslieferung nachgesucht wird, gegen ihn ein Strafverfahren, oder befindet er sich gegen Sicherheitsleistung auf freiem Fuße oder ist er in Haft genommen worden, so kann die Auslieferung aufgeschoben werden, bis diese Verfahren zu Ende geführt sind und der Verfolgte von Rechts wegen auf freien Fuß gesetzt worden ist.

Artikel VIII

Sollte die Auslieferung eines Verfolgten, die einer der vertragsschließenden Teile begehrt hat, auch von einer oder mehreren anderen Regierungen begehrt werden, so soll es der ausliefernden Regierung freistehen zu entscheiden, welchem Ersuchen sie den Vorrang einräumen will.

Artikel IX

Alle bei dem Verfolgten gefundenen Gegenstände, die entweder Früchte des Verbrechens oder Vergehens sind oder Überführungsstücke für das Verbrechen oder Vergehen sein können, sollen, soweit als zugänglich, im Einklang mit den Gesetzen der vertragsschließenden Teile zugleich mit der Auslieferung der Person ausgeantwortet werden. Die Rechte dritter Personen an diesen Gegenständen sollen indessen unberührt bleiben; auch sollen die Gegenstände auf Verlangen der Regierung, welche sie

to, shall be duly respected, and upon the request of the Government which has delivered up such articles, they shall be returned to that Government, provided that a reservation to that effect shall have been made at the time of delivery.

ARTICLE X

Requisitions for the surrender of fugitives from justice shall be made by the respective diplomatic agents of the High Contracting Parties. In the event of the absence of such agents from the country or its seat of government, or where extradition is sought from territory referred to in Article I, other than the United States or Germany, requisitions may be made by superior consular officers.

The arrest of the fugitive shall be brought about in accordance with the laws of the party to which the request is made, and if, after an examination, it shall be decided, according to the law and the evidence, that extradition is due, pursuant to this Treaty, the fugitive shall be surrendered according to the forms of law prescribed in such cases.

If the fugitive criminal shall have been convicted of the crime or offense for which his surrender is asked, a copy of the sentence following such conviction, duly authenticated, shall be produced. If, however, the fugitive is merely charged with a crime or offense, a duly authenticated copy of the warrant of arrest in the country where the crime or offense was committed shall be produced, together with the depositions upon which such warrant may have been issued, or such other evidence or proof as may be deemed competent in the case, or both.

The person provisionally arrested shall be released, unless within one month from the date of arrest in Germany, or from the date of commitment in the United States, the formal requisition for surrender with the documentary

ausgeantwortet hat, zurückgegeben werden, vorausgesetzt, daß bei der Ausantwortung ein Vorbehalt in dieser Richtung gemacht worden ist.

Artikel X

Anträge auf Auslieferung eines Verfolgten sollen von den diplomatischen Vertretern der vertragsschließenden Staaten gestellt werden. Sind solche Vertreter im Lande oder am Regierungssitze nicht vorhanden, oder wird die Auslieferung aus einem außerhalb des Deutschen Reichs oder der Vereinigten Staaten gelegenen Gebiete der im Artikel I bezeichneten Art nachgesucht, so können die Ersuchen von höheren Konsulatsbeamten gestellt werden.

Die Festnahme des Verfolgten geschieht nach Maßgabe der Gesetze des ersuchten Teils. Wenn auf Grund der gesetzlichen Vorschriften und des Beweisergebnisses entschieden wird, daß die Auslieferung nach diesem Vertrage gewährt werden muß, soll bei der Auslieferung des Verfolgten nach den für einen solchen Fall vorgesehenen gesetzlichen Bestimmungen verfahren werden.

Wird die Auslieferung eines Verurteilten begehrt, so soll eine gehörig beglaubigte Abschrift des Urteils vorgelegt werden. Wird die Auslieferung zur Strafverfolgung begehrt, so soll eine gehörig beglaubigte Abschrift des Haftbefehls der Behörde des Landes, in dem das Verbrechen oder Vergehen begangen ist, vorgelegt werden, und zwar zusammen mit den Vernehmungsprotokollen, auf Grund deren der Haftbefehl erlassen ist, oder mit den weiteren Beweisstücken und Beweismitteln, die je nach Lage des Falles notwendig erscheinen oder mit beiden.

Der vorläufig Festgenommene wird freigelassen werden, wenn nicht innerhalb von einem Monat, und zwar in Deutschland vom Tage der Festnahme, in den Vereinigten Staaten vom Tage der Eröffnung des Verfahrens an gerechnet, das förmliche Auslieferungs-

Requisitions.

Arrest.

Papers, etc., required.

Release if formal request not forthcoming.

proofs hereinbefore prescribed be made as aforesaid by the diplomatic agent of the demanding government or, in his absence, by a consular officer thereof. However, each government agrees that, upon the request of the other government, it will address to the competent authorities an application for the extension of the time thus limited so as to allow an additional month for the purposes indicated and nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the granting of such an application.

ARTICLE XI

The expense of transportation of the fugitive shall be borne by the government which has preferred the demand for extradition. The appropriate legal officers of the country where the proceedings of extradition are had, shall assist the officers of the Government demanding the extradition before the respective judges and magistrates, by every legal means within their power; and no claim other than for the board and lodging of a fugitive prior to his surrender, arising out of the arrest, detention, examination and surrender of fugitives under this treaty shall be made against the government demanding the extradition; provided, however, that any officer or officers of the surrendering government giving assistance, who shall, in the usual course of their duty, receive no salary or compensation other than specific fees for services performed, shall be entitled to receive from the government demanding the extradition the customary fees for the acts or services performed by them, in the same manner and to the same amount as though such acts or services had been performed in ordinary criminal proceedings under the laws of the country of which they are officers.

ARTICLE XII

The present treaty shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties in accordance with their

ersuchen mit den vertragsmäßig vorgeschriebenen Unterlagen von dem diplomatischen Vertreter der ersuchenden Regierung oder, wenn ein solcher nicht vorhanden ist, von einem Konsularbeamten dieser Regierung angebracht worden ist. Jede Regierung erklärt sich indessen bereit, auf Ersuchen der anderen Regierung an die zuständige Behörde den Antrag zu richten, die Frist für den angegebenen Zweck um einen weiteren Monat zu verlängern; die Bestimmungen dieses Artikels dürfen nicht dahin ausgelegt werden, daß die Genehmigung eines solchen Antrags unzulässig wäre.

Artikel XI

Die Kosten für die Überführung des Verfolgten werden von der Regierung getragen, die das Auslieferungsersuchen gestellt hat. Die zuständigen Beamten des Landes, in dem das Auslieferungsverfahren stattzufinden hat, sollen mit allen ihnen zur Verfügung stehenden gesetzlichen Mitteln den Beamten der ersuchenden Regierung Beistand vor den Richtern und Beamten gewähren. Die Regierung, welche die Auslieferung begehrt hat, ist zum Kostenerlage nur für die Verpflegung und Unterkunft des Verfolgten, die vor der Auslieferung durch die Festnahme, Festhaltung, das Prüfungsverfahren und die Übergabe des Verfolgten entstanden sind, verpflichtet. Indessen sollen die Beamten der ausliefernden Regierung, die mitwirken, wenn sie in allgemeinen für ihre Dienstleistungen statt anderer Entschädigung oder Bezahlung feststehende Gebühren für die geleisteten Dienste bekommen, berechtigt sein, von der um Auslieferung ersuchenden Regierung die üblichen Gebühren für ihre Tätigkeit oder die geleisteten Dienste in derselben Weise und in derselben Höhe zu beanspruchen, wie sie sie für eine Tätigkeit oder Dienste, die sie in sonstigen Strafverfahren nach dem Rechte des Landes, in dem sie Beamte sind, erhalten.

Artikel XII

Dieser Vertrag soll von den vertragschließenden Teilen gemäß den für sie geltenden verfassungsrechtlichen Vor-

Expense of transporting fugitive.

Legal assistance.

Compensation.

Ratification.

respective constitutional methods and shall take effect one month after the exchange of ratifications which shall take place at Washington as soon as possible.

schriften ratifiziert und einen Monat nach dem Austausch der Ratifikationsurkunden, der möglichst bald in Washington stattfinden soll, in Kraft treten.

ARTICLE XIII

Artikel XIII

The present treaty shall remain in force for a period of ten years, and in case neither of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice one year before the expiration of that period of its intention to terminate the treaty, it shall continue in force until the expiration of one year from the date on which such notice of termination shall be given by either of the High Contracting Parties.

Der Vertrag soll für einen Zeitraum von zehn Jahren in Kraft bleiben und, falls keiner der vertragschließenden Teile ihn ein Jahr vor dem Ablauf dieses Zeitraums kündigt, soll er weiter in Kraft bleiben bis zum Ablauf eines Jahres nach dem Tage, an dem einer der vertragschließenden Teile ihn kündigt.

Duration.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the above named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Zu Urkund dessen haben die oben bezeichneten Bevollmächtigten diesen Vertrag unterzeichnet und mit ihren Siegeln versehen.

Signatures.

DONE in duplicate in the English and German languages at Berlin this 12th day of July 1930.

Geschehen in doppelter Ausfertigung in deutscher und englischer Sprache in Berlin am 12. Juli 1930.

FREDERIC MOSELEY SACKETT [SEAL]
BERNHARD W. VON BÜLOW [SEAL]
WOLFGANG METTGENBERG. [SEAL]

AND WHEREAS, the said Treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one;

Ratifications exchanged.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN THAT I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

Proclamation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this twenty-second day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] thirty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-fifth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON
Secretary of State.

May 9, 1930.

Convention between the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada for the preservation of the halibut fishery of northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea. Signed at Ottawa, May 9, 1930; ratification advised by the Senate, February 24, 1931; ratified by the President, March 4, 1931; ratified by His Majesty in respect of Canada, March 20, 1931; ratifications exchanged at Ottawa, May 9, 1931; proclaimed, May 14, 1931.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Northern Pacific
halibut fishery, Great
Britain.
Preamble.

WHEREAS a Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, in respect of the Dominion of Canada, for the preservation of the halibut fishery of the northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Ottawa on the ninth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirty, the original of which Convention is word for word as follows:

Contracting Powers.

The President of the United States of America,
And His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, in respect of the Dominion of Canada,

Being equally desirous of securing the preservation of the halibut fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, have resolved to conclude a Convention for this purpose, and have named as their plenipotentiaries:

Plenipotentiaries.

The President of the United States of America: Mr. B. Reath Riggs, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States of America in Canada; and

His Majesty, for the Dominion of Canada: The Right Honourable William Lyon Mackenzie King, Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I

Halibut fishing.
Closed seasons and
prohibited waters for,
modified.
Vol. 43, p. 1841.

The nationals and inhabitants and fishing vessels and boats of the United States of America and of the Dominion of Canada, respectively, are hereby prohibited from fishing for halibut (*Hippoglossus*) both in the territorial waters and in the high seas off the western coasts of the United States of America, including the southern as well as the western coasts of Alaska, and of the Dominion of Canada, from the first day of November next after the date of the exchange of ratifications of this Convention to the fifteenth day of the following February, both days inclusive, and within the same period yearly thereafter.

The International Fisheries Commission provided for by Article III is hereby empowered, subject to the approval of the President of the United States of America and of the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, to suspend or modify the closed season provided for by this article, as to part or all of the convention waters, when it finds after investigation such changes are necessary.

International Fisheries Commission.

Powers, etc.

It is understood that nothing contained in this convention shall prohibit the nationals or inhabitants or the fishing vessels or boats of the United States of America or of the Dominion of Canada, from fishing in the waters hereinbefore specified for other species of fish during the season when fishing for halibut in such waters is prohibited by this Convention or by any regulations adopted in pursuance of its provisions. Any halibut that may be taken incidentally when fishing for other fish during the season when fishing for halibut is prohibited under the provisions of this Convention or by any regulations adopted in pursuance of its provisions may be retained and used for food for the crew of the vessel by which they are taken. Any portion thereof not so used shall be landed and immediately turned over to the duly authorized officers of the Department of Commerce of the United States of America or of the Department of Marine and Fisheries of the Dominion of Canada. Any fish turned over to such officers in pursuance of the provisions of this article shall be sold by them to the highest bidder and the proceeds of such sale, exclusive of the necessary expenses in connection therewith, shall be paid by them into the treasuries of their respective countries.

Other fishing not affected.

Disposal of halibut incidentally taken.

Sale, etc.

It is further understood that nothing contained in this convention shall prohibit the International Fisheries Commission from conducting fishing operations for investigation purposes during the closed season.

Exemption.

ARTICLE II

Every national or inhabitant, vessel or boat of the United States of America or of the Dominion of Canada engaged in halibut fishing in violation of the preceding article may be seized except within the jurisdiction of the other party by the duly authorized officers of either High Contracting Party and detained by the officers making such seizure and delivered as soon as practicable to an authorized official of the country to which such person, vessel or boat belongs, at the nearest point to the place of seizure, or elsewhere, as may be agreed upon. The authorities of the nation to which such person, vessel or boat belongs alone shall have jurisdiction to conduct prosecutions for the violation of the provisions of this Convention, or any regulations which may be adopted in pursuance of its provisions, and to impose penalties for such violations; and the witnesses and proofs necessary for such prosecutions, so far as such witnesses or proofs are under the control of the other High Contracting Party, shall be furnished with all reasonable promptitude to the authorities having jurisdiction to conduct the prosecutions.

Seizure for violations.

Prosecution.

ARTICLE III

The High Contracting Parties agree to continue under this Convention the Commission as at present constituted and known as the International Fisheries Commission, established by the Convention between the United States of America and His Britannic Majesty for the preservation of the halibut fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean including Bering Sea, concluded March 2, 1923, consisting of four members, two appointed by each Party, which Commission shall

International Fisheries Commission continued.

Vol. 43, p. 1842.

make such investigations as are necessary into the life history of the halibut in the convention waters and shall publish a report of its activities from time to time. Each of the High Contracting Parties shall have power to fill, and shall fill from time to time, vacancies which may occur in its representation on the Commission. Each of the High Contracting Parties shall pay the salaries and expenses of its own members, and joint expenses incurred by the Commission shall be paid by the two High Contracting Parties in equal moieties.

The High Contracting Parties agree that for the purposes of protecting and conserving the halibut fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, the International Fisheries Commission, with the approval of the President of the United States of America and of the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, may, in respect of the nationals and inhabitants and fishing vessels and boats of the United States of America and of the Dominion of Canada, from time to time,

- (a) divide the convention waters into areas;
- (b) limit the catch of halibut to be taken from each area;
- (c) fix the size and character of halibut fishing appliances to be used therein;

(d) make such regulations for the collection of statistics of the catch of halibut including the licensing and clearance of vessels, as will enable the International Fisheries Commission to determine the condition and trend of the halibut fishery by banks and areas, as a proper basis for protecting and conserving the fishery;

(e) close to all halibut fishing such portion or portions of an area or areas, as the International Fisheries Commission find to be populated by small, immature halibut.

ARTICLE IV

The High Contracting Parties agree to enact and enforce such legislation as may be necessary to make effective the provisions of this Convention and any regulation adopted thereunder, with appropriate penalties for violations thereof.

ARTICLE V

The present Convention shall remain in force for a period of five years and thereafter until two years from the date when either of the High Contracting Parties shall give notice to the other of its desire to terminate it.

This Convention shall, from the date of the exchange of ratifications be deemed to supplant the Convention between the United States of America and His Britannic Majesty for the Preservation of the Halibut Fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean including Bering Sea, concluded March 2, 1923.

ARTICLE VI

This Convention shall be ratified in accordance with the constitutional methods of the High Contracting Parties. The ratifications shall be exchanged at Ottawa as soon as practicable, and the Convention shall come into force on the day of the exchange of ratifications.

Salaries and expenses.

Administrative provisions.

Effective legislation to be enacted.

Duration.

Former Convention superseded. Vol. 43, p. 1841.

Ratification.

IN FAITH WHEREOF, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention in duplicate, and have hereunto affixed their seals. Signatures.

DONE at Ottawa on the ninth day of May, in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty.

[SEAL] B. REATH RIGGS.

[SEAL] W. L. MACKENZIE KING.

AND WHEREAS the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Ottawa on the ninth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one; Ratifications exchanged.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN THAT I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof. Proclamation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this fourteenth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] thirty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-fifth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON

Secretary of State.

June 19, 1928.

Treaty between the United States of America and Austria of Friendship, Commerce and Consular Rights. Signed at Vienna, June 19, 1928; ratification advised by the Senate, with reservation and understanding, February 11, 1929; ratified by the President, April 29, 1931; ratified by Austria, January 17, 1929; ratifications exchanged at Vienna, May 27, 1931; proclaimed, May 28, 1931.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Treaty of Friendship,
Commerce and Con-
sular Rights with
Austria.
Preamble.

WHEREAS a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Consular Rights between the United States of America and the Republic of Austria was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Vienna on the nineteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight, the original of which treaty, being in the English and German languages, is word for word as follows:

Treaty of Friendship, Com-
merce and Consular Rights

Freundschafts-, Handels- und
Konsularvertrag

Contracting Powers. between the United States of
America and the Republic of
Austria

zwischen den Vereinigten Staaten von
Amerika und der Republik Öster-
reich.

Purposes declared. The United States of America
and the Republic of Austria,
desirous of strengthening the bond
of peace which happily prevails
between them, by arrangements
designed to promote friendly inter-
course between their respective
territories through provisions re-
sponsive to the spiritual, cultural,
economic and commercial aspira-
tions of the peoples thereof, have
resolved to conclude a Treaty of
Friendship, Commerce and Con-
sular Rights and for that purpose
Plenipotentiaries. have appointed as their pleni-
potentiaries:

Die Vereinigten Staaten von Ame-
rika und die Republik Österreich, von
dem Wunsche geleitet, die glücklicher-
weise zwischen ihnen bestehenden Bande
des Friedens durch Abmachungen zu
stärken, die geeignet sind, den freund-
schaftlichen Verkehr zwischen ihren
Gebieten durch Maßnahmen zu för-
dern, die den geistigen, kulturellen,
wirtschaftlichen und geschäftlichen
Bestrebungen ihrer Bewohner ent-
sprechen, haben beschlossen, einen
Freundschafts-, Handels- und Konsu-
larvertrag abzuschließen, und es haben
zu diesem Zwecke zu ihren Bevoll-
mächtigten bestellt:

The President of the United
States of America,

Der Präsident der Vereinigten
Staaten von Amerika,

Mr. Albert Henry Washburn,
Envoy Extraordinary and Min-

Georn Albert Henry Washburn, außer-
ordentlichen Gesandten und bevoll-

ister Plenipotentiary of the
United States of America to
Austria,
and

The Federal President of the
Republic of Austria,

Monsignore Ignatius Seipel,
Doctor of Theology, Federal
Chancellor,

Who, having communicated to
each other their full powers
found to be in due form, have
agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I. The nationals of
each of the High Contracting
Parties shall be permitted to
enter, travel and reside in the
territories of the other; to exer-
cise liberty of conscience and
freedom of worship; to engage in
professional, scientific, religious,
philanthropic, manufacturing and
commercial work of every kind
without interference; to carry on
every form of commercial activity
which is not forbidden by the
local law; to employ agents of
their choice, and generally to do
anything incidental to or neces-
sary for the enjoyment of any of
the foregoing privileges upon the
same terms as nationals of the
state of residence or as nationals
of the nation hereafter to be
most favored by it, submitting
themselves to all local laws and
regulations duly established.

The nationals of each of the
High Contracting Parties within
the territories of the other shall
be permitted to own, erect or
lease and occupy appropriate
buildings and to lease lands for
residential, scientific, religious,
philanthropic, manufacturing,
commercial and mortuary pur-
poses upon the same terms as
nationals of the country.

As regards the acquisition, pos-
session, and disposition of im-
movable property, except as re-
gards the leasing of lands for
specified purposes provided for in
the foregoing paragraph, the na-
tionals of each of the High Con-

mächtigten Minister der Vereinigten
Staaten von Amerika in Österreich,

und

Der Bundespräsident der Repu-
blik Österreich,

Monsignore Ignaz Seipel, Doktor der
Theologie, Bundeskanzler,

die nach gegenseitiger Mitteilung
ihrer in gehöriger Form befundenen
Vollmachten die nachstehenden Artikel
vereinbart haben:

Artikel I. Die Staatsangehörigen
jedes der hohen vertragschließenden
Teile dürfen die Gebiete des anderen
betreten, darin reisen und dort wohnen;
sie genießen Gewissensfreiheit und Frei-
heit der Religionsübung; sie dürfen sich
ohne Hinderung beruflicher, wissen-
schaftlicher, religiöser, philanthropischer,
gewerblicher und geschäftlicher Tätig-
keit jeder Art widmen; sie sind befugt,
jede von den am Orte geltenden Ge-
setzen nicht verbotene Form geschäft-
licher Tätigkeit auszuüben; sie dürfen
selbstgewählte Vertreter beschäftigen und
allgemein alles tun, was zur Ausübung
irgendeines der erwähnten Rechte gehört
oder nötig ist, und zwar unter denselben
Bedingungen wie Angehörige des
Staates, in dem sie sich aufhalten, oder
wie Staatsangehörige einer etwa künft-
ig von diesem Staat mit dem Rechte
der Meistbegünstigung ausgestatteten
Nation; dabei unterwerfen sie sich
jedoch allen ordnungsmäßig erlassenen,
am Orte geltenden Gesetzen und Ver-
ordnungen.

Die Staatsangehörigen jedes der
hohen vertragschließenden Teile sollen
das Recht haben, in den Gebieten des
anderen unter den gleichen Bedingungen
wie die Angehörigen des betreffenden
Landes zum Wohnen und zu wissen-
schaftlichen, religiösen, philanthropischen,
gewerblichen, geschäftlichen Zwecken
sowie zu Zwecken der Reichenbestattung
geeignete Gebäude als Eigentum zu
besitzen, zu errichten oder zu mieten und
Land für diese Zwecke zu pachten.

Hinsichtlich der Erwerbung, des
Besitzes und der Verfügung über un-
bewegliches Eigentum, abgesehen von der
Pachtung von Land für die im vorher-
gehenden Absatz bezeichneten Zwecke,
sollen die Staatsangehörigen jedes der
hohen vertragschließenden Teile in dem

Mutual freedom of
residence, religion, busi-
ness, etc., permitted.

tracting Parties shall enjoy in the territory of the other, subject to reciprocity, the treatment generally accorded to foreigners by the laws of the place where the property is situated.

Equality of taxes,
etc.

The nationals of either High Contracting Party within the territories of the other shall not be subjected to the payment of any internal charges or taxes other or higher than those that are exacted of and paid by its nationals.

Access to courts of
justice.

The nationals of each High Contracting Party shall enjoy freedom of access to the courts of justice of the other on conforming to the local laws, as well for the prosecution as for the defense of their rights, and in all degrees of jurisdiction established by law.

Protection of persons
and property.

The nationals of each High Contracting Party shall receive within the territories of the other, upon submitting to conditions imposed upon its nationals, the most constant protection and security for their persons and property, and shall enjoy in this respect that degree of protection that is required by international law. Their property shall not be taken without due process of law and without payment of just compensation.

Immigration laws not
affected.

Nothing contained in this Treaty shall be construed to affect existing statutes of either of the High Contracting Parties in relation to the immigration of aliens or the right of either of the High Contracting Parties to enact such statutes.

Civil liability for in-
juries, etc.

ARTICLE II. With respect to that form of protection granted by National, State or Provincial laws establishing civil liability for injuries or for death, and giving to relatives or heirs or dependents of an injured party a right of action or a pecuniary benefit, such relatives or heirs or dependents of the injured party, himself a national of either of the High Contracting Parties and within any of the territories of the other, shall regardless of their alienage or resi-

Gebiete des anderen unter der Bedingung der Gegenseitigkeit die Behandlung genießen, die nach den Gesetzen des Ortes, wo das Eigentum gelegen ist, im allgemeinen auf Ausländer Anwendung findet.

Die Staatsangehörigen jedes der beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile sollen innerhalb der Gebiete des anderen Teiles keinen anderen oder höheren inneren Lasten oder Steuern unterworfen werden, als sie von den Angehörigen dieses Staates beansprucht und bezahlt werden.

Die Staatsangehörigen jedes der hohen vertragsschließenden Teile sollen unter Beobachtung der am Orte geltenden Gesetze freien Zutritt zu den Gerichten des anderen Teiles haben, sowohl zur Verfolgung wie zur Verteidigung ihrer Rechte und zwar in allen gesetzlich vorgeesehenen Instanzen.

Die Staatsangehörigen jedes der hohen vertragsschließenden Teile sollen innerhalb des Gebietes des anderen Teiles, soweit sie sich den für die Staatsangehörigen dieses Teiles vorgeschriebenen Bedingungen unterwerfen, Schutz und Sicherheit für Person und Eigentum durchaus erhalten und sollen in dieser Hinsicht in dem Umfange Schutz genießen, wie das Völkerrecht es vorschreibt. Ihr Eigentum soll ihnen nicht ohne ordentliches Rechtsverfahren und nicht ohne angemessene Entschädigung genommen werden.

Keine Bestimmung dieses Vertrages soll dahin ausgelegt werden, daß dadurch die geltenden Vorschriften jedes der beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile bezüglich der Einwanderung von Ausländern oder das Recht jedes der beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile, solche Vorschriften zu erlassen, berührt werden.

Artikel II. Wenn ein Staatsangehöriger eines der beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile in den Gebieten des anderen Teiles eine Körperverletzung erleidet oder getötet wird und das Reichs-, Staats- oder Landesrecht für solche Fälle den Angehörigen oder Erben des zu Schaden gekommenen oder den ihm gegenüber Unterhaltsberechtigten Schutz in Form eines Klagerrechtes oder einer Geldentschädigung gewährt, so sollen diese Angehörigen, Erben oder Unterhaltsberechtigten unter denselben Bedingungen dieselben Rechte und Ver-

dence outside of the territory where the injury occurred, enjoy the same rights and privileges as are or may be granted to nationals, and under like conditions.

ARTICLE III. The dwellings, warehouses, manufactories, shops and other places of business, and all premises thereto appertaining of the nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other, used for any purposes set forth in Article I, shall be respected. It shall not be allowable to make a domiciliary visit to, or search of any such buildings and premises, or there to examine and inspect books, papers or accounts, except under the conditions and in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws, ordinances and regulations for nationals.

ARTICLE IV. Where, on the death of any person holding real or other immovable property or interests therein within the territories of one High Contracting Party, such property or interests therein would, by the laws of the country or by a testamentary disposition, descend or pass to a national of the other High Contracting Party, whether resident or non-resident, were he not disqualified by the laws of the country where such property or interests therein is or are situated, such national shall be allowed a term of three years in which to sell the same, this term to be reasonably prolonged if circumstances render it necessary, and withdraw the proceeds thereof, without restraint or interference, and exempt from any succession, probate or administrative duties or charges other than those which may be imposed in like cases upon the nationals of the country from which such proceeds may be drawn.

günstigungen genießen, wie sie den eigenen Staatsangehörigen jetzt oder künftig gewährt werden, ohne Rücksicht auf ihre fremde Staatsangehörigkeit oder darauf, daß sie ihren Wohnsitz außerhalb des Gebietes haben, wo der Schadensfall eingetreten ist.

Artikel III. Die Wohnungen, Lagerhäuser, Fabriken, Läden und sonstigen Geschäftsräume der Staatsangehörigen jedes der hohen vertragschließenden Teile sowie alle dazu gehörigen Grundstücke, die in den Gebieten des anderen Teiles liegen und einem der in Artikel I genannten Zwecke dienen, sollen nicht angetastet werden. In solchen Gebäuden und Räumlichkeiten und auf solchen Grundstücken Hausdurchsuchungen oder Durchsuchungen vorzunehmen oder Bücher, Schriftstücke oder Rechnungen einer Prüfung und Einsicht zu unterwerfen, ist nur zulässig unter den Voraussetzungen und unter Beobachtung der Formen, die von den Gesetzen, Verordnungen und Bestimmungen für die eigenen Staatsangehörigen vorgeschrieben sind.

Artikel IV. Wenn eine Person bei ihrem Tode innerhalb der Gebiete des einen hohen vertragschließenden Teiles Grund- oder sonstiges unbewegliches Vermögen oder Rechte daran hinterläßt und dieses Vermögen oder diese Rechte nach den am Orte geltenden Gesetzen oder infolge letztwilliger Verfügung an sich auf einen Staatsangehörigen des anderen hohen vertragschließenden Teiles—mag er in dessen Gebiet wohnen oder nicht—übergehen oder vererbt werden würden, wenn er nicht nach den Gesetzen des Landes, in dem das Vermögen oder die Rechte daran sich befinden, hievon ausgeschlossen wäre, so soll diesen Staatsangehörigen eine Frist von drei Jahren, die, wenn nötig, angemessen verlängert werden kann, bewilligt werden, um dieses Vermögen oder diese Rechte zu veräußern und den Erlös aus der Veräußerung frei und ungehindert an sich zu ziehen; er soll dabei keinen anderen Erbschafts-, Nachlassgerichts- oder Verwaltungsabgaben oder Lasten unterworfen werden, als in gleichen Fällen den Staatsangehörigen des Landes auferlegt werden, aus dem dieser Erlös gezogen wird.

Dwellings, places of business, etc., to be respected.

Period allowed for sale of inherited realty, etc.

Disposal of personal property.

Nationals of either High Contracting Party may have full power to dispose of their personal property of every kind within the territories of the other, by testament, donation, or otherwise, and their heirs, legatees and donees, of whatsoever nationality, whether resident or non-resident, shall succeed to such personal property, and may take possession thereof, either by themselves or by others acting for them, and retain or dispose of the same at their pleasure subject to the payment of such duties or charges only as the nationals of the High Contracting Party within whose territories such property may be or belong shall be liable to pay in like cases.

Staatsangehörige jedes der beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile sind berechtigt, über ihr innerhalb der Gebiete des anderen Teiles befindliches bewegliches Vermögen jeder Art letztwillig, durch Schenkung oder auf andere Weise zu verfügen. Die Erben, Vermächtnisnehmer und Schenkungsempfänger erwerben solches bewegliches Vermögen und dürfen daran selbst oder durch Stellvertreter Besitz ergreifen, es behalten oder nach Belieben darüber verfügen ohne Rücksicht darauf, welcher Staatsangehörigkeit sie sind und ob sie im Lande wohnen oder nicht. Sie haben nur solche Abgaben oder Lasten zu entrichten, wie die Staatsangehörigen des hohen vertragsschließenden Teiles, in dessen Gebiet dieses Vermögen sich befindet oder zu dem es gehört, im gleichen Falle zu zahlen verpflichtet sind.

Freedom of worship, etc.

ARTICLE V. The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties in the exercise of the right of freedom of worship, within the territories of the other, as hereinabove provided, may, without annoyance or molestation of any kind by reason of their religious belief or otherwise, conduct services either within their own houses or within any appropriate buildings which they may be at liberty to erect and maintain in convenient situations, provided their teachings and practices are not inconsistent with public order or public morals and provided further they conform to all laws and regulations duly established in these territories; and they may also be permitted to bury their dead according to their religious customs in suitable and convenient places established and maintained for the purpose, subject to the established mortuary and sanitary laws and regulations of the place of burial.

Artikel V. Die Staatsangehörigen jedes der hohen vertragsschließenden Teile dürfen bei der oben vorgeesehenen Ausübung des Rechtes der freien Religionsübung innerhalb der Gebiete des anderen Teiles, ohne Störung oder Belästigung irgendwelcher Art, wegen ihres Glaubens oder aus anderen Gründen, entweder in ihren eigenen Häusern oder in anderen geeigneten Gebäuden, soweit deren Erbauung und Erhaltung in passender Lage ihnen freisteht, Gottesdienst abhalten, vorausgesetzt, daß ihre Lehren und Gebräuche nicht mit der öffentlichen Ordnung oder mit den guten Sitten unvereinbar sind und vorausgesetzt, daß sie alle in diesen Gebieten gehörig erlassenen Gesetze und Vorschriften beobachten; auch ist es ihnen gestattet, ihre Toten nach ihren religiösen Gebräuchen an geeigneten und passenden, für den Zweck eingerichteten und unterhaltenen Plätzen zu begraben, vorausgesetzt, daß sie die geltenden Leichenbestattungsvorschriften und gesundheitspolizeilichen Verordnungen des Begräbnisortes beobachten.

Compulsory military service in event of war.

ARTICLE VI. In the event of war between either High Contracting Party and a third State, such Party may draft for compulsory military service nationals of the other having a permanent residence within its territories and who have formally, according to its laws, declared an intention

Artikel VI. Im Falle eines Krieges zwischen einem der beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile und einem dritten Staate ist dieser Teil berechtigt, Staatsangehörige des anderen Teiles, die ihren ständigen Wohnsitz innerhalb seiner Gebiete haben und förmlich nach dem Gesetz des Landes ihre Absicht erklärt haben, seine Staatsangehörig-

Restriction.

to adopt its nationality by naturalization, unless such individuals depart from the territories of said belligerent Party within sixty days after a declaration of war.

ARTICLE VII. Between the territories of the High Contracting Parties there shall be freedom of commerce and navigation. The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties equally with those of the most favored nation, shall have liberty freely to come with their vessels and cargoes to all places, ports and waters of every kind within the territorial limits of the other which are or may be open to foreign commerce and navigation. Nothing in this Treaty shall be construed to restrict the right of either High Contracting Party to impose, on such terms as it may see fit, prohibitions or restrictions of a sanitary character designed to protect human, animal or plant life, or regulations for the enforcement of police or revenue laws.

Each of the High Contracting Parties binds itself unconditionally to impose no higher or other duties or charges, and no conditions, prohibitions or restrictions, on the importation of any article, the growth, produce or manufacture of the territories of the other Party, from whatever place arriving, than are or shall be imposed on the importation of any like article, the growth, produce or manufacture of any other foreign country; nor shall any such duties, charges, conditions, prohibitions, or restrictions on importations be made effective retroactively.

Each of the High Contracting Parties also binds itself unconditionally to impose no higher or other charges or other restrictions or prohibitions on goods exported to the territories of the other High Contracting Party than are imposed on goods exported to any other foreign country.

feit durch Naturalisation zu erwerben, zum Seeresdienst zwangsweise einzuziehen, es sei denn, daß diese Personen innerhalb sechzig Tagen nach der Kriegserklärung das Gebiet des kriegführenden Teiles verlassen.

Artikel VII. Zwischen den Gebieten der hohen vertragschließenden Teile soll Freiheit des Handels und der Schifffahrt bestehen. Die Staatsangehörigen jedes der hohen vertragschließenden Teile sollen unter Gleichstellung mit denen der meistbegünstigten Nation die Freiheit genießen, frei mit ihren Schiffen und Ladungen alle Plätze, Häfen und Gewässer jeder Art innerhalb der Gebietsgrenzen des andern Teiles zu besuchen, die jetzt oder künftig dem fremden Handel und der fremden Schifffahrt geöffnet sind. Nichts in diesem Vertrag soll so ausgelegt werden, als ob es das Recht des einen oder des anderen hohen vertragschließenden Teiles beschränke, unter ihm angemessenen dünkenden Bedingungen, Verbote oder Beschränkungen sanitärer Art, die das Leben von Menschen, Tieren oder Pflanzen zu schützen bestimmt sind, oder Verordnungen zur Durchführung von Polizei- oder Abgabengesetzen zu erlassen.

Jeder der hohen vertragschließenden Teile verpflichtet sich bedingungslos, die Einfuhr irgendwelcher Ware, die in den Gebieten des anderen Teiles gewachsen, erzeugt oder hergestellt ist, gleichviel von welchem Orte aus sie eintrifft, mit keinen höheren oder anderen Abgaben oder Lasten und mit keinen anderen Bedingungen, Verboten oder Beschränkungen zu belegen als für die Einfuhr derselben Ware bestehen oder bestehen werden, wenn sie in irgendeinem anderen Lande gewachsen, erzeugt oder hergestellt ist; auch sollen solche Abgaben, Lasten, Bedingungen, Verbote oder Beschränkungen für die Einfuhr nicht rückwirkend gemacht werden.

Jeder der hohen vertragschließenden Teile verpflichtet sich ebenfalls bedingungslos, Waren, die nach den Gebieten des anderen Teiles ausgeführt werden, keinen höheren oder anderen Abgaben und keinen anderen Beschränkungen oder Verboten zu unterwerfen, als denjenigen, welchen die nach irgendeinem anderen fremden Lande ausgeführten Waren unterliegen.

Reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation.

Sanitary measures, etc.

Most-favored-nation treatment on imports.

No discrimination of export charges, etc.

Issue of commercial licenses.

In the event of licenses being issued by either of the High Contracting Parties for the importation into or exportation from its territories of articles the importation or exportation of which is restricted or prohibited, the conditions under which such licenses may be obtained shall be publicly announced and clearly stated in such a manner as to enable traders interested to become acquainted with them; the method of licensing shall be as simple and unvarying as possible and applications for licenses shall be dealt with as speedily as possible. Moreover, the conditions under which such licenses are issued by either of the High Contracting Parties for goods imported from or exported to the territories of the other Party shall be as favorable as the conditions under which licenses are issued in respect of any other foreign country. In the event of rations or quotas being established for the importation or exportation of articles restricted or prohibited, each of the High Contracting Parties agrees to grant for the importation from or exportation to the territories of the other Party an equitable share in the allocation of the quantity of restricted goods which may be authorized for importation or exportation. In the application of the provisions of this paragraph no distinction shall be made between direct and indirect shipments. It is agreed, moreover, that in the event either High Contracting Party shall be engaged in war, it may enforce such import or export restrictions as may be required by the national interest.

Equitable quotas of restricted goods guaranteed.

Any advantage of whatsoever kind which either High Contracting Party may extend, by treaty, law, decree, regulation, practice or otherwise, to any article, the growth, produce or manufacture of any other foreign country shall simultaneously and unconditionally, without request and without compensation, be

Falls von einem der beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile Bewilligungen für die Ein- oder Ausfuhr von Waren erteilt werden, deren Ein- oder Ausfuhr nach, beziehungsweise aus seinen Gebieten beschränkt oder verboten ist, werden die Bedingungen, unter denen solche Bewilligungen erhalten werden können, allgemein bekanntgegeben und klar angegeben werden, derart, daß es den beteiligten Geschäftsleuten ermöglicht wird, davon Kenntnis zu erlangen; die Art und Weise wie die Bewilligungen erteilt werden, wird so einfach und unveränderlich als möglich sein und die Ansuchen um Bewilligungen werden mit der schnellsten Beschleunigung behandelt werden. Überdies werden die Bedingungen, unter denen solche Bewilligungen von einem der beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile für Waren erteilt werden, die aus den Gebieten des andern Teiles eingeführt oder dorthin ausgeführt werden, ebenso günstig sein wie die Bedingungen, unter denen Bewilligungen hinsichtlich irgendeines anderen fremden Landes erteilt werden. Im Falle der Festsetzung von Kontingenten oder Quoten für die Ein- oder Ausfuhr von Waren, die Beschränkungen oder Verboten unterliegen, ist jeder der beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile damit einverstanden, für die Einfuhr aus oder die Ausfuhr nach den Gebieten des anderen Teiles einen gerechten Anteil bei der Verteilung der Menge von Beschränkungen unterliegenden Waren zuzugestehen, die zur Ein- oder Ausfuhr zugelassen werden. Bei der Anwendung der Bestimmungen dieses Absatzes soll kein Unterschied zwischen direkten und indirekten Sendungen gemacht werden. Es besteht überdies Einverständnis, daß, falls einer der beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile sich im Kriege befindet, er jene Ein- und Ausfuhrbeschränkungen verfügen kann, die durch das Landesinteresse geboten sein sollten.

Jeder Vorteil, gleichgültig welcher Art, den einer der beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile durch Vertrag, Gesetz, Verordnung, Vorschrift, Übung oder auf andere Weise künftig irgendeiner in irgendeinem anderen fremden Lande gewachsenen, erzeugten oder hergestellten Ware gewährt, soll gleichzeitig und bedingungslos ohne Ansuchen und ohne Gegenleistung auf dieselbe

Extension of advantage given to any other foreign country.

extended to the like article, the growth, produce or manufacture of the other High Contracting Party.

All articles which are or may be legally imported from foreign countries into ports of the United States or are or may be legally exported therefrom in vessels of the United States may likewise be imported into those ports or exported therefrom in Austrian vessels without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges whatsoever than if such articles were imported or exported in vessels of the United States; and, reciprocally, all articles which are or may be legally imported from foreign countries into the ports of Austria or are or may be legally exported therefrom in Austrian vessels may likewise be imported into those ports or exported therefrom in vessels of the United States without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges whatsoever than if such articles were imported or exported in Austrian vessels.

With respect to the amount and collection of duties on imports and exports of every kind, each of the two High Contracting Parties binds itself to give to the nationals, vessels and goods of the other the advantage of every favor, privilege or immunity which it shall have accorded to the nationals, vessels and goods of a third State, whether such favored State shall have been accorded such treatment gratuitously or in return for reciprocal compensatory treatment. Every such favor, privilege or immunity which shall hereafter be granted the nationals, vessels or goods of a third State shall simultaneously and unconditionally, without request and without compensation, be extended to the other High Contracting Party, for the benefit of itself, its nationals, vessels and goods.

Ware ausgedehnt werden, wenn sie in den Gebieten des anderen Vertrags- teiles gewachsen, erzeugt oder herge- stellt ist.

Alle Waren, die auf Schiffen der Vereinigten Staaten aus fremden Ländern in Häfen der Vereinigten Staaten jetzt oder künftig rechtmäßig eingeführt oder von dort jetzt oder künftig rechtmäßig ausgeführt werden dürfen, können gleicherweise auf öster- reichischen Schiffen in diese Häfen eingeführt oder von dort ausgeführt werden, ohne daß sie anderen oder höheren Abgaben oder Lasten irgendeiner Art unterworfen sind, als wenn solche Waren auf Schiffen der Vereinigten Staaten ein- oder ausgeführt werden; umgekehrt können alle Waren, die auf österreichischen Schiffen aus fremden Ländern nach österreichischen Häfen jetzt oder künftig rechtmäßig eingeführt oder von dort jetzt oder künftig rechtmäßig ausgeführt werden dürfen, gleicher- weise auf Schiffen der Vereinigten Staaten in diese Häfen eingeführt oder von dort ausgeführt werden, ohne daß sie anderen oder höheren Abgaben oder Lasten irgendeiner Art unterworfen sind, als wenn solche Waren auf öster- reichischen Schiffen ein- oder aus- geführt werden.

Hinsichtlich der Höhe und der Erhe- bung von Abgaben auf Ein- und Aus- fuhr jeder Art verpflichtet sich jeder der beiden hohen vertragschließenden Teile, den Staatsangehörigen, Schiffen und Gütern des anderen Teiles alle Ver- günstigungen, Vorrechte und Befrei- ungen zu gewähren, die er den Staats- angehörigen, Schiffen und Gütern eines dritten Staates bewilligt, und zwar ohne Rücksicht darauf, ob dem begün- stigten Staate eine solche Behandlung ohne Gegenleistung bewilligt wird oder als Gegenleistung für eine entsprechende Behandlung. Alle solchen Vergün- stigungen, Vorrechte und Befreiungen, die künftig den Staatsangehörigen, Schiffen und Gütern eines dritten Staates bewilligt werden, sollen gleich- zeitig und bedingungslos ohne Ansuchen und ohne Gegenleistung auf den anderen Vertragsteil zu seinen Gunsten und zugunsten seiner Staatsangehörigen, Schiffe und Güter ausgedehnt werden.

Equality of trade by vessels of either coun- try.
Post, p. 1894.

Most-favored-nation treatment as to cus- toms duties.

Exceptional treatment of border traffic.

The stipulations of this Article shall not extend to the treatment which either Contracting Party shall accord to purely border traffic within a zone not exceeding ten miles (15 kilometres) wide on either side of its customs frontier, or to the treatment which is accorded by the United States to the commerce of Cuba under the provisions of the Commercial Convention concluded by the United States and Cuba on December 11, 1902, or any other commercial convention which hereafter may be concluded by the United States with Cuba, or to the commerce of the United States with any of its dependencies and the Panama Canal Zone under existing or future laws.

United States with Cuba.

Vol. 33, p. 2126.

With dependencies and Canal Zone.

Equality of internal taxes, etc.

ARTICLE VIII. The nationals and merchandise of each High Contracting Party within the territories of the other shall receive the same treatment as nationals and merchandise of the country with regard to internal taxes, transit duties, charges in respect to warehousing and other facilities and the amount of drawbacks and bounties.

Corporations, etc., organized in either country may conduct their business in the other.

ARTICLE IX. Limited liability and other corporations and associations, whether or not for pecuniary profit, which have been or may hereafter be organized in accordance with and under the laws, National, State or Provincial, of either High Contracting Party and maintain a central office within the territories thereof, shall have their juridical status recognized by the other High Contracting Party provided that they pursue no aims within its territories contrary to its laws. They shall enjoy free access to the courts of law and equity, on conforming to the laws regulating the matter, as well for the prosecution as for the defense of rights in all the degrees of jurisdiction established by law.

Die Bestimmungen dieses Artikels erstrecken sich nicht auf die Behandlung, die einer der beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile dem reinen Grenzverkehr innerhalb einer Zone von höchstens 15 Kilometern (10 Meilen) Ausdehnung zu beiden Seiten seiner Zollgrenzen gewährt, noch auf die Behandlung, welche seitens der Vereinigten Staaten dem Handel mit Kuba auf Grund des am 11. Dezember 1902 zwischen den Vereinigten Staaten und Kuba abgeschlossenen Handelsabkommens oder irgendeines anderen Handelsabkommens gewährt wird, das künftig zwischen den Vereinigten Staaten und Kuba etwa abgeschlossen wird, und auch nicht auf den Handel der Vereinigten Staaten mit irgendeiner ihrer Besitzungen und der Panamakanalzone unter gegenwärtigen oder zukünftigen Gesetzen.

Artikel VIII. Die Staatsangehörigen und die Waren jedes der hohen vertragsschließenden Teile sollen innerhalb der Gebiete des anderen hinsichtlich der inneren Abgaben, der Durchfuhrabgaben, der Gebühren für Lagerung und Benutzung anderer Hilfsmittel, sowie hinsichtlich der Höhe von Rückerstattungen und Vergütungen dieselbe Behandlung erfahren, wie Staatsangehörige und Waren des eigenen Landes.

Artikel IX. Die Rechtsstellung der Gesellschaften und Vereinigungen mit oder ohne Haftungsbeschränkung, mögen sie Erwerbszwecken dienen oder nicht, welche gemäß und unter dem Reichs-, Staats- oder Landesrecht eines der beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile errichtet worden sind oder künftig errichtet werden und welche innerhalb seiner Gebiete eine Hauptniederlassung haben, soll durch den andern hohen vertragsschließenden Teil anerkannt werden, vorausgesetzt, daß sie innerhalb seiner Gebiete keine seinen Gesetzen widersprechenden Zwecke verfolgen. Sie sollen sowohl zur Verfolgung als zur Verteidigung ihrer Rechte in allen gesetzlich vorgesehenen Instanzen unter Beobachtung der auf den Fall anwendbaren Gesetze freien Zutritt zu den Gerichten haben.

The right of such corporations and associations of either High Contracting Party so recognized by the other to establish themselves within its territories, establish branch offices and fulfill their functions therein shall depend upon, and be governed solely by, the consent of such Party as expressed in its National, State or Provincial laws.

ARTICLE X. The nationals of either High Contracting Party shall enjoy within the territories of the other, reciprocally and upon compliance with the conditions there imposed, such rights and privileges as have been or may hereafter be accorded the nationals of any other State with respect to the organization of and participation in limited liability and other corporations and associations, for pecuniary profit or otherwise, including the rights of promotion, incorporation, purchase and ownership and sale of shares and the holding of executive or official positions therein. In the exercise of the foregoing rights and with respect to the regulation or procedure concerning the organization or conduct of such corporations or associations, such nationals shall be subjected to no conditions less favorable than those which have been or may hereafter be imposed upon the nationals of the most favored nation. The rights of any of such corporations or associations as may be organized or controlled or participated in by the nationals of either High Contracting Party within the territories of the other to exercise any of their functions therein, shall be governed by the laws and regulations, national, state or provincial, which are in force or may hereafter be established within the territories of the Party wherein they propose to engage in business. The foregoing stipulations do not apply to the organization of and participation in political associations.

Das Recht so anerkannter Gesellschaften und Vereinigungen jedes der beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile, sich in den Gebieten des anderen niederzulassen, Zweigniederlassungen zu errichten und ihre Tätigkeit dort auszuüben, soll von der Zustimmung dieses Teiles, wie sie in dessen Reichs-, Staats- oder Landesgesetzen zum Ausdruck kommt, abhängen und sich allein nach ihr regeln.

Right to establish branches.

Artikel X. Die Staatsangehörigen jedes der beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile sollen innerhalb der Gebiete des anderen wechselseitig und unter den dort geltenden Bedingungen solche Rechte und Vergünstigungen genießen, wie sie jetzt oder künftig den Staatsangehörigen irgendeines anderen Staates hinsichtlich der Errichtung von und Beteiligung an Gesellschaften und Vereinigungen mit oder ohne Satzungsbeschränkung, mögen sie Erwerbszwecken dienen oder nicht, gewährt werden, einschließlic des Rechtes der Gründung, der Eintragung, des Kaufes, Besitzes und Verkaufes von Geschäftsanteilen sowie des Rechtes eine leitende Stellung oder die eines Angestellten darin zu bekleiden. In der Ausübung dieser Rechte und hinsichtlich der Regelung des Verfahrens bei der Errichtung und Geschäftsgebarung solcher Gesellschaften und Vereinigungen sollen diese Staatsangehörigen keinen Bedingungen unterworfen werden, die weniger günstig sind, als die den Staatsangehörigen der meistbegünstigten Nation jetzt oder künftig auferlegten. Wenn Staatsangehörige jedes der beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile solche Gesellschaften oder Vereinigungen in den Gebieten des anderen errichten, kontrollieren oder an ihnen beteiligt sind, so richtet sich deren Berechtigung, dort irgendwelche geschäftliche Tätigkeit auszuüben, nach den Reichs-, Staats- oder Landesgesetzen und Verordnungen, die innerhalb der Gebiete des Teiles, in dem sie ihre Geschäftstätigkeit ausüben wollen, jetzt gelten oder künftig erlassen werden. Die vorstehenden Bestimmungen gelten nicht für die Errichtung politischer Vereinigungen und für die Beteiligung an solchen.

Nationals of either country may organize corporations or associations in the other.

Political associations excluded.

Reciprocal enjoyment
of mining privileges.

The nationals of either High Contracting Party shall, moreover, enjoy within the territories of the other, reciprocally and upon compliance with the conditions there imposed, such rights and privileges as have been or may hereafter be accorded the nationals of any other State with respect to the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, oil shale, gas, and sodium on the public domain of the other.

Commercial travelers
recognized.

ARTICLE XI. Commercial travellers representing manufacturers, merchants and traders domiciled in the territories of either High Contracting Party shall on their entry into and sojourn in the territories of the other Party and on their departure therefrom be accorded the most favored nation treatment in respect of customs and other privileges and of all charges and taxes of whatever denomination applicable to them or to their samples.

Identification, etc.

If either High Contracting Party require the presentation of an authentic document establishing the identity and authority of a commercial traveller, a certificate issued by any of the following in the country of his departure shall be accepted as satisfactory:

- a) the authority designated for the purpose;
- b) a chamber of commerce;
- c) any trade or commercial association recognized for the purpose by the diplomatic representative of the Contracting Party requiring such certificates.

Freedom of interna-
tional transit.

ARTICLE XII. There shall be complete freedom of transit through the territories including territorial waters of each High Contracting Party on the routes most convenient for international transit, by rail, navigable waterway, and canal, other than the Panama Canal and waterways and canals which constitute international boundaries of the United States, to persons and goods

Panama Canal, etc.,
excepted.

Die Staatsangehörigen jedes der beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile sollen außerdem innerhalb der Gebiete des anderen wechselseitig und unter den dort geltenden Bedingungen die Rechte und Vergünstigungen genießen, die jetzt oder künftig den Staatsangehörigen irgendeines anderen Staates hinsichtlich der bergbaulichen Gewinnung von Kohle, Phosphat, Erdöl, Dischiefer, Gas und Natrium auf den öffentlichen Ländereien des anderen Teiles gewährt werden.

Artikel XI. Handlungsreisende, die Fabrikanten, Kaufleute und Händler vertreten, die in den Gebieten eines der beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile ihre Niederlassung haben, sollen bei ihrem Eintritt in die Gebiete des anderen Teiles, während ihres Aufenthaltes dortselbst und bei ihrer Abreise aus diesen Gebieten hinsichtlich zollrechtlicher und anderer Vorrechte und hinsichtlich aller Lasten und Abgaben welcher Benennung immer, die auf sie oder ihre Muster Anwendung finden, die meistbegünstigte Behandlung erfahren.

Wenn einer der beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile die Vorweisung eines authentischen Dokumentes verlangt, das die Identität und Berechtigung eines Handlungsreisenden nachweist, wird ein, von einer der folgenden Stellen in seinem Ausgangslande ausgestellter Ausweis als hinreichend angenommen werden:

- a) von der hierfür bestimmten Behörde;
- b) von einer Handelskammer;
- c) von einer Handels- oder Wirtschaftsvereinigung die hierfür von dem diplomatischen Vertreter, des hohen vertragsschließenden Teiles, der solche Ausweise verlangt, anerkannt wird.

Artikel XII. Für Personen und Waren, die aus den Gebieten des einen der hohen vertragsschließenden Teile kommen oder durch diese Gebiete gehen, soll völlige Durchfuhrfreiheit durch die Gebiete einschließlic der Gewässer des anderen hohen vertragsschließenden Teiles gelten, und zwar auf den für den internationalen Durchgangsverkehr geeigneten Straßen, auf der Eisenbahn, auf Schifffahrtsstraßen und Kanälen, jedoch mit Ausnahme des Panamakanals und der-

coming from or going through the territories of the other High Contracting Party, except such persons as may be forbidden admission into its territories or goods of which the importation may be prohibited by law. Persons and goods in transit shall not be subjected to any transit duty, or to any unnecessary delays or restrictions, and shall be given national treatment as regards charges, facilities, and all other matters.

Goods in transit must be entered at the proper customhouse, but they shall be exempt from all customs or other similar duties.

All charges imposed on transport in transit shall be reasonable, having regard to the conditions of the traffic.

ARTICLE XIII. Each of the High Contracting Parties agrees to receive from the other, consular officers in those of its ports, places and cities, where it may be convenient and which are open to consular representatives of any foreign country.

Consular officers of each of the High Contracting Parties shall, after entering upon their duties, enjoy reciprocally in the territories of the other all the rights, privileges, exemptions and immunities which are enjoyed by officers of the same grade of the most favored nation. As official agents, such officers shall be entitled to the high consideration of all officials, national or local, with whom they have official intercourse in the state which receives them.

The Government of each of the High Contracting Parties shall furnish free of charge the necessary exequatur of such consular officers of the other as present a regular commission signed by the chief executive of the appointing state and under its great seal; and it shall issue to a subordinate or substitute consular officer duly

jenigen Wasserstraßen und Kanäle, die internationale Grenzen der Vereinigten Staaten bilden. Von dieser Berechtigung ausgeschlossen sind Personen, denen das Betreten der Gebiete des anderen hohen vertragsschließenden Teiles verboten ist, und Waren, deren Einfuhr gesetzlich verboten ist. Im Durchgangsverkehr brauchen Personen und Waren keinerlei Durchfuhrabgabe zu bezahlen und sollen keinen unnötigen Verzögerungen und Beschränkungen unterworfen werden. Sie sollen hinsichtlich der Abgaben und Verkehrsmittel und in allen anderen Beziehungen wie Angehörige des eigenen Landes behandelt werden.

Durchgangsgüter müssen auf dem zuständigen Zollamt eingetragen werden, sind aber von allen Zöllen und anderen ähnlichen Abgaben befreit.

Alle Kosten für die Durchgangsbeförderung sollen unter Berücksichtigung der Verkehrslage in angemessenen Grenzen gehalten werden.

Artikel XIII. Die beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile kommen dahin überein, gegenseitig Konsularbeamte in denjenigen ihrer Häfen, Plätze und Städte zuzulassen, die sich dazu eignen und die konsularischen Vertretern anderer fremder Mächte offenstehen.

Die Konsularbeamten jedes der beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile sollen nach ihrem Dienstantritt wechselseitig in den Gebieten des anderen Teiles alle Rechte, Vorrechte, Befreiungen und Freiheiten genießen, die die Beamten desselben Ranges der meistbegünstigten Nation genießen. Als amtliche Vertreter haben diese Beamten ein Anrecht auf achtungsvolle Behandlung seitens aller Staats- und Ortsbehörden, mit denen sie in dem Staat, in dem sie zugelassen sind, amtlichen Verkehr haben.

Die Regierung jedes der hohen vertragsschließenden Teile soll den Konsularbeamten des anderen Teiles, wenn sie eine von dem Staatsoberhaupt des ernennenden Staates unterzeichnete und mit dem großen Staatsiegel versehene Bestallungsurkunde vorlegen, gebührenfrei das erforderliche Exequatur erteilen; einem nachgeordneten oder stellvertretenden Konsularbeamten, der von

Transit provisions.

Customs entries.

Transit transportation charges.

Consular officers.
Reception of.Enjoyment of rights,
etc., accorded most
favored nation.

Exequaturs to issue.

appointed by an accepted superior consular officer with the approbation of his Government, or by any other competent officer of that Government, such documents as according to the laws of the respective countries shall be requisite for the exercise by the appointee of the consular function. On the exhibition of an exequatur, or other document issued in lieu thereof to such subordinate, such consular officer shall be permitted to enter upon his duties and to enjoy the rights, privileges and immunities granted by this Treaty.

Consuls exempt from arrest, etc.

ARTICLE XIV. Consular officers, nationals of the state by which they are appointed, shall be exempt from arrest except when charged with the commission of offenses locally designated as crimes other than misdemeanors and subjecting the individual guilty thereof to punishment. Such officers shall be exempt from military billetings, and from service of any military or naval, administrative or police character whatsoever.

Testimony of, in criminal cases.

In criminal cases the attendance at the trial by a consular officer as a witness may be demanded by the prosecution or defense. The demand shall be made with all possible regard for the consular dignity and the duties of the office; and there shall be compliance on the part of the consular officer.

Subject to jurisdiction of courts in civil cases.

Consular officers shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the courts in the state which receives them in civil cases, subject to the proviso, however, that when the officer is a national of the state which appoints him and is engaged in no private occupation for gain, his testimony shall be taken orally or in writing at his residence or office and with due regard for his convenience. The officer should, however, voluntarily give his testimony at the trial whenever it is possible to do so without serious interference with his official duties.

einem zugelassenen höheren Konsularbeamten mit Genehmigung seiner Regierung oder von irgendeinem anderen befugten Beamten dieser Regierung ernannt ist, soll sie diejenigen Urkunden ausstellen, die nach den Gesetzen des betreffenden Landes zur Ausübung des Konsulardienstes durch den Ernannten erforderlich sind. Nach Vorlegung eines Exequaturs oder—wenn es sich um einen nachgeordneten Beamten handelt—nach Vorlegung einer statt dessen ausgestellten anderen Urkunde, darf dieser Konsularbeamte seinen Dienst antreten und die durch diesen Vertrag gewährten Rechte, Vergünstigungen und Befreiungen genießen.

Artikel XIV. Konsularbeamte, die Staatsangehörige des sie ernennenden Staates sind, dürfen nicht in Haft genommen werden, außer wenn sie solcher Verfehlungen beschuldigt sind, welche das Landesgesetz als Verbrechen zur Unterscheidung von Vergehen und Übertretungen bezeichnet und durch welche sich die der Tat schuldige Person strafbar macht. Solche Beamten sind von militärischer Einquartierung und von jedem Seeres- oder Flotten-, Verwaltungs- oder Polizeidienst jeglicher Art befreit.

In Strafsachen kann das Erscheinen eines Konsularbeamten zur Verhandlung als Zeuge von der Anklage oder Verteidigung verlangt werden. Das Verlangen soll mit jeder erdenklichen Rücksicht auf die konsularische Würde und die Pflichten des Dienstes gestellt werden und der Konsularbeamte soll der Vorladung Folge leisten.

In Zivilsachen unterstehen Konsularbeamte der Gerichtsbarkeit des Staates, in dem sie zugelassen sind, jedoch mit der Maßgabe, daß, wenn der Beamte ein Staatsangehöriger des ihn ernennenden Staates ist und keine Erwerbstätigkeit privater Art ausübt, sein Zeugnis mündlich oder schriftlich in seiner Wohnung oder in seinem Amtszimmer unter gebührender Berücksichtigung seiner Wünsche eingeholt werden soll. Der Beamte sollte jedoch, soweit es sich irgend mit seinen amtlichen Pflichten in Einklang bringen läßt, freiwillig in dem Gerichtsverfahren Zeugnenschaft ablegen.

ARTICLE XV. Consular officers, including employees in a consulate, nationals of the State by which they are appointed other than those engaged in private occupations for gain within the State where they exercise their functions shall be exempt from all taxes, National, State, Provincial, and Municipal, levied upon their persons or upon their property, except taxes levied on account of the possession or ownership of immovable property situated in, or income derived from sources within the territories of the State within which they exercise their functions. All consular officers and employees, nationals of the State appointing them, shall be exempt from the payment of taxes on the salary, fees or wages received by them in compensation for their consular services.

Artikel XV. Konsularbeamte, einschließlich der Angestellten eines Konsulates, die Angehörige des sie ernennenden Staates sind und in dem Staate, in dem sie ihren Dienst verrichten, keine Erwerbstätigkeit privater Art ausüben sind von allen Reichs-, Staats-, Landes- und Kommunalsteuern auf ihre Person und auf ihr Eigentum befreit. Diese Befreiung gilt jedoch nicht für Steuern auf Besitz oder Eigentum an unbeweglichem Vermögen, das innerhalb des Gebietes des Staates liegt, in dem die Beamten ihren Dienst verrichten, und für Steuern auf Einkünfte, die aus Quellen innerhalb dieser Gebiete stammen. Alle Konsularbeamten und Angestellten, die Angehörige des sie ernennenden Staates sind, sind von der Bezahlung von Steuern auf den Gehalt, die Gebühren und den Lohn, die sie als Entgelt für ihre Dienste beim Konsulat empfangen, befreit.

Personal property tax exemption.

Lands and buildings situated in the territories of either High Contracting Party, of which the other High Contracting Party is the legal or equitable owner and which are used exclusively for diplomatic or consular purposes by that owner, shall be exempt from taxation of every kind, National, State, Provincial and Municipal, other than assessments levied for services or local public improvements by which the premises are benefited.

Grundstücke und Gebäude, die in dem Gebiete eines der beiden hohen vertragschließenden Teile liegen und im Eigentum des anderen hohen vertragschließenden Teiles stehen und von ihm ausschließlich für Zwecke der diplomatischen oder konsularischen Vertretungsbehörden benutzt werden, sind von jeglicher Art von Steuern, seien es Reichs-, Staats-, Landes- oder Kommunalsteuern, befreit, jedoch nicht von Beträgen für Dienstleistungen und örtliche öffentliche Anlagen die diesen Grundstücken und Gebäuden zugute kommen.

Real property used for governmental purposes.

ARTICLE XVI. Consular officers may place over the outer door of their respective offices the arms of their State with an appropriate inscription designating the official office. Such officers may also hoist the flag of their country on their offices including those situated in the capitals of the two countries. They may likewise hoist such flag over any boat or vessel employed in the exercise of the consular function.

Artikel XVI. Konsularbeamte dürfen über der Eingangstür zu ihren Amtsräumen das Wappen ihres Staates mit einer angemessenen Inschrift anbringen, die den amtlichen Charakter der Amtsräume bezeichnet. Diese Beamten dürfen die Flagge ihres Landes auf ihren Amtsgebäuden hissen, auch in den Hauptstädten beider Länder. Sie dürfen diese Flagge ebenfalls auf jedem Schiff oder Fahrzeug hissen, das bei der Ausübung des konsularischen Dienstes benutzt wird.

Arms and flag at consulates.

The consular offices and archives shall at all times be inviolable. They shall under no circumstances be subject to invasion by any authorities of any

Die Konsulatsräume und Archive sollen allzeit unverletzlich sein. Sie sollen keinesfalls dem Eindringen von Behörden irgendwelcher Art in dem Lande, in dem die Diensträume liegen,

Inviolability of offices and archives.

character within the country where such offices are located. Nor shall the authorities under any pretext make any examination or seizure of papers or other property deposited within a consular office. Consular offices shall not be used as places of asylum. No consular officer shall be required to produce official archives in court or testify as to their contents.

Ad interim officers.

Upon the death, incapacity, or absence of a consular officer having no subordinate consular officer at his post, secretaries or chancellors, whose official character may have previously been made known to the government of the State where the consular function was exercised, may temporarily exercise the consular function of the deceased or incapacitated or absent consular officer; and while so acting shall enjoy all the rights, prerogatives and immunities granted to the incumbent.

Communications with officials for protecting countrymen of consuls.

ARTICLE XVII. Consular officers, nationals of the State by which they are appointed, may, within their respective consular districts, address the authorities, National, State, Provincial or Municipal, for the purpose of protecting their countrymen in the enjoyment of their rights accruing by treaty or otherwise. Complaint may be made for the infraction of those rights. Failure upon the part of the proper authorities to grant redress or to accord protection may justify interposition through the diplomatic channel, and in the absence of a diplomatic representative, a consul general or the consular officer stationed at the capital may apply directly to the government of the country.

Notarial acts, etc., by consular officers.

ARTICLE XVIII. Consular officers may, in pursuance of the laws of their own country, take, at any appropriate place within their respective districts, the depositions of any occupants of vessels of their own country, or of any national of, or of any person having permanent residence within

ausgesetzt sein. Auch dürfen die Behörden unter keinerlei Vorwand eine Durchsicht oder Beschlagnahme von Schriftstücken oder sonstigem in einem Konsulat verwahrten Besitztum vornehmen. Konsulate dürfen nicht als Freistadt dienen. Von keinem Konsularbeamten darf verlangt werden, daß er dienstliche Aktenstücke vor Gericht vorlegt oder über ihren Inhalt aussagt.

In Falle des Todes, der Dienstunfähigkeit oder Abwesenheit eines Konsularbeamten, dem kein nachgeordneter Konsularbeamter beigegeben war, dürfen Sekretäre oder Kanzleibeamte, wenn ihr amtlicher Charakter zuvor der Regierung des Staates, in dem die konsularische Tätigkeit ausgeübt wurde, mitgeteilt worden ist, vorübergehend die konsularischen Obliegenheiten des verstorbenen, dienstunfähigen oder abwesenden Konsularbeamten versehen. Sie genießen während dieser ihrer Tätigkeit alle Rechte, Vorrechte und Befreiungen des Amtsinhabers.

Artikel XVII. Konsularbeamte, die Staatsangehörige des sie ernennenden Staates sind, dürfen innerhalb ihres Konsularbezirks die Reichs-, Staats-, Landes- und Kommunalbehörden anrufen, um ihre Landsleute im Genuß der durch Staatsvertrag oder sonst begründeten Rechte zu schützen. Sie dürfen im Falle einer Verletzung dieser Rechte Beschwerde erheben. Wenn die zuständigen Behörden keine Abhilfe schaffen oder keinen Schutz gewähren, so ist der Weg diplomatischen Vorgehens gegeben; falls ein diplomatischer Vertreter nicht vorhanden ist, kann ein Generalkonsul oder der Konsularbeamte, der in der Hauptstadt seinen Amtssitz hat, sich unmittelbar an die Regierung wenden.

Depositions, etc.

Artikel XVIII. Konsularbeamte können, soweit es den Gesetzen ihres eigenen Landes entspricht, an jedem geeigneten Ort ihres Amtsbezirkes die Erklärungen der Schiffsinsassen von Schiffen ihres eigenen Landes oder von Angehörigen ihres Landes oder von Personen, die dort ihren ständigen Wohnsitz haben, zu Protokoll nehmen. Solche Beamte kön-

the territories of, their own country. Such officers may draw up, attest, certify and authenticate unilateral acts, deeds, and testamentary dispositions of their countrymen, and also contracts to which a countryman is a party. They may draw up, attest, certify and authenticate written instruments of any kind purporting to express or embody the conveyance or encumbrance of property of any kind within the territory of the State by which such officers are appointed, and unilateral acts, deeds, testamentary dispositions and contracts relating to property situated, or business to be transacted, within the territories of the State by which they are appointed, embracing unilateral acts, deeds, testamentary dispositions or agreements executed solely by nationals of the State within which such officers exercise their functions.

Instruments and documents thus executed and copies and translations thereof, when duly authenticated under his official seal by the consular officer, shall be received as evidence in the territories of the contracting parties as original documents or authenticated copies, as the case may be, and shall have the same force and effect as if drawn by and executed before a notary or other public officer duly authorized in the country by which the consular officer was appointed; provided, always that such documents shall have been drawn and executed in conformity to the laws and regulations of the country where they are designed to take effect.

ARTICLE XIX. In case of the death of a national of either High Contracting Party in the territory of the other without having in the territory of his decease any known heirs or testamentary executors by him appointed, the competent local authorities shall at once inform the nearest consular officer of the State of which the deceased

nen einseitige Rechtsakte, Eigentumsübertragungen und letztwillige Verfügungen ihrer Landsleute aufsetzen, bescheinigen, beglaubigen und legalisieren, ebenso Verträge, bei denen ein Landsmann Partei ist. Sie können Schriftstücke jeder Art aufsetzen, bescheinigen, beglaubigen und legalisieren, die die Abtretung oder Belastung von Eigentum irgendwelcher Art innerhalb des Gebietes desjenigen Staates, durch den solche Beamte ernannt sind, zum Ausdruck bringen oder zum Inhalt haben, ferner einseitige Rechtsakte, Eigentumsübertragungen, letztwillige Verfügungen und Verträge, die sich auf Eigentum innerhalb der Gebiete des Staates, von dem sie ernannt sind, oder auf Geschäfte, die dort abgeschlossen werden sollen, beziehen, einschließlich einseitiger Rechtsakte, Eigentumsübertragungen, letztwilliger Verfügungen oder Übereinkommen, die nur von Angehörigen des Staates vorgenommen sind, in dem solche Beamte ihre Amtsgeschäfte ausüben.

Urkunden und Dokumente, die so vollzogen worden sind, und Abschriften und Übertragungen davon sollen, wenn sie von dem Konsularbeamten ordnungsgemäß unter seinem Amtssiegel legalisiert sind, in den Gebieten der vertragschließenden Teile als Beweismittel zugelassen werden, und zwar als Originalurkunden oder als legalisierte Abschriften, je nach Lage des Falles, und sie sollen dieselbe Kraft und Wirkung haben, als wenn sie von einem in dem Lande, durch das der Konsularbeamte ernannt wurde, hierzu befugten Notar oder anderen öffentlichen Beamten aufgesetzt und vor ihm vollzogen wären, immer vorausgesetzt, daß solche Urkunden in Übereinstimmung mit den Gesetzen und Vorschriften des Landes aufgesetzt und vollzogen worden sind, wo sie in Wirksamkeit zu treten bestimmt sind.

Artikel XIX. Falls ein Staatsangehöriger eines der beiden hohen vertragschließenden Teile im Gebiete des anderen sterben sollte, ohne in dem Lande seines Ablebens bekannte Erben oder von ihm ernannte Testamentvollstrecker zu hinterlassen, sollen die zuständigen örtlichen Behörden sofort den nächsten Konsularbeamten des Staates, dessen Staatsangehöriger der Verstorbene war,

Unilateral acts, etc.

Effect as evidence.

Notice of death in one country of a national of the other.

was a national of the fact of his death, in order that necessary information may be forwarded to the parties interested.

Provisional holding of intestate property.

In case of the death of a national of either of the High Contracting Parties without will or testament, in the territory of the other High Contracting Party, the consular officer of the State of which the deceased was a national and within whose district the deceased made his home at the time of death, shall, so far as the laws of the country permit and pending the appointment of an administrator and until letters of administration have been granted, be deemed qualified to take charge of the property left by the decedent for the preservation and protection of the same. Such consular officer shall have the right to be appointed as administrator within the discretion of a tribunal or other agency controlling the administration of estates provided the laws of the place where the estate is administered so permit.

Status of consular officer as administrator.

Whenever a consular officer accepts the office of administrator of the estate of a deceased countryman, he subjects himself as such to the jurisdiction of the tribunal or other agency making the appointment for all necessary purposes to the same extent as a national of the country where he was appointed.

Handling funds for nonresident countrymen.

ARTICLE XX. A consular officer of either High Contracting Party may in behalf of his nonresident countrymen collect and receipt for their distributive shares derived from estates in process of probate or accruing under the provisions of so-called Workmen's Compensation Laws or other like statutes, for transmission through channels prescribed by his Government to the proper distributees.

Free entry of office supplies, etc., and personal property of consular officers.

ARTICLE XXI. Each of the High Contracting Parties agrees to permit the entry free of all duty and without examination of any kind, of all furniture, equipment and supplies intended for

von der Tatsache seines Ablebens in Kenntnis setzen, damit die erforderliche Benachrichtigung den beteiligten Parteien übermittelt werde.

Falls ein Staatsangehöriger eines der beiden hohen vertragschließenden Teile ohne letzten Willen oder Testament im Gebiete des anderen hohen vertragschließenden Teiles stirbt, soll der Konsularbeamte des Staates, dessen Angehöriger der Verstorbene war, und des Konsularbezirktes, in dem der Verstorbene zur Zeit seines Ablebens seinen Wohnsitz hatte, soweit es das am Orte geltende Recht erlaubt, bis zur Ernennung eines Nachlassverwalters oder bis zur Einleitung des Nachlassverfahrens als berufen gelten, das von dem Verstorbenen hinterlassene Vermögen zu dessen Erhaltung und Schutz in Verwahrung zu nehmen. Ein solcher Konsularbeamter kann nach dem Ermessen eines Gerichtes oder einer anderen für die Verwaltung von Nachlässen zuständigen Behörde seine Ernennung zum Nachlassverwalter beanspruchen, vorausgesetzt, daß die Gesetze des Ortes, wo der Nachlaß verwaltet wird, es gestatten.

Wenn ein Konsularbeamter das Amt als Verwalter des Nachlasses seines verstorbenen Landsmannes übernimmt, so unterwirft er sich als solcher für alle in Betracht kommenden Zwecke der Gerichtsbarkeit des Gerichtes oder der Behörde, die die Ernennung vornimmt, in demselben Umfange, wie ein Angehöriger des Landes, in welchem er zum Nachlassverwalter ernannt ist.

Artikel XX. Ein Konsularbeamter jedes der beiden hohen vertragschließenden Teile kann im Namen seiner nicht im Lande seiner Tätigkeit wohnenden Landsleute die Anteile, die ihnen aus in Abwicklung befindlichen Nachlässen oder nach den Bestimmungen der sogenannten Arbeiterentschädigungsgesetze oder ähnlicher Gesetze zufallen, in Empfang nehmen und hierfür quittieren, um sie auf dem von seiner Regierung vorgeschriebenen Wege an die berechtigten Empfänger zu überweisen.

Artikel XXI. Jeder der hohen vertragschließenden Teile gestattet, alle Möbel sowie alle Ausstattungs- und Bedarfsgegenstände, die für den amtlichen Gebrauch in den Konsulatsräumen des anderen Teiles bestimmt

official use in the consular offices of the other, and to extend to such consular officers of the other and their families and suites as are its nationals, the privilege of entry free of duty of their personal or household effects actually in use which accompany such consular officers, their families or suites, or which arrive shortly thereafter, provided, nevertheless, that no article, the importation of which is prohibited by the law of either of the High Contracting Parties, may be brought into its territories.

It is understood, however, that this privilege shall not be extended to consular officers who are engaged in any private occupation for gain in the countries to which they are accredited, save with respect to governmental supplies.

ARTICLE XXII. Subject to any limitation or exception hereinabove set forth, or hereafter to be agreed upon, the territories of the High Contracting Parties to which the provisions of this Treaty extend shall be understood to comprise all areas of land, water, and air over which the Parties claim and exercise dominion as sovereign thereof, except the Panama Canal Zone.

ARTICLE XXIII. Nothing in the present Treaty shall be construed to limit or restrict in any way the rights, privileges and advantages accorded to the United States or its nationals or to Austria or its nationals by the Treaty between the United States and Austria establishing friendly relations, concluded on August 24, 1921.

ARTICLE XXIV. The present Treaty shall remain in full force for the term of six years from the date of the exchange of ratifications, on which date it shall begin to take effect in all of its provisions.

sind, gänzlich zollfrei und ohne jegliche Untersuchung einzuführen. Er gewährt den Konsularbeamten des anderen Teiles, die dessen Staatsangehörige sind, sowie ihren Familien und ihrer Begleitung das Recht der zollfreien Einfuhr ihres gebrauchten persönlichen Eigentums und Überfiedlungsgutes, das gleichzeitig mit diesen Konsularbeamten, ihren Familien oder ihrer Begleitung einlangt oder binnen angemessener Frist nachfolgt, jedoch mit der Einschränkung, daß kein Gegenstand, dessen Einfuhr durch das Gesetz eines der beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile verboten ist, in dessen Gebiet gebracht werden darf.

Es versteht sich jedoch, daß diese Vergünstigung denjenigen Konsularbeamten nicht zusteht, die in den Ländern, in denen sie beglaubigt sind, eine private Erwerbstätigkeit ausüben, es sei denn, daß es sich um Bedarfsgegenstände zu amtlichen Zwecken handelt.

Artikel XXII. Vorbehaltlich der im Vorstehenden genannten oder künftig noch zu vereinbarenden Beschränkungen oder Ausnahmen gelten als Gebiete der hohen vertragsschließenden Teile, auf welche die Bestimmungen dieses Vertrages Anwendung finden sollen, alle diejenigen Land- und Wasserflächen, sowie diejenigen Lufträume, über welche diese Vertragsteile souveräne Gewalt beanspruchen und ausüben, ausgenommen die Panamakanalzone.

Artikel XXIII. Nichts in diesem Vertrag soll im Sinne irgendeiner Einschränkung oder Kürzung derjenigen Rechte, Vergünstigungen und Vorteile ausgelegt werden, die den Vereinigten Staaten oder ihren Staatsangehörigen oder Österreich oder seinen Staatsangehörigen durch den am 24. August 1921 zwischen den Vereinigten Staaten und Österreich abgeschlossenen Vertrag zur Herstellung freundschaftlicher Beziehungen gewährt worden sind.

Artikel XXIV. Der gegenwärtige Vertrag soll für einen Zeitraum von sechs Jahren, beginnend mit dem Tage des Austausches der Ratifikationsurkunden, in voller Kraft bleiben. An diesem Tage soll er in allen seinen Bestimmungen in Geltung treten.

Exceptions.

Limitation, if consul in private business.

Area embraced.

Rights, etc., under former Treaty not impaired.

Vol. 42, p. 1946.

Duration.
Post, p. 1896.

Continuance.

If within one year before the expiration of the aforesaid period of six years neither High Contracting Party notifies to the other an intention of modifying, by change or omission, any of the provisions of any of the articles in this Treaty or of terminating it upon the expiration of the aforesaid period, the Treaty shall remain in full force and effect after the aforesaid period and until one year from such a time as either of the High Contracting Parties shall have notified to the other an intention of modifying or terminating the Treaty.

Wenn innerhalb eines Jahres vor Ablauf des genannten Zeitraumes von sechs Jahren keiner der beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile dem anderen die Absicht kundtut, irgendwelche Bestimmungen irgendeines Artikels dieses Vertrages zu ändern oder auszuschneiden, oder den Vertrag mit Ablauf des genannten Zeitraumes endigen zu lassen, so soll der Vertrag nach dem genannten Zeitraum in voller Kraft und Geltung bleiben, und zwar bis zum Ablauf eines Jahres nach dem Zeitpunkte, an welchem einer der beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile dem anderen die Absicht kundtut, den Vertrag abzuändern oder endigen zu lassen.

Exchange of ratifications.

ARTICLE XXV. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Vienna as soon as possible.

Artikel XXV. Der gegenwärtige Vertrag soll ratifiziert und die Ratifikationsurkunden darüber sollen so bald wie möglich in Wien ausgetauscht werden.

Signatures.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same and have affixed their seals hereto.

Zu Urkund dessen haben die beiderseitigen Bevollmächtigten den Vertrag unterzeichnet und ihre Siegel beigefügt.

DONE in duplicate in the English and German languages at Vienna, this 19th day of June 1928.

Ausgefertigt in doppelter Urschrift in englischer und deutscher Sprache zu Wien, am 19 Juni 1928.

ALBERT HENRY WASHBURN.

[SEAL]

SEIPEL

[SEAL]

Reservation by the Senate.

AND WHEREAS, the Senate of the United States of America did advise and consent to the ratification of the said treaty subject to the following reservation and understanding to be set forth in an exchange of notes between the High Contracting Parties so as to make it plain that this condition is understood and accepted by each of them:

Ante, p. 1883.

“That the sixth paragraph of Article VII shall remain in force for twelve months from the date of exchange of ratifications, and if not then terminated on ninety days’ previous notice shall remain in force until either of the high contracting parties shall enact legislation inconsistent therewith when the same shall automatically lapse at the end of sixty days from such enactment, and on such lapse each high contracting party shall enjoy all the rights which it would have possessed had such paragraph not been embraced in this treaty.”;

Acceptance by both Governments.

AND WHEREAS, the said reservation and understanding was accepted by the two Governments in an exchange of notes dated January 20, 1931, between the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America at Vienna, and the Vice Chancellor and Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the

Republic of Austria, subject on the part of the Republic of Austria to ratification;

AND WHEREAS, the said treaty and the said reservation and understanding have been duly ratified on both parts and the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged at Vienna on the twenty-seventh day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one;

Ratifications exchanged.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN THAT I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof, subject to the reservation and understanding aforesaid.

Proclamation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this twenty-eighth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] thirty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-fifth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON

Secretary of State.

[RATIFICATION]

HERBERT HOOVER,

President of the United States of America,

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,
GREETING:Ratification by the
President.

KNOW YE, That whereas a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Consular Rights between the United States of America and the Republic of Austria was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Vienna on the nineteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight, the original of which Treaty is hereto annexed:

AND WHEREAS, the Senate of the United States of America by their resolution of February 11, 1929, (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein) did advise and consent to the ratification of the said Treaty subject to the following reservation and understanding to be set forth in an exchange of notes between the High Contracting Parties so as to make it plain that this condition is understood and accepted by each of them:

Ante, p. 1883.

“That the sixth paragraph of Article VII shall remain in force for twelve months from the date of exchange of ratifications, and if not then terminated on ninety days’ previous notice shall remain in force until either of the high contracting parties shall enact legislation inconsistent therewith when the same shall automatically lapse at the end of sixty days from such enactment, and on such lapse each high contracting party shall enjoy all the rights which it would have possessed had such paragraph not been embraced in this treaty.”;

Exchange of notes.

AND WHEREAS, the said reservation and understanding was accepted by the two Governments in an exchange of notes dated January 20, 1931, between the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America at Vienna and the Vice-Chancellor and Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria, subject on the part of the Republic of Austria to ratification, the originals of which notes are word for word as follows:

“EXCELLENCY:

“Referring to the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Consular Rights signed by the United States and Austria on June 19, 1928, I have the honor to inform you that the United States Senate on Feb-

ruary 11, 1929, gave its advice and consent to the ratification of the said Treaty in a resolution, as follows: Exchange of notes—
Continued.

'Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of Executive B, Seventieth Congress, second session, a treaty of friendship, commerce, and consular rights with Austria, signed at Vienna on June 19, 1928, subject to the following reservation and understanding to be set forth in an exchange of notes between the high contracting parties so as to make it plain that this condition is understood and accepted by each of them:

That the sixth paragraph of Article VII shall remain in force for twelve months from the date of exchange of ratifications, and, if not then terminated on ninety days' previous notice, shall remain in force until either of the high contracting parties shall enact legislation inconsistent therewith, when the same shall automatically lapse at the end of sixty days from such enactment, and on such lapse each high contracting party shall enjoy all the rights which it would have possessed had such paragraph not been embraced in this treaty.'

"It will be observed that by this resolution the advice and consent of the Senate to the ratification of the Treaty are given subject to a certain reservation and understanding.

"I shall be glad if when bringing the foregoing resolution to the attention of your Government, Your Excellency will state that my Government hopes that the Austrian Government will find acceptable the reservation and understanding which the Senate has made a condition of its advice and consent to the ratification of the Treaty. You may regard this note as sufficient acceptance by the Government of the United States of this reservation and understanding. An acknowledgment of this note on the occasion of the exchange of ratifications, accepting by direction and on behalf of your Government the said reservation and understanding, will be considered as completing the required exchange of notes and the acceptance by both governments of the reservation and understanding.

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

G. B. STOCKTON

HIS EXCELLENCY

DR. JOHANN SCHÖBER,
*Vice-Chancellor and Federal Minister
for Foreign Affairs,
Vienna."*

"HERR GESANDTER:

"Im Namen und Auftrag der österreichischen Bundesregierung beehre ich mich, Euer Exzellenz den Empfang Ihres Schreibens vom 20. Jänner 1931 betreffend den zwischen Oesterreich und den Vereinigten Staaten am 19. Juni 1928 unterzeichneten Freundschafts-, Handels- und Konsularvertrag zu bestätigen und Folgendes mitzuteilen:

Exchange of notes—
Continued.

“Die österreichische Bundesregierung hat von dem Beschluss des Senates der Vereinigten Staaten vom 11. Februar 1929, der folgenden Wortlaut hat:

‘Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of Executive B, Seventieth Congress, second session, a treaty of friendship, commerce and consular rights with Austria, signed at Vienna on June 19, 1928, subject to the following reservation and understanding to be set forth in an exchange of notes between the high contracting parties so as to make it plain that this condition is understood and accepted by each of them:

‘That the sixth paragraph of Article VII shall remain in force for twelve months from the date of exchange of ratifications, and, if not then terminated on ninety days’ previous notice, shall remain in force until either of the high contracting parties shall enact legislation inconsistent therewith, when the same shall automatically lapse at the end of sixty days from such enactment, and on such lapse each high contracting party shall enjoy all the rights which it would have possessed had such paragraph not been embraced in this treaty.’

Kennntnis genommen und erklärt sich hiermit, vorbehaltlich der Ratifikation, einverstanden.

“Genehmigen, Euer Exzellenz, die erneute Versicherung meiner ausgezeichnetsten Hochachtung.

SCHOBER

SEINER EXZELLENZ

M. GILCHRIST BAKER STOCKTON,
*ausserordentlicher Gesandter und bevollmächtigter
Minister der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika
in Wien.”*

AND WHEREAS, the said reservation and understanding has been ratified by the Republic of Austria;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN THAT I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said Treaty, do hereby in pursuance of the aforesaid advice and consent of the Senate, ratify and confirm the same and every article and clause thereof, subject to the reservation and understanding aforesaid.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this twenty-ninth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-
[SEAL] one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-fifth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON
Secretary of State.

Supplementary Agreement to the Treaty of June 19, 1928, between the United States of America and Austria of Friendship, Commerce and Consular Rights. Signed at Vienna, January 20, 1931; ratification advised by the Senate, February 20, 1931; ratified by the President, April 29, 1931; ratified by Austria, March 28, 1931; ratifications exchanged at Vienna, May 27, 1931; proclaimed, May 28, 1931.

January 20, 1931.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS a Supplementary Agreement to the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Consular Rights between the United States of America and the Republic of Austria, concluded and signed on the nineteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Vienna on the twentieth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, the original of which Supplementary Agreement, being in the English and German languages, is word for word as follows:

Supplementary Agreement with Austria.

SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT

TO THE TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE AND CONSULAR RIGHTS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA, SIGNED ON JUNE 19, 1928.

English text.

The United States of America and the Republic of Austria, by the undersigned Mr. Gilchrist Baker Stockton, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America at Vienna, and Dr. Johann Schober, Vice-Chancellor and Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria, their duly empowered plenipotentiaries, agree, as follows:

Plenipotentiaries.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the first paragraph of Article XXIV of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Consular Rights, between the United States of America and the Republic of Austria, signed June 19, 1928, to the effect that the said Treaty shall remain in force for the term of six years from the date of the exchange of ratifications, it is agreed that the said Treaty may be terminated on February 11, 1935, or on any date thereafter, by notice given by either high contracting party to the other party one year before the date on which it is desired that such termination shall become effective.

Duration of treaty modified. *Anie*, p. 1898.

DONE in duplicate, in the English and German languages, at Vienna, this 20th day of January One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirtyone.

Signatures.

[SEAL]
[SEAL]

G. B. STOCKTON
SCHOBER

ZUSATZABKOMMEN

German text.

ZU DEM AM 19. JUNI 1928 UNTERZEICHNETEN FREUNDSCHAFTS-, HANDELS- UND KONSULARVERTRAG ZWISCHEN DEN VEREINIGTEN STAATEN VON AMERIKA UND DER REPUBLIK OESTERREICH.

Plenipotentiaries.

Die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika und die Republik Oesterreich kommen durch die Unterzeichneten, Herrn Gilchrist Baker Stockton, ausserordentlichen Gesandten und bevollmächtigten Minister der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika in Wien, und Herrn Dr. Johann Schober, Vizekanzler und Bundesminister für die Auswärtigen Angelegenheiten der Republik Oesterreich, ihre gehörig beglaubigten Bevollmächtigten, überein, wie folgt:

Duration of treaty modified.

Unbeschadet der Bestimmungen des Artikels XXIV, Absatz 1 des am 19. Juni 1928 unterzeichneten Freundschafts-, Handels- und Konsularvertrages zwischen den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika und der Republik Oesterreich, nach welchen dieser Vertrag für einen Zeitraum von 6 Jahren, beginnend mit dem Tage des Austausches der Ratifikationsurkunden, in Kraft bleiben soll, besteht Einverständnis, dass dieser Vertrag am 11. Februar 1935 oder zu irgend einem späteren Zeitpunkte beendigt werden kann, falls einer der Hohen vertragsschliessenden Teile dem anderen Teile ein Jahr vor dem Zeitpunkte, an dem diese Beendigung wirksam werden soll, hievon Mitteilung macht.

Signatures.

GESCHEHEN in doppelter Ausfertigung in englischer und deutscher Sprache zu Wien, am 20. Jänner 1931.

G. B. STOCKTON
SCHOBER

Ratifications exchanged.

AND WHEREAS, the said Supplementary Agreement has been duly ratified on both parts and the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged at Vienna on the twenty-seventh day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one;

Proclamation.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN THAT I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, have caused the said supplementary agreement to be made public to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this twenty-eighth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] thirty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-fifth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON
Secretary of State.

Pan American convention on commercial aviation. Signed at Habana, February 20, 1928; ratification advised by the Senate, February 20, 1931; ratified by the President, March 6, 1931; ratification deposited with the Government of Cuba, July 17, 1931; proclaimed, July 27, 1931.

February 20, 1928.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS a Convention on Commercial Aviation was adopted in the English, Spanish, Portuguese and French languages at the Sixth International Conference of American States at Habana on February 20, 1928, by the respective Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, Peru, Uruguay, Panama, Ecuador, Mexico, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Venezuela, Colombia, Honduras, Costa Rica, Chile, Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Haiti, the Dominican Republic and Cuba, the English text of which Convention, as contained in the Final Act of the said Conference signed at the closing session thereof by the Plenipotentiaries of the said States, is word for word as follows:

Pan American Convention on Commercial Aviation.

Preamble.

English text.

The Governments of the American Republics, desirous of establishing the rules they should observe among themselves for aerial traffic, have decided to lay them down in a convention, and to that effect have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

Policy declared.

Plenipotentiaries.

Perú: Jesús Melquiades Salazar, Víctor Maúrtua, Enrique Castro Oyangueren, Luis Ernesto Denegri.

Uruguay: Jacobo Varela Acevedo, Juan José Amézaga, Leonel Aguirre, Pedro Erasmo Callorda.

Panamá: Ricardo J. Alfaro, Eduardo Chiari.

Ecuador: Gonzalo Zaldumbide, Víctor Zevallos, Colón Eloy Alfaro.

Mexico: Julio García, Fernando González Roa, Salvador Urbina, Aquiles Elorduy.

Salvador: Gustavo Guerrero, Héctor David Castro, Eduardo Alvarez.

Guatemala: Carlos Salazar, Bernardo Alvarado Tello, Luis Beltranena, José Azurdia.

Nicaragua: Carlos Cuadra Pazos, Joaquín Gómez, Máximo H. Zepeda.

Bolivia: José Antezana, Adolfo Costa du Bels.

Venezuela: Santiago Key Ayala, Francisco Gerardo Yanes, Rafael Angel Arraiz.

Colombia: Enrique Olaya Herrera, Jesús M. Ypes, Roberto Urdaneta Arbeláez, Ricardo Gutiérrez Lee.

Honduras: Fausto Dávila, Mariano Vázquez.

Costa Rica: Ricardo Castro Beeche, J. Rafael Oreamuno, Arturo Tinoco.

Chile: Alejandro Lira, Alejandro Alvarez, Carlos Silva Vildósola, Manuel Bianchi.

Brazil: Raúl Fernandes, Lindolfo Collor, Alarico da Silveira, Sampaio Correa, Eduardo Espínola.

Argentina: Honorio Pueyrredón, (Later resigned), Laurentino Olascoaga, Felipe A. Espil.

Paraguay: Lisandro Díaz León.

Haiti: Fernando Dennis, Charles Riboul.

Dominican Republic: Francisco J. Peynado, Gustavo A. Díaz, Elías Brache, Angel Morales, Tulio M. Cestero, Ricardo Pérez Alfonseca, Jacinto R. de Castro, Frederico C. Alvarez.

United States of America: Charles Evans Hughes, Noble Brandon Judah, Henry P. Fletcher, Oscar W. Underwood, Dwight W. Morrow, Morgan J. O'Brien, James Brown Scott, Ray Lyman Wilbur, Leo S. Rowe.

Cuba: Antonio S. de Bustamante, Orestes Ferrara, Enrique Hernández Cartaya, José Manuel Cortina, Arístides Agüero, José B. Alemán, Manuel Márquez Sterling, Fernando Ortiz, Néstor Carbonell, Jesús María Barraqué.

Who, after having exchanged their respective full powers, which have been found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following:

ARTICLE I

Mutual recognition of state sovereignty over territorial air space.

The high contracting parties recognize that every state has complete and exclusive sovereignty over the air space above its territory and territorial waters.

ARTICLE II

Scope.

The present convention applies exclusively to private aircraft.

ARTICLE III

State aircraft.

The following shall be deemed to be state aircraft:

- a) Military and naval aircraft;
- b) Aircraft exclusively employed in state service, such as posts, customs, and police.

Private aircraft.

Every other aircraft shall be deemed to be a private aircraft. All state aircraft other than military, naval, customs and police aircraft shall be treated as private aircraft and as such shall be subject to all the provisions of the present convention.

ARTICLE IV

Freedom of innocent passage accorded.

Each contracting state undertakes in time of peace to accord freedom of innocent passage above its territory to the private aircraft of the other contracting states, provided that the conditions laid down in the present convention are observed. The regulations established by a contracting state with regard to admission over its territory of aircraft of other contracting states shall be applied without distinction of nationality.

ARTICLE V

Flight over fixed zones reserved.

Each contracting state has the right to prohibit, for reasons which it deems convenient in the public interest, the flight over fixed zones of its territory by the aircraft of the other contracting states and privately owned national aircraft employed in the service of international commercial aviation, with the reservation that no distinction shall be made in this respect between its own private aircraft engaged in international commerce and those of the other contracting

Equality of craft.

states likewise engaged. Each contracting state may furthermore prescribe the route to be followed over its territory by the aircraft of the other states, except in cases of *force majeure* which shall be governed in accordance with the stipulations of Article 18 of this convention. Each state shall publish in advance and notify the other contracting states of the fixation of the authorized routes and the situation and extension of the prohibited zones.

Authorized routes, etc.

Post, p. 1905.

ARTICLE VI

Every aircraft over a prohibited area shall be obliged, as soon as this fact is realized or upon being so notified by the signals agreed upon, to land as soon as possible outside of said area in the airdrome nearest the prohibited area over which it was improperly flying and which is considered as an international airport by the subjacent state.

Procedure in event of violation.

ARTICLE VII

Aircraft shall have the nationality of the state in which they are registered and can not be validly registered in more than one state. The registration entry and the certificate of registration shall contain a description of the aircraft and state, the number or other mark of identification given by the constructor of the machine, the registry marks and nationality, the name of the airdrome or airport usually used by the aircraft, and the full name, nationality and domicile of the owner, as well as the date of registration.

Registry.

ARTICLE VIII

The registration of aircraft referred to in the preceding article shall be made in accordance with the laws and special provisions of each contracting state.

Internal legislation to govern registration.

ARTICLE IX

Every aircraft engaged in international navigation must carry a distinctive mark of its nationality, the nature of such distinctive mark to be agreed upon by the several contracting states. The distinctive marks adopted will be communicated to the Pan American Union and to the other contracting states.

International navigation. Aircraft to be distinctively marked.

ARTICLE X

Every aircraft engaged in international navigation shall carry with it in the custody of the aircraft commander:

Aircraft's papers.

- a) A certificate of registration, duly certified to according to the laws of the state in which it is registered;
- b) A certificate of airworthiness, as provided for in Article 12;
- c) The certificates of competency of the commander, pilots, engineers, and crew, as provided for in Article 13;
- d) If carrying passengers, a list of their names, addresses and nationality;
- e) If carrying merchandise, the bills of lading and manifests, and all other documents required by customs laws and regulations of each country;
- f) Log books;
- g) If equipped with radiotelegraph apparatus, the corresponding license.

Post, p. 1904.

ARTICLE XI

Each contracting state shall every month file with every other state party to this convention and with the Pan American Union, a copy of all registrations and cancellations of registrations of aircraft engaged in international navigation as between the several contracting states.

Register to be kept.

ARTICLE XII

Airworthiness certificates.

Every aircraft engaged in international navigation (between the several contracting states) shall be provided with a certificate of airworthiness issued by the state whose nationality it possesses.

This document shall certify to the states in which the aircraft is to operate, that, according to the opinion of the authority that issues it, such aircraft complies with the airworthiness requirements of each of the states named in said certificate.

The aircraft commander shall at all times hold the certificate in his custody and shall deliver it for inspection and verification to the authorized representatives of the state which said aircraft visits.

Each contracting state shall communicate to the other states parties to this convention and to the Pan American Union its regulations governing the rating of its aircraft as to airworthiness and shall similarly communicate any changes made therein.

While the states affirm the principle that the aircraft of each contracting state shall have the liberty of engaging in air commerce with the other contracting states without being subjected to the licensing system of any state with which such commerce is carried on, each and every contracting state mentioned in the certificate of airworthiness reserves the right to refuse to recognize as valid the certificate of airworthiness of any foreign aircraft where inspection by a duly authorized commission of such state shows that the aircraft is not, at the time of inspection, reasonably airworthy in accordance with the normal requirements of the laws and regulations of such state concerning the public safety.

In such cases said state may refuse to permit further transit by the aircraft through its air space until such time as it, with due regard to the public safety, is satisfied as to the airworthiness of the aircraft, and shall immediately notify the state whose nationality the aircraft possesses and the Pan American Union of the action taken.

ARTICLE XIII

Certificates of competency.

The aircraft commander, pilots, engineers, and other members of the operating crew of every aircraft engaged in international navigation between the several contracting states shall, in accordance with the laws of each state, be provided with a certificate of competency by the contracting state whose nationality the aircraft possesses.

Such certificate or certificates shall set forth that each pilot, in addition to having fulfilled the requirements of the state issuing the same, has passed a satisfactory examination with regard to the traffic rules existing in the other contracting states over which he desires to fly. The requirements of form of said documents shall be uniform throughout all the contracting states and shall be drafted in the language of all of them, and for this purpose the Pan American Union is charged with making the necessary arrangements amongst the contracting states.

Such certificate or certificates shall be held in the possession of the aircraft commander as long as the pilots, engineers and other members of the operating crew concerned continue to be employed on the aircraft. Upon the return of such certificate an authenticated copy thereof shall be retained in the files of the aircraft.

Such certificate or certificates shall be open at all times to the inspection of the duly authorized representatives of any state visited.

Each contracting state shall communicate to the other states parties to this convention and to the Pan American Union its regulations governing the issuance of such certificates and shall from time to time communicate any changes made therein.

ARTICLE XIV

Each and every contracting state shall recognize as valid, certificates of competency of the aircraft commander, pilots, engineers and other members of the operating crew of an aircraft, issued in accordance with the laws and regulations of other contracting states.

Reciprocal recognition of certificates of competency.

ARTICLE XV

The carriage by aircraft of explosives, arms and munitions of war is prohibited in international aerial navigation. Therefore, no foreign or native aircraft authorized for international traffic shall be permitted to transport articles of this nature, either between points situated within the territory of any of the contracting states or through the same even though simply in transit.

Transportation of explosives, etc., forbidden.

ARTICLE XVI

Each state may prohibit or regulate the carriage or use, by aircraft possessing the nationality of other contracting states, of photographic apparatus. Such regulations as may be adopted by each state concerning this matter shall be communicated to each other contracting state and to the Pan American Union.

Regulations concerning photographic apparatus.

ARTICLE XVII

As a measure of public safety or because of lawful prohibitions, the transportation of articles in international navigation other than those mentioned in Articles 15 and 16 may be restricted by any contracting state. Such restrictions shall be immediately communicated to the other contracting states and to the Pan American Union.

Other restrictions permitted.

All restrictions mentioned in this article shall apply equally to foreign and national aircraft employed in international traffic.

ARTICLE XVIII

Every aircraft engaged in international traffic which enters the air space of a contracting state with the intention of landing in said state shall do so in the corresponding customs airdrome, except in the cases mentioned in Article 19 and in case of *force majeure*, which must be proved.

Airports and landing fields.

Post, p. 1906.

Every aircraft engaged in international navigation, prior to its departure from the territorial jurisdiction of a contracting state in which it has landed, shall obtain such clearance as is required by the laws of such state at a port designated as point of departure by such state.

Clearance.

Each and every contracting state shall notify every other state party to this convention and the Pan American Union of such airports as shall be designated by such state as ports of entry and departure.

Designated airports to be announced.

When the laws or regulations of any contracting state so require, no aircraft shall legally enter into or depart from its territory through places other than those previously authorized by such state as international airports, and the landing therein shall be obligatory unless a special permit, which has been previously communicated to the authorities of said airport, is obtained from the competent authorities of said state, in which permit shall be clearly expressed the distinctive marks which the aircraft is obliged to make visible whenever requested to do so in the manner previously agreed upon in said permit.

Navigation to conform to air-traffic rules.

In the event that for any reason, after entering the territorial jurisdiction of a contracting state, aircraft of another contracting state should land at a point other than an airport designated as a port of entry in that state the aircraft commander shall immediately notify

the nearest competent authority and hold himself, crew, passengers and cargo at the point of landing until proper entry has been granted by such competent authority, unless communication therewith is impracticable within twenty-four hours.

Aircraft of one of the contracting states which flies over the territory of another contracting state shall be obliged to land as soon as ordered to do so by means of the regulation signals, when for any reason this may be necessary.

Application of immigration, customs, etc., laws.

In the cases provided for in this article, the aircraft, aircraft commander, crew, passengers and cargo shall be subject to such immigration, emigration, customs, police, quarantine or sanitary inspection as the duly authorized representatives of the subjacent state may make in accordance with its laws.

ARTICLE XIX

Postal aircraft, etc.

As an exception to the general rules, postal aircraft and aircraft belonging to aerial transport companies regularly constituted and authorized may be exempted, at the option of the subjacent state, from the obligation of landing at an airdrome designated as a port of entry and authorized to land at certain inland airdromes, designated by the customs and police administration of such state, at which customs formalities shall be complied with. The departure of such aircraft from the state visited may be regulated in a similar manner.

However, such aircraft shall follow the normal air route, and make their identity known by signals agreed upon as they fly across the frontier.

ARTICLE XX

Inspection, etc.

From the time of landing of a foreign aircraft at any point whatever until its departure the authorities of the state visited shall have, in all cases, the right to visit and examine the aircraft and to verify all documents with which it must be provided, in order to determine that all the laws, rules and regulations of such states and all the provisions of this convention are complied with.

ARTICLE XXI

Discharging passengers and cargo.

The aircraft of a contracting state engaged in international air commerce shall be permitted to discharge passengers and a part of its cargo at one of the airports designated as a port of entry of any other contracting state, and to proceed to any other airport or airports in such state for the purpose of discharging the remaining passengers and portions of such cargo and in like manner to take on passengers and load cargo destined for a foreign state or states, provided that they comply with the legal requirements of the country over which they fly, which legal requirements shall be the same for native and foreign aircraft engaged in international traffic and shall be communicated in due course to the contracting states and to the Pan American Union.

ARTICLE XXII

Preferential treatment to national aircraft.

Each contracting state shall have the right to establish reservations and restrictions in favor of its own national aircraft in regard to the commercial transportation of passengers and merchandise between two or more points in its territory, and to other remunerated aeronautical operations wholly within its territory. Such reservations and restrictions shall be immediately published and communicated to the other contracting states and to the Pan American Union.

ARTICLE XXIII

The establishment and operation of airdromes will be regulated by the legislation of each country, equality of treatment being observed. Airdromes.

ARTICLE XXIV

The aircraft of one contracting state engaged in international commerce with another contracting state shall not be compelled to pay other or higher charges in airports or airdromes open to the public than would be paid by national aircraft of the state visited, likewise engaged in international commerce. Equality of charges.

ARTICLE XXV

So long as a contracting state shall not have established appropriate regulations, the commander of an aircraft shall have rights and duties analogous to those of the captain of a merchant steamer, according to the respective laws of each state. Application of merchant marine laws.

ARTICLE XXVI

The salvage of aircraft lost at sea shall be regulated, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, by the principles of maritime law. Salvage regulations.

ARTICLE XXVII

The aircraft of all states shall have the right, in cases of danger, to all possible aid. Aid, in cases of danger.

ARTICLE XXVIII

Reparations for damages caused to persons or property located in the subjacent territory shall be governed by the laws of each state. Reparations for damages.

ARTICLE XXIX

In case of war the stipulations of the present convention shall not affect the freedom of action of the contracting states either as belligerents or as neutrals. Freedom of action in time of war.

ARTICLE XXX

The right of any of the contracting states to enter into any convention or special agreement with any other state or states concerning international aerial navigation is recognized, so long as such convention or special agreement shall not impair the rights or obligations of any of the states parties to this convention, acquired or imposed herein; provided, however, that two or more states, for reasons of reciprocal convenience and interest may agree upon appropriate regulations pertaining to the operation of aircraft and the fixing of specified routes. These regulations shall in no case prevent the establishment and operation of practicable inter-American aerial lines and terminals. These regulations shall guarantee equality of treatment of the aircraft of each and every one of the contracting states and shall be subject to the same conditions as are set forth in Article 5 of this convention with respect to prohibited areas within the territory of a particular state. International aerial navigation.
Agreements between States concerning, recognized.
Not to impair rights of other parties herein.
Operation, and routes.

Nothing contained in this convention shall affect the rights and obligations established by existing treaties. Ante, p. 1902.
Existing treaties not affected.

ARTICLE XXXI

The contracting states obligate themselves in so far as possible to cooperate in inter-American measures relative to: Designated cooperative measures.

a) The centralization and distribution of meteorological information, whether statistical, current or special; Meteorological information.

- Aeronautical charts, etc. b) The publication of uniform aeronautical charts, as well as the establishment of a uniform system of signals;
- Radiotelegraph. c) The use of radiotelegraph in aerial navigation, the establishment of the necessary radiotelegraph stations and the observance of the inter-American and international radiotelegraph regulations or conventions at present existing or which may come into existence.

ARTICLE XXXII

- Uniform aerial navigation laws. The contracting states shall procure as far as possible uniformity of laws and regulations governing aerial navigation. The Pan American Union shall cooperate with the governments of the contracting states to attain the desired uniformity of laws and regulations for aerial navigation in the states parties to this convention.
- Mutual exchange of rules, etc. Each contracting state shall exchange with every other contracting state within three months after the date of ratification of this convention copies of its air-traffic rules and requirements as to competency for aircraft commanders, pilots, engineers, and other members of the operating crew, and the requirements for airworthiness of aircraft intended to engage in international commerce.
- Amendments. Each contracting state shall deposit with every other state party to this convention and with the Pan American Union three months prior to the date proposed for their enforcement any additions to or amendments of the regulations referred to in the last preceding paragraph.

ARTICLE XXXIII

- Deposit of ratification with Cuba. Each contracting state shall deposit its ratification with the Cuban Government, which shall thereupon inform the other contracting states. Such ratification shall remain deposited in the archives of the Cuban Government.

ARTICLE XXXIV

- Effective date. The present convention will come into force for each signatory state ratifying it in respect to other states which have already ratified, forty days from the date of deposit of its ratification.

ARTICLE XXXV

- Adhesions. Any state may adhere to this convention by giving notice thereof to the Cuban Government, and such adherence shall be effective forty days thereafter. The Cuban Government shall inform the other signatory states of such adherence.

ARTICLE XXXVI

- Arbitration of differences. In case of disagreement between two contracting states regarding the interpretation or execution of the present convention the question shall, on the request of one of the governments in disagreement, be submitted to arbitration as hereinafter provided. Each of the governments involved in the disagreement shall choose another government not interested in the question at issue and the government so chosen shall arbitrate the dispute. In the event the two arbitrators cannot reach an agreement they shall appoint another disinterested government as additional arbitrator. If the two arbitrators cannot agree upon the choice of this third government, each arbitrator shall propose a government not interested in the dispute and lots shall be drawn between the two governments proposed. The drawing shall devolve upon the Governing Board of the Pan American Union.
- The decision of the arbitrators shall be by majority vote.

ARTICLE XXXVII

Any contracting state may denounce this convention at any time by transmitting notification thereof to the Cuban Government, which shall communicate it to the other states parties to this convention. Such denunciation shall not take effect until six months after notification thereof to the Cuban Government, and shall take effect only with respect to the state making the denunciation. Denunciation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the above-named plenipotentiaries have signed this convention and the seal of the Sixth International Conference of American States has been hereto affixed. Signatures.

Perú: Jesús M. Sálazar, Víctor M. Maúrtua, Luis Ernesto Denegri, E. Castro Oyanguren.

Uruguay: Varela, Pedro Erasmo Callorda.

Panamá: R. J. Alfaro, Eduardo Chiari.

Ecuador: Gonzalo Zaldumbide, Víctor Zevallos, C. E. Alfaro.

México: Julio García, Fernando González Roa, Salvador Urbina, Aquiles Elorduy.

Salvador: J. Gustavo Guerrero, Héctor David Castro, Ed. Alvarez.

Guatemala: Carlos Salazar, B. Alvarado, Luis Beltranena, J. Azurdia.

Nicaragua: Carlos Cuadra Pazos, Máximo H. Zepeda, Joaquín Gómez.

Bolivia: José Antezana, A. Costa du R.

Venezuela: Santiago Key Ayala, Francisco G. Yanes, Rafael Angel Arraiz.

Colombia: Enrique Olaya Herrera, R. Gutiérrez Lee, J. M. Yepes.

Honduras: F. Dávila, Mariano Vázquez.

Costa Rica: Ricardo Castro Beeche, J. Rafael Oreamuno, A. Tinoco Jiménez.

Chile: Alejandro Lira, Alejandro Alvarez, C. Silva Vildósola Manuel Bianchi.

Brazil: Raúl Fernandes, Lindolfo Collor.

Argentina: Laurentino Olascoaga, Felipe A. Espil, Carlos Alberto Alcorta.

Paraguay: Lisandro Díaz León, Juan Vicente Ramírez.

Haiti: Fernando Dennis.

Dominican Republic: Fraco. J. Peynado, Tulio M. Cestero, Jacinto R. de Castro, Elías Brache, R. Pérez Alfonseca.

United States of America: Charles Evans Hughes, Noble Brandon Judah, Henry P. Fletcher, Oscar W. Underwood, Morgan J. O'Brien, James Brown Scott, Ray Lyman Wilbur, Leo S. Rowe.

Cuba: Antonio S. de Bustamante, Orestes Ferrara, E. Hernández Cartaya, Aristides de Agüero Bethencourt, M. Márquez Sterling, Néstor Carbonell.

RESERVATION OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Reservation of Dominican Republic.

The delegation of the Dominican Republic records, as an explanation of its vote, that upon signing the present convention it does not understand that the Dominican Republic dissociates itself from conventions it has already ratified and which are in force.

Certificate.

Certified to be the English text of the convention on commercial aviation as contained in the final act signed, February 20, 1928, at the closing session of the Sixth International Conference of American States.

HENRY L STIMSON

*Secretary of State of the
United States of America*

Ratification.

AND WHEREAS the said Convention has been duly ratified on the part of the United States of America, and the instrument of ratification of the United States of America was deposited on July 17, 1931, with the Government of Cuba in conformity with Article XXXIII of the Convention;

Ante, p. 1908.

AND WHEREAS the said Convention has been ratified also by the Governments of Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Guatemala and the instruments of ratification of the said Governments were deposited with the Government of Cuba on April 24, 1929, May 4, 1929, May 13, 1929 and December 28, 1929, respectively;

AND WHEREAS it is provided in Article XXXIV of the said Convention that the Convention shall come into force for each signatory State ratifying it in respect to other States which have already ratified, forty days from the date of deposit of its ratification;

Proclamation.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN THAT I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this twenty-seventh day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] thirty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

W. R. CASTLE, JR

Acting Secretary of State.

Special claims agreement between the United States of America and Sweden. Signed at Washington, December 17, 1930; ratification advised by the Senate, February 14, 1931; ratified by the President, April 17, 1931; ratified by Sweden, January 3, 1931; ratifications exchanged at Washington, October 1, 1931; proclaimed, October 2, 1931. December 17, 1930.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS an agreement between the United States of America and Sweden for the arbitration of certain claims of the Rederiaktiebolaget Nordstjernan, a Swedish corporation, growing out of the alleged detention in ports of the United States of America of the motorships KRONPRINS GUSTAF ADOLF and PACIFIC, belonging to the said Swedish corporation, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington on the seventeenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and thirty, the original of which agreement, being in the English language, is word for word as follows:

Claims agreement with Sweden. Preamble.

WHEREAS, the Government of Sweden has presented to the Government of the United States of America certain claims on behalf of Rederiaktiebolaget Nordstjernan, a Swedish corporation, for losses said to have been incurred as a result of the alleged detention in ports of the United States of America, in contravention of provisions of treaties in force between the United States of America and Sweden, of the motorship KRONPRINS GUSTAF ADOLF and the motorship PACIFIC belonging to said Swedish corporation; and

Swedish claims.

WHEREAS, the Government of the United States of America has disclaimed any liability to indemnify the Government of Sweden in behalf of the owners of the said motorships, therefore:

Purpose declared.

The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Sweden being desirous that this matter of difference between their two Governments should be submitted to adjudication by a competent and impartial Tribunal have named as their respective plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Plenipotentiaries.

The President of the United States of America,
Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State of the United States of America; and

His Majesty the King of Sweden,
W. Boström, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I

There shall be submitted to arbitration pursuant to the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, signed at The

Questions to be submitted to arbitration.

Vol. 36, p. 2199.

Hague, October 18, 1907, and the Arbitration Convention between the United States of America and Sweden, signed at Washington, October 27, 1928, the following questions:

Vol. 8, pp. 60, 346.

First, Whether the Government of the United States of America detained the Swedish motorship KRONPRINS GUSTAF ADOLF between June 23, 1917 and July 12, 1918, and the Swedish motorship PACIFIC between July 1, 1917 and July 19, 1918, in contravention of the Swedish-American Treaties of April 3, 1783 and July 4, 1827.

Second, Whether, if the first question be decided in the affirmative, the Government of the United States of America is liable to the Government of Sweden in behalf of the owners of the motorships for damages resulting from such unlawful detention; and,

Third, Should the reply be in the affirmative what pecuniary reparation is due to the Government of Sweden on behalf of the owners of the motorships above mentioned.

ARTICLE II

Reference to sole arbitrator.

The questions stated in Article I shall be submitted for a decision to a sole arbitrator who shall not be a national of either the United States of America or Sweden. In the event that the two Governments shall be unable to agree upon the selection of a sole arbitrator within two months from the date of the coming into force of this Agreement they shall proceed to the establishment of a Tribunal consisting of three members, one designated by the President of the United States of America, one by His Majesty the King of Sweden, and the third, who shall preside over the Tribunal, selected by mutual agreement of the two Governments. None of the members of the Tribunal shall be a national of the United States of America or of Sweden.

Recourse to special tribunal.

ARTICLE III

Procedure.

The procedure in the arbitration shall be as follows:

(1) Within ninety days from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this Agreement, the agent for the Government of Sweden shall present to the Agent for the Government of the United States of America a statement of the facts on which the Government of Sweden rests the claim against the United States of America, and the demand for indemnity. This statement shall be accompanied by the evidence in support of the allegations and of the demand made;

(2) Within a like period of ninety days from the date on which this Agreement becomes effective, as aforesaid, the Agent for the Government of the United States of America shall present to the Agent for the Government of Sweden at Washington a statement of facts relied upon by the Government of the United States of America together with evidence in support.

(3) Within sixty days from the date on which the exchange of statements provided for in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article is completed each Agent shall present in the manner prescribed by paragraphs (1) and (2) an answer to the statement of the other together with any additional evidence and such argument as they desire to submit.

ARTICLE IV

Record to be transmitted to Arbitrator, etc.

When the development of the record is completed in accordance with Article III hereof, the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Sweden shall forthwith cause to be forwarded to the International Bureau at The Hague, for transmission to the Arbitrator or Arbitrators, as the case may be, three complete sets of the statements, answers, evidence and arguments presented by their respective Agents to each other.

ARTICLE V

Within thirty days from the delivery of the record to the Arbitrator or Arbitrators in accordance with Article IV, the Tribunal shall convene at Washington for the purpose of hearing oral arguments by Agents or Counsel, or both, for each Government.

Oral arguments.

ARTICLE VI

When the Agent for either Government has reason to believe that the other Government possesses or could obtain any document or documents which are relevant to the claim but which have not been incorporated in the record such document or documents shall be submitted to the Tribunal at the request of the Agent for the other Government and shall be available for inspection by the demanding Agent. In agreeing to arbitrate the claim of the Kingdom of Sweden in behalf of Rederiaktiebolaget Nordstjernan the Government of the United States of America does not waive any defense which was available prior to the concluding of the Agreement.

Availability of relevant documents.

Reservation by United States.

ARTICLE VII

The decision of the Tribunal shall be made within two months from the date on which the arguments close, unless on the request of the Tribunal the Parties shall agree to extend the period. The decision shall be in writing.

Decision.

The decision of the majority of the members of the Tribunal, in case a sole arbitrator is not agreed upon, shall be the decision of the Tribunal.

The language in which the proceedings shall be conducted shall be English.

Language.

The decision shall be accepted as final and binding upon the two Governments.

Finality, etc.

ARTICLE VIII

Each Government shall pay the expenses of the presentation and conduct of its case before the Tribunal; all other expenses which by their nature are a charge on both Governments, including the honorarium for the Arbitrator or Arbitrators, shall be borne by the two Governments in equal moieties.

Expenses.

ARTICLE IX

This Special Agreement shall be ratified in accordance with the constitutional forms of the Contracting Parties and shall take effect immediately upon the exchange of ratifications, which shall take place at Washington as soon as possible.

Ratification.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this Special Agreement and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Signatures.

Done in duplicate at Washington this seventeenth day of December, nineteen hundred and thirty.

HENRY L. STIMSON [SEAL]
W. BOSTRÖM [SEAL]

AND WHEREAS the said agreement has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the first day of October, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one;

Ratifications exchanged.

Proclamation.

Now, **THEREFORE**, be it known that I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, have caused the said agreement to be made public to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this second day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] thirty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON

Secretary of State.

Convention between the United States of America and Panama for reciprocal settlement of claims. Signed at Washington, July 28, 1926; ratification advised by the Senate, January 26, 1929; ratified by the President, September 11, 1931; ratified by Panama, September 25, 1931; ratifications exchanged at Washington, October 3, 1931; proclaimed, October 6, 1931.

July 28, 1926.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS a Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Panama for the settlement and amicable adjustment of claims by citizens of each country against the other, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington on the twenty-eighth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, the original of which Convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:

Reciprocal claims
Convention with
Panama.
Preamble.

The United States of America and the Republic of Panama, desiring to settle and adjust amicably claims by the citizens of each country against the other, have decided to enter into a Convention with this object, and to this end have nominated as their plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America, The Honorable Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State of the United States of America; and

The President of the Republic of Panama, The Honorable Doctor Ricardo J. Alfaro, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Panama to the United States and the Honorable Doctor Eusebio A. Morales, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Panama on special mission;

who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Los Estados Unidos de América y la República de Panamá, deseosos de arreglar y ajustar amigablemente las reclamaciones de los ciudadanos de cada país contra el otro, han convenido en celebrar una Convención con ese objeto, y con tal fin han nombrado como sus Plenipotenciarios:

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, a su Excelencia Frank B. Kellogg, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América; y

El Presidente de la República de Panamá, a los Excelentísimos Señores Doctor Ricardo J. Alfaro, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de Panamá en los Estados Unidos y Doctor Eusebio A. Morales, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de Panamá en misión especial;

quienes después de haberse comunicado mutuamente sus respectivos Plenos Poderes y encontrándolos en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los siguientes artículos:

Contracting Powers.

Plenipotentiaries.

ARTICLE I.

All claims of citizens of either country against the other for losses or damages to be submitted to joint commission.
 Colon Fire Claims.
Post, p. 1922.

All claims against the Republic of Panama arising since November 3, 1903, except the so-called Colon Fire Claims hereafter referred to, and which at the time they arose were those of citizens of the United States of America, whether corporations, companies, associations, partnerships or individuals, for losses or damages suffered by persons or by their properties, and all claims against the United States of America arising since November 3, 1903, and which at the time they arose were those of citizens of the Republic of Panama, whether corporations, companies, associations, partnerships or individuals, for losses or damages suffered by persons or by their properties; all claims for losses or damages suffered by citizens of either country, by reason of losses or damages suffered by any corporation, company, association or partnership, in which such citizens have or have had, a substantial and bona fide interest, provided an allotment to the claimant by the corporation, company, association or partnership, of his proportion of the loss or damage suffered is presented by the claimant to the Commission; and all claims for losses or damage originating from acts of officials or others acting for either Government, and resulting in injustice, and which claims may have been presented to either Government for its interposition with the other, and which have remained unsettled, as well as any other such claims which may be filed by either Government within the time hereinafter specified, shall be submitted to a Commission consisting of three members for decision in accordance with the principles of international law, justice and equity. As an exception to the claims to be submitted to such Commission, unless by later specific agreement of the two Contracting Parties, are claims for compensation on account of damages caused in the

Property damages, Panama Canal, excepted.

ARTÍCULO I.

Todas las reclamaciones contra la República de Panamá surgidas a partir del 3 de Noviembre de 1903, con excepción de las llamadas Reclamaciones por el Incendio de Colón, que se mencionan más adelante, y que al tiempo de cumplirse los hechos en que se fundan correspondían a ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos, ya sean sociedades anónimas, compañías, asociaciones, sociedades colectivas o bien individuos particulares, por pérdidas o daños causados a sus personas o a sus bienes, y todas las reclamaciones contra los Estados Unidos de América, surgidas a partir del 3 de Noviembre de 1903, y que al tiempo de surgir correspondían a ciudadanos de la República de Panamá, ya sean sociedades anónimas, compañías, asociaciones, sociedades colectivas o individuos particulares, por pérdidas o daños causados a sus personas o a sus bienes; todas las reclamaciones por pérdidas o daños sufridos por los ciudadanos de uno y otro país con motivo de pérdidas o daños sufridos por alguna sociedad anónima, compañía, asociación o sociedad colectiva, en las cuales esos ciudadanos tengan o hayan tenido participación sustancial y *bona fide*, siempre que el reclamante presente a la Comisión constancia de una asignación hecha a su favor por la sociedad anónima, compañía, asociación o sociedad colectiva, de la parte proporcional que le corresponde en la pérdida o daño sufrido; y todas las reclamaciones por pérdidas o daños provenientes de actos ejecutados por funcionarios o representantes de cualquiera de los dos Gobiernos, de los cuales haya resultado injusticia, y las cuales hayan sido presentadas a uno de los dos Gobiernos, para su consideración por el otro, y que hayan quedado pendientes de arreglo, así como cualesquiera otras reclamaciones que presente cualquiera de los dos Gobiernos dentro del plazo que se establece más adelante,

manner set forth in Article VI of the Treaty of November 18, 1903, for the construction of the Panama Canal, which shall continue to be heard and decided by the Joint Commission provided for in that Article of the Treaty.

With regard to the exception above made respecting the claims for losses suffered by American citizens as a result of the fire that occurred in the City of Colon on March 31, 1885, the Government of Panama agrees in principle to the arbitration of such claims under a Convention to which the Republic of Colombia shall be invited to become a party and which shall provide for the creation or selection of an arbitral tribunal to determine the following questions: First, whether the Republic of Colombia incurred any liability for losses sustained by American citizens on account of the fire that took place in the City of Colon on the 31st of March 1885; and, second, in case it should be determined in the arbitration that there is an original liability on the part of Colombia, to what extent, if any, the Republic of Panama has succeeded Colombia in such liability on account of her separation from Colombia on November 3, 1903, and the Government of Panama agrees to cooperate with the Government of the United States by means of amicable representations in the negotiation of such arbitral agreement between the three Countries.

serán sometidas a una Comisión que se compondrá de tres miembros, para ser falladas de conformidad con los principios del Derecho Internacional, de la justicia y de la equidad. Quedan exceptuadas de las reclamaciones que deben someterse a la dicha Comisión, salvo convenio específico que posteriormente celebren las dos Partes Contratantes, las reclamaciones por indemnización de perjuicios causados de la manera que establece el Artículo VI del Tratado de 18 de Noviembre de 1903, sobre construcción del Canal de Panamá, las cuales seguirán siendo oídas y falladas por la Comisión Mixta que estipula dicho artículo del Tratado.

Con relación a la excepción que se hace arriba de las reclamaciones por las pérdidas sufridas por ciudadanos americanos a consecuencia del incendio acaecido en la ciudad de Colón el 31 de Marzo de 1885, el Gobierno de Panamá conviene en principio en el arbitramento de tales reclamaciones de conformidad con una Convención a la cual se invitará a la República de Colombia a hacerse parte y en la cual se estipulará la creación o selección de un Tribunal arbitral que determine las cuestiones siguientes: Primera: Si la República de Colombia incurrió en responsabilidad por las pérdidas sufridas por ciudadanos americanos por razón del incendio que tuvo lugar en la ciudad de Colón el 31 de Marzo de 1885; y segunda, caso de determinarse en el arbitramento que existe una responsabilidad original de parte de Colombia, en qué proporción, si alguna cabe, la República de Panamá ha sucedido a Colombia en tal responsabilidad por razón de su separación de Colombia el 3 de Noviembre de 1903, y el Gobierno de Panamá conviene en cooperar con el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos por medio de representaciones amigables a la negociación de tal arbitramento entre los tres países.

Vol. 33, p. 2235.

Arbitration of Colon fire damage claims under separate Convention.

Colombia to become a party.

Questions to be determined.

Special tribunal created to hear, etc., particular claims.

The hearing and adjudication of particular claims in accordance with their merits in order to determine the amount of damages to be paid, if any, in case a liability is found, shall take place before a special tribunal to be constituted in such form as the circumstances created by the tri-partite arbitration shall demand.

Treatment of specific claims.

As a specific exception to the limitation of the claims to be submitted to the Commission against the United States of America it is agreed that there shall be submitted to the Commission the claims of Abbondio Caselli, a Swiss citizen, or the Government of Panama, and Jose C. Monteverde, an Italian subject, or the Government of Panama, as their respective interests in such claims may appear, these claims having arisen from land purchased by the Government of Panama from the said Caselli and Monteverde and afterwards expropriated by the Government of the United States, and having formed in each case the subject matter of a decision by the Supreme Court of Panama.

Joint Commission. Composition, etc.

The Commission shall be constituted as follows: One member shall be appointed by the President of the United States; one by the President of the Republic of Panama; and the third, who shall preside over the Commission, shall be selected by mutual agreement between the two Governments. If the two Governments shall not agree within two months from the exchange of ratifications of this Convention in naming such a third member, then he shall be designated by the President of the Permanent Administrative Council of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague described in Article 49 of the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes concluded at The Hague October 18, 1907. In case of the death, absence or incapacity of any member of the Commission, or in

El juzgamiento y fallo de las reclamaciones particulares de acuerdo con sus méritos, a efecto de determinar la cuantía de los daños, si los hubiere, en caso de decidirse que ha habido responsabilidad, tendrá lugar ante un tribunal especial que se constituirá en la forma que exijan las circunstancias creadas por el arbitramento tripartito.

Como excepción específica de la limitación de las reclamaciones contra los Estados Unidos de América que deben ser sometidas a la Comisión, se conviene que se someterán a ésta las reclamaciones de Abbondio Caselli, ciudadano Suizo, o del Gobierno de Panamá, y de José C. Monteverde, súbdito italiano, o del Gobierno de Panamá, según sea el interés de dichas partes en esos casos, reclamaciones que han surgido de la compra de unos terrenos hecha por el Gobierno de Panamá a dichos señores Caselli y Monteverde, que luego fueron expropiados por el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, y que en cada caso han sido materia de sentencia proferida por la Corte Suprema de Justicia de Panamá.

La Comisión será constituida así: un miembro será nombrado por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos, otro por el Presidente de la República de Panamá, y el tercero, quien presidirá la Comisión, será escogido por acuerdo mutuo de los dos Gobiernos. Si los dos Gobiernos no se pusieren de acuerdo en la designación de dicho tercer miembro dentro de los dos meses siguientes al canje de ratificaciones de esta Convención, el nombramiento será hecho por el Presidente del Consejo Administrativo Permanente de la Corte Permanente de Arbitraje de la Haya, a que se refiere el Artículo 49 de la Convención para el arreglo pacífico de las disputas internacionales concluida en la Haya el 18 de octubre de 1907. En caso de muerte, ausencia o incapacidad de cualquier miembro de la Comisión, o en caso de

the event of the member omitting or ceasing to act as such, the same procedure shall be followed for filling the vacancy as was followed in appointing him.

que alguno de ellos deje de actuar en ese carácter o cese en el ejercicio de sus funciones, para llenar la vacante se seguirá el mismo procedimiento establecido para el nombramiento.

ARTICLE II.

The Commissioners so named shall meet at Washington for organization within six months after the exchange of ratifications of this Convention, and each member of the Commission before entering upon his duties, shall make and subscribe a solemn declaration stating that he will carefully and impartially examine and decide according to the best of his judgment and in accordance with the principles of international law, justice and equity, all claims presented for his decision, and such declaration shall be entered upon the record of the proceedings of the Commission.

The Commission may fix the time and place of its subsequent meetings, either in the United States or in Panama as may be convenient, subject always to the special instructions of the two Governments.

ARTICLE III.

The Commission shall have authority by the decision of the majority of its members to adopt such rules for its proceedings as may be deemed expedient and necessary, not in conflict with any of the provisions of this Convention.

Each Government may nominate agents or counsel who will be authorized to present to the Commission orally or in writing, all the arguments deemed expedient in favor of or against any claim. The agents or counsel of either Government may offer to the Commission any documents, affidavits, interrogatories or other evidence desired in favor of or against any claim and shall have the right to examine wit-

ARTÍCULO II.

La Comisión así nombrada se reunirá en Washington con el fin de organizarse, dentro de los seis meses siguientes al canje de ratificaciones de esta Convención, y cada miembro de la Comisión, antes de comenzar sus labores, hará y suscribirá una declaración solemne en que conste que considerará y fallará cuidadosa e imparcialmente, de acuerdo con su mejor criterio y según los principios del Derecho Internacional, de la justicia y de la equidad, todas las reclamaciones sometidas a su fallo, y de dicha declaración se dejará constancia en las actas de la Comisión.

La Comisión podrá fijar el tiempo y lugar de sus reuniones subsiguientes, bien en los Estados Unidos o en Panamá, según convenga, sujeta siempre a las instrucciones especiales de los dos Gobiernos.

ARTÍCULO III.

Por resolución de la mayoría de sus miembros, la Comisión podrá establecer las reglas de procedimiento que estime convenientes y necesarias, siempre que no estén en pugna con las estipulaciones de esta Convención.

Cada Gobierno podrá nombrar representantes o abogados que estarán autorizados para presentar a la Comisión, oralmente o por escrito, los alegatos que estimen oportunos, en pro o en contra de cualquiera reclamación. Los representantes o abogados de cualquiera de los dos Gobiernos podrán presentar a la Comisión los documentos, declaraciones juradas, interrogatorios y demás pruebas que deseen en favor o en

Organization, etc.

Procedure, etc.

nesses under oath or affirmation before the Commission, in accordance with such rules of procedure as the Commission shall adopt.

Judgment.

The decision of the majority of the members of the Commission shall be the decision of the Commission.

Official languages.

The language in which the proceedings shall be conducted and recorded shall be English or Spanish.

contra de cualquiera reclamación y tendrán el derecho de examinar testigos ante la Comisión bajo juramento o promesa de decir verdad, de acuerdo con las reglas de procedimiento que la Comisión adoptare.

El fallo de la mayoría de los miembros de la Comisión será el fallo de la Comisión.

El idioma de las actuaciones y de los expedientes será el inglés o el español.

ARTICLE IV.

Record, etc., to be kept.

The Commission shall keep an accurate record of the claims and cases submitted, and minutes of its proceedings with the dates thereof. To this end, each Government may appoint a Secretary; those Secretaries shall act as joint Secretaries of the Commission and shall be subject to its instructions. Each Government may also appoint and employ, any necessary assistant secretaries and such other assistants as may be deemed necessary. The Commission may also appoint and employ any other persons necessary to assist in the performance of its duties.

Secretaries, etc., to be appointed.

ARTÍCULO IV.

La Comisión llevará un registro exacto de las reclamaciones y casos presentados, y levantará actas de sus actuaciones en las fechas respectivas. Con tal fin, cada Gobierno podrá nombrar un Secretario; estos Secretarios actuarán conjuntamente como Secretarios de la Comisión y estarán sujetos a sus instrucciones. Cada Gobierno podrá también nombrar y emplear los subsecretarios y demás empleados que se consideren necesarios. La Comisión podrá, igualmente, nombrar y emplear a cualesquiera otras personas que sean necesarias para que la ayuden en el ejercicio de sus funciones.

ARTICLE V.

Equitable settlement of claims.

The High Contracting Parties being desirous of effecting an equitable settlement of the claims of their respective citizens, thereby affording them just and adequate compensation for their losses or damages, agree that no claim shall be disallowed or rejected by the Commission through the application of the general principle of international law that the legal remedies must be exhausted as a condition precedent to the validity or allowance of any claim.

ARTÍCULO V.

Las Altas Partes Contratantes desearias de ajustar equitativamente las reclamaciones de sus respectivos ciudadanos, acordándoles así compensación justa y adecuada por sus pérdidas y daños, convienen en que ninguna reclamación será negada ni rechazada por la Comisión mediante aplicación del principio general de Derecho Internacional de que han de agotarse los recursos legales como condición previa para la validez y admisión de cualquiera reclamación.

ARTICLE VI.

Time for filing.

Every such claim for loss or damage accruing prior to the signing of this Convention, shall be filed with the Commission

ARTÍCULO VI.

Todas y cada una de las reclamaciones por pérdidas o daños surgidas antes de la firma de esta Convención, deberán ser

within four months from the date of its first meeting, unless in any case reasons for the delay, satisfactory to the majority of the Commissioners, shall be established, and in any such case the period for filing the claim may be extended not to exceed two additional months.

The Commission shall be bound to hear, examine and decide, within one year from the date of its first meeting, all the claims filed.

Three months after the date of the first meeting of the Commissioners and every three months thereafter, the Commission shall submit to each Government a report setting forth in detail its work to date, including a statement of the claims filed, claims heard and claims decided. The Commission shall be bound to decide any claim heard and examined, within six months after the conclusion of the hearing of such claim and to record its decision.

ARTICLE VII.

The High Contracting Parties agree to consider the decision of the Commission as final and conclusive upon each claim decided, and to give full effect to such decisions. They further agree to consider the result of the proceedings of the Commission as a full, perfect and final settlement of every such claim upon either Government, for loss or damage sustained prior to the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention. And they further agree that every such claim, whether or not filed and presented to the notice of, made, preferred or submitted to such Commission, shall from and after the conclusion of the proceedings of the Commission, be considered and treated as fully settled, barred, and thenceforth inadmis-

presentadas a la Comisión dentro de los cuatro meses siguientes a la fecha de su primera reunión, salvo los casos en que se aduzcan razones para la demora, que satisfagan a la mayoría de los miembros de la Comisión, y en tales casos el término para presentar la reclamación podrá prorrogarse por un período que no exceda de dos meses.

La Comisión estará obligada a oír, sustanciar y fallar dentro de un año, a partir de la fecha de la primera reunión, todas las reclamaciones que hayan sido presentadas.

Tres meses después de la fecha de la primera reunión de los Comisionados y en cada trimestre subsiguiente, la Comisión rendirá a cada Gobierno un informe en que dará cuenta detallada de las labores llevadas a cabo hasta la fecha correspondiente, e incluirá una relación de las reclamaciones presentadas, de las oídas y de las falladas. La Comisión estará obligada a fallar toda reclamación ya oída y sustanciada, dentro de los seis meses siguientes a la terminación de la vista de dicha reclamación, y a dejar constancia de su fallo.

ARTÍCULO VII.

Las Altas Partes Contratantes convienen en considerar como definitivos y concluyentes los fallos de la Comisión en cada una de las reclamaciones juzgadas y en dar pleno cumplimiento a esos fallos. Convienen, además, en considerar el resultado de las actuaciones de la Comisión como ajuste pleno, perfecto y final de cada reclamación contra el Gobierno respectivo, por pérdidas o daños sufridos antes del canje de ratificaciones de esta Convención. Y convienen, además, que toda reclamación, haya sido o no presentada a la Comisión, llevada a su conocimiento, formulada, propuesta o sometida a su estudio, será considerada y tenida a partir de la fecha en que terminen las actuaciones de la Comisión como plenamente resuelta, excluida e

Decisions to be rendered in one year.

Progress, etc., to be reported.

Decision final and conclusive.

Acceptance of results.

sible, provided in the case of the claims filed with the Commission that such claims have been heard and decided.

Colon Fire Claims
excepted.

This provision shall not apply to the so-called Colon Fire Claims, which will be disposed of in the manner provided for in Article I of this Convention.

Ante, p. 1917.

ARTICLE VIII.

Payment by country
owing excess in awards.

The total amount awarded in all the cases decided in favor of the citizens of one country shall be deducted from the total amount awarded to the citizens of the other country, and the balance shall be paid at the City of Panama or at Washington, in gold coin or its equivalent within one year from the date of the final meeting of the Commission, to the Government of the country in favor of whose citizens the greater amount may have been awarded.

ARTICLE IX.

Expenses.

Each Government shall pay its own Commissioner and bear its own expenses. The expenses of the Commission including the salary of the third Commissioner shall be defrayed in equal proportions by the two Governments.

ARTICLE X.

Exchange of ratifica-
tions.

The present Convention shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties in accordance with their respective Constitutions. Ratifications of this Convention shall be exchanged in Washington as soon as practicable and the Convention shall take effect on the date of the exchange of ratifications.

Signatures.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed and affixed their seals to this Convention.

Done in duplicate in Washington this twenty-eighth day of July 1926.

inadmisible en lo futuro, siempre que las reclamaciones presentadas a la Comisión hayan sido oídas y falladas.

Esta estipulación no será aplicable a las llamadas Reclamaciones por el Incendio de Colón, con las cuales se procederá de la manera estipulada en el artículo I de esta Convención.

ARTÍCULO VIII.

La cantidad total adjudicada en todos los casos decididos a favor de los ciudadanos de un país será deducida de la cantidad total adjudicada a los ciudadanos del otro país, y el saldo será pagado en la ciudad de Panamá o en Washington, en moneda de oro o su equivalente, dentro del año siguiente a la fecha de la sesión final de la Comisión, al Gobierno del país en favor de cuyos ciudadanos se haya adjudicado la cantidad mayor.

ARTÍCULO IX.

Cada Gobierno pagará su propio Comisionado y sufragará sus propios gastos. Los gastos de la Comisión, inclusive el sueldo del tercer Comisionado, serán cubiertos por partes iguales por los dos Gobiernos.

ARTÍCULO X.

Esta Convención será ratificada por las Altas Partes Contratantes, de acuerdo con sus respectivas Constituciones. Las ratificaciones serán canjeadas en Washington tan pronto como sea dable y la Convención comenzará a surtir sus efectos desde la fecha en que se verifique el canje.

En testimonio de lo cual, los Plenipotenciarios respectivos han firmado y sellado esta Convención.

Hecha por duplicado en Washington el día veintiocho de julio de 1926.

[SEAL] FRANK B KELLOGG

[SEAL] R. J. ALFARO

[SEAL] EUSEBIO A MORALES

AND WHEREAS the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the third day of October, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one; Ratifications
exchanged.

Now, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof. Proclamation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this sixth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-
[SEAL] one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON
Secretary of State.

November 10, 1931. *Postal Convention between the Americas and Spain. Signed at Madrid, November 10, 1931; approved by the President, February 9, 1932.*

Postal Union of the Americas and Spain.

UNIÓN POSTAL DE LAS AMÉRICAS Y ESPAÑA

POSTAL UNION OF THE AMERICAS AND SPAIN

CONVENIO

CONVENTION¹

celebrado entre:

concluded between

Contracting Powers. Argentina, Bolivia, Brasil, Canadá, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, Dominicana, Ecuador, El Salvador, España, Estados Unidos de América, Guatemala, Haití, Honduras, México, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay, Perú, Uruguay y Venezuela.

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Spain, the United States of America, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Purpose.

Los infrascritos, Plenipotenciarios de los Gobiernos de los países arriba enumerados, reunidos en Congreso, en Madrid, haciendo uso del derecho que les concede el artículo 5 del Convenio vigente de la Unión Postal Universal, e inspirándose en el deseo de extender y perfeccionar sus relaciones postales y de establecer una solidaridad de acción capaz de representar eficazmente en los Congresos Postales Universales sus intereses comunes en lo que se refiere a las comunicaciones por Correo, han convenido en celebrar, bajo reserva de ratificación, el Convenio siguiente:

The undersigned, Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the countries above enumerated, assembled in Congress in Madrid, making use of the right granted them by Article 5 of the Convention of the Universal Postal Union in force and inspired by the desire to extend and perfect their postal relations and establish a solidarity of action capable of representing effectively in the Universal Postal Congresses their common interests in regard to communications by mail, have agreed to conclude, subject to ratification, the following Convention:

Vol. 46, p. 2529.

ARTÍCULO 1

ARTICLE 1

Unión Postal de las Américas y España

Postal Union of the Americas and Spain

Single postal territory constituted.

Los países contratantes, de acuerdo con la precedente declaración, constituyen, bajo la denominación de Unión Postal de las Américas y España, un solo territorio postal.

The contracting countries, in accordance with the foregoing declaration, constitute, under the name of Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, a single postal territory.

¹ English translation by Post Office Department.

ARTÍCULO 2

Uniones restringidas

1. Los países contratantes, ya sea por su situación limítrofe, ya sea por la intensidad de sus relaciones postales, podrán establecer entre sí uniones más estrechas, con el fin de reducir tarifas o introducir otras mejoras sobre cualquiera de los servicios a que se refiere el presente Convenio o los Acuerdos especiales celebrados por este Congreso.

2. Asimismo, y en lo que concierne a asuntos no previstos en el presente Convenio o en el de la Unión Postal Universal, los países signatarios podrán adoptar entre sí las resoluciones que estimen precisas, por medio de correspondencia o, si fuera necesario, ajustando un Acuerdo especial, de conformidad con la autorización que les confiere el presente artículo o con su legislación interna.

ARTÍCULO 3

Tránsito libre y gratuito

1. La gratuidad del tránsito territorial, fluvial y marítimo es absoluta en el territorio de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España; en consecuencia, los países que la integran se obligan a transportar a través de sus territorios y a conducir en los buques de su matrícula o bandera que utilicen en el transporte de su propia correspondencia, sin recargo alguno para los países contratantes, toda la que éstos expidan con cualquier destino.

2. En los casos de reencaminamiento, los países contratantes se comprometen a reexpedir la correspondencia por las vías y conductos que utilicen para sus propios envíos.

ARTICLE 2

Restricted Unions

1. The contracting countries, whether on account of their adjacent location or on account of the intensity of their postal relations, may establish closer unions among themselves, with a view to the reduction of rates or the introduction of other improvements in any of the services referred to in the present Convention or in the special Agreements concluded by this Congress.

Closer unions for improvement.

2. Likewise, concerning matters not provided for in the present Convention, or in that of the Universal Postal Union, the signatory countries may adopt among themselves such resolutions as they may deem necessary through correspondence, or, if necessary, by establishing a special Agreement in accordance with the authorization conferred upon them by the present Article or by their domestic legislation.

Special through agreements correspondence.

ARTICLE 3

Free and gratuitous transit

1. The gratuity of territorial, fluvial and maritime transit is absolute in the territory of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain; consequently, the countries which form it obligate themselves to transport across their territories and to convey by the ships of their registry or flag which they utilize for the transportation of their own correspondence, without any charge whatsoever to the contracting countries, all that which the latter may send to any destination.

Gratuitous transit within territory.

Conveyance obligatory.

2. In cases of reforwarding, the contracting countries are bound to reforward the correspondence by the ways and means which they utilize for their own dispatches.

Reforwarding.

ARTÍCULO 4

Tarifa

Postage rates of domestic service to govern.

Exception.

La tarifa del servicio interior de cada país regirá en las relaciones de los países que constituyen la Unión Postal de las Américas y España, excepto cuando dicha tarifa interna sea superior a la que se aplique a la correspondencia destinada a los países de la Unión Postal Universal, en cuyo caso regirá esta última.

ARTÍCULO 5

Objetos de correspondencia

Articles of correspondence applicable to which.

Insured articles.

Las disposiciones de este Convenio se aplicarán a las cartas, tarjetas postales sencillas y con respuesta pagada, impresos de todas clases, papeles de negocios, muestras sin valor, pequeños paquetes y valores declarados. Sin embargo, los servicios de pequeños paquetes y valores declarados quedan limitados a los países que convengan en ejecutarlos, ya sea en sus relaciones recíprocas, ya sea en una sola dirección.

ARTÍCULO 6

Correspondencia certificada.—Responsabilidad

Registered correspondence; fee.

Responsibility.

Indemnity right of sender.

Prohibited articles.

Post, p. 1929.

1. Los objetos designados en el artículo 5 podrán ser expedidos con el carácter de certificados, mediante el pago de un derecho igual al que la Administración de origen haya establecido en su servicio.

2. Salvo en los casos de fuerza mayor, las Administraciones contratantes serán responsables de la pérdida de todo objeto certificado. El remitente tendrá derecho a una indemnización que no podrá exceder en ningún caso de tres dólares o su equivalencia en francos oro.

3. No obstante, las Administraciones estarán relevadas de responsabilidad por la pérdida de un objeto certificado cuyo contenido caiga bajo el régimen de las prohibiciones mencionadas por el artículo 11 del presente Convenio, o que esté prohibido por las leyes o

ARTICLE 4

Postage rates

The postage rates of the domestic service of each country will govern in the relations of the countries which constitute the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, except when said domestic postage rates are higher than those applicable to the correspondence destined for the countries of the Universal Postal Union, in which case the latter will govern.

ARTICLE 5

Articles of correspondence

The provisions of this Convention shall apply to letters, single and reply post cards, prints of all kinds, commercial papers, samples without value, small packets and insured articles. Nevertheless, the services of small packets and insured articles are limited to the countries which agree to execute them, either in their reciprocal relations or in one direction only.

ARTICLE 6

Registered correspondence.—Responsibility

1. The articles designated in Article 5, may be sent under registration upon payment of a fee equal to that which the Administration of origin has established in its service.

2. Save in cases of force majeure, the contracting Administrations will be responsible for the loss of every registered article. The sender will have the right to an indemnity which shall not in any case exceed three dollars or its equivalent in gold francs.

3. Nevertheless, the Administrations will be relieved of responsibility for the loss of a registered article whose contents fall under the prohibitions mentioned in Article 11 of the present Convention, or which are prohibited by the laws and regulations of the

reglamentos del país de origen o de destino, siempre que dicho país haya dado el debido conocimiento por la vía usual.

4. Se establece, con carácter facultativo, una categoría especial de certificados sin derecho a indemnización, aplicable a los libros, periódicos y demás impresos, papeles de negocios y muestras sin valor, mediante el pago, además de los portes ordinarios, de un derecho reducido, cuya cuantía fijarán las Administraciones interesadas. Sin embargo, las Administraciones que adopten esta nueva modalidad de certificados, podrán aplicarla en la misma extensión en que la tengan establecida para su servicio interno.

ARTÍCULO 7

Franqueo obligatorio

1. Se declara obligatorio el franqueo completo de toda clase de correspondencia, incluso los paquetes cerrados, a excepción de las cartas en su forma usual y ordinaria, a las cuales se les dará curso siempre que lleven, por lo menos, el franqueo correspondiente a un porte sencillo.

2. Los demás objetos no francos o insuficientemente franqueados, quedarán detenidos en la oficina de origen, que procederá con ellos en la forma que determine su legislación interna.

3. Por las cartas insuficientemente franqueadas sólo se cobrará del destinatario la diferencia de porte no pagado por el remitente.

ARTÍCULO 8

Peso y dimensiones

Los límites de peso y dimensiones de los diversos objetos de correspondencia se ajustarán a lo preceptuado para los mismos en el Convenio vigente de la Unión Postal Universal, a excepción de los impresos, que cuando sean acondicionados en paquetes, podrán pesar hasta cuatro kilogramos, aumentándose tal límite a cinco kilogramos cuando se trate de obras en un solo volumen.

country of origin or of destination, provided that said country has given due notice by the usual means.

4. There is established, as optional, a special category of registers without the right to indemnity, applicable to books, periodicals and other prints, commercial papers, and samples without value, subject to payment, in addition to the ordinary postage, of a reduced fee whose amount shall be fixed by the Administrations concerned. Nevertheless, the Administrations which adopt this new type of registers, may apply it to the same extent to which they have established it in their domestic service.

ARTICLE 7

Obligatory prepayment

1. The complete prepayment of all classes of correspondence is declared obligatory, including sealed packages, with the exception of letters in their usual and ordinary form, which will be forwarded whenever they bear at least the postage corresponding to a single weight-unit.

2. Other articles not prepaid or insufficiently prepaid will be held at the office of origin, which will proceed with them in the manner determined by its domestic legislation.

3. For insufficiently prepaid letters, only the difference in postage not paid by the sender will be collected from the addressee.

ARTICLE 8

Weight and dimensions

The limits of weight and dimensions of the various articles of correspondence will conform to those fixed for the same by the Universal Postal Convention in force, with the exception of prints, which, when they constitute a package, may weigh up to four kilograms, such limit being increased to five kilograms in the case of a single volume.

Special category of registers.

Reduced fee.

Application.

Prepayment obligatory.

Otherwise office of origin to hold.

Disposition.

Balance from addressee.

Weight and dimensions.

Vol. 46, p. 2541.

ARTÍCULO 9

Tarjetas postales rezagadas

Destruction of undelivered post cards.

Las tarjetas postales ordinarias, caídas en rezago por cualquier motivo, serán destruidas en el país de destino, salvo que se haya solicitado en las mismas su devolución y lleven, además, el nombre y dirección del remitente, en cuyo caso se devolverán al país de origen.

ARTÍCULO 10

Franquicia de porte

Franking privilege granted.

1. Las Partes contratantes convienen en acordar franquicia de porte, tanto en su servicio interno, como en el américoespañol, a la Oficina Internacional de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España, a la Oficina de Transbordos de Panamá y a los miembros del Cuerpo diplomático de los países signatarios. Los Cónsules gozarán de franquicia para la correspondencia oficial que dirijan a sus respectivos países, para la que cambien entre sí y para la que remitan al Gobierno del país en que estuvieren acreditados, siempre que exista reciprocidad. De igual franquicia disfrutarán los Vicecónsules cuando se hallen en funciones de Cónsules.

Official correspondence of Consuls.

Vice-Consuls.

Exchange of diplomatic correspondence.

2. El cambio de correspondencia del Cuerpo diplomático entre los Secretarios de Estado de los respectivos países y sus Embajadas o Legaciones, tendrá carácter de reciprocidad entre los países contratantes y se efectuará al descubierto o por medio de valijas diplomáticas, con arreglo a lo que determina el artículo 5 del Reglamento de ejecución. Estas valijas gozarán de franquicia y de todas las garantías de los envíos oficiales.

Post, p. 1944.

Free postage under registration.

3. La correspondencia a que se refieren los dos párrafos precedentes podrá ser expedida en franquicia con carácter de certificado, pero sin derecho alguno a indemnización en caso de extravío.

No indemnity in case of loss.

ARTICLE 9

Undelivered post cards

Ordinary post cards which have not been delivered for any reason will be destroyed in the country of destination, unless they bear a request for return and also the name and address of the sender, in which case they will be returned to the country of origin.

ARTICLE 10

Franking privilege

1. The contracting parties agree to grant the franking privilege, both in their domestic service and in the Americo-Spanish service, to the International Office of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, to the Transfer Office of Panama and to the members of the Diplomatic Corps of the signatory countries. Consuls will enjoy the franking privilege for the official correspondence which they direct to their respective countries, for that which they exchange among themselves, and for that which they send to the Government of the country in which they are accredited, whenever reciprocity exists. Vice-Consuls will enjoy the same franking privilege when they are discharging the functions of Consuls.

2. The exchange of correspondence of the Diplomatic Corps between the Secretaries of State of the respective countries and their Embassies or Legations will have a reciprocal character among the contracting countries, and will be effected in open mail or by means of diplomatic pouches, in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 of the Regulations of Execution. These pouches will enjoy the franking privilege and all the guarantees of the official dispatches.

3. The correspondence referred to in the two preceding Sections may be sent free of postage under registration, but without any right to indemnity in case of loss.

4. Gozarán de franquicia de porte los diarios, revistas, publicaciones periódicas, libros, folletos y otros impresos que expidan los editores o autores con destino a las oficinas de información establecidas por las Administraciones de Correos américoespañolas.

4. Newspapers, magazines, periodical publications, books, pamphlets and other prints which the publishers or authors may send to the information offices established by the Americo-Spanish Postal Administrations shall enjoy the franking privilege.

Newspapers, magazines, etc.

5. Esta franquicia no comprende en ningún caso el servicio aéreo ni los demás servicios especiales que existan en el régimen interno o américoespañol de los países contratantes.

5. This franking privilege in no case includes the air service or the other special services which may exist in the domestic or Americo-Spanish régime of the contracting countries.

Air service, etc., not included.

ARTÍCULO 11

ARTICLE 11

Prohibiciones

Prohibitions

1. Sin perjuicio de lo que establezcan, respecto a restricciones en la circulación de correspondencia, el Convenio vigente de la Unión Postal Universal y la legislación interior de cada país, no se dará curso a la correspondencia siguiente:

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of the Universal Postal Convention in force and of the domestic legislation of any country regarding restrictions on the circulation of correspondence, the following articles will not be forwarded:

Articles not forwarded.

a) A las publicaciones que atenten a la seguridad y al orden públicos;

(a) Publications endangering public safety and order.

b) A las publicaciones pornográficas;

(b) Pornographic publications.

c) A la correspondencia de cualquier naturaleza que tenga por objeto la comisión de fraudes, estafas o cualquier clase de delito contra la propiedad o las personas. A tal fin se procederá de acuerdo con lo que disponga la legislación interna de cada país.

(c) Correspondence of any nature having for its object the commission of frauds, swindles or any kind of crime against property or persons. To this end, the provisions of the domestic legislation of each country will be followed.

d) A la correspondencia que contenga dinero en efectivo, billetes de Banco o valores al portador, ya se trate de correspondencia ordinaria o certificada, salvo acuerdo en contrario entre las Administraciones interesadas.

(d) Correspondence containing money in cash, bank notes, or values payable to the bearer, whether it is a question of ordinary or registered correspondence, in the absence of agreement to the contrary between the Administrations concerned.

Correspondence containing cash, etc.

2. Las Administraciones podrán hacer extensivas las prohibiciones que dicten para su régimen interno al servicio américoespañol, dando aviso previo a la Oficina Internacional de Montevideo para que lo informe a las demás Administraciones.

2. The Administrations may extend the provisions laid down by their domestic regulations to the Americo-Spanish service, giving previous notice to the International Office at Montevideo, so that it may advise the other Administrations.

Extension of provisions.

Notice.

3. Cuando se comprueba la existencia de algún objeto prohibido, la Administración de tránsito o destino en cuyo servicio se

3. When the presence of any prohibited article is noticed, the Administration of transit or destination in whose service it is

Disposition of prohibited articles.

descubriere, procederá de acuerdo con las disposiciones de su legislación interior, informando a la Administración del país de origen del trato dado al envío.

discovered will proceed in accordance with the provisions of its domestic legislation, advising the Administration of the country of origin as to the disposal made of the article.

ARTÍCULO 12

ARTICLE 12

*Servicios especiales**Special services*

Extension of domestic postal services.

Las Altas partes contratantes se obligan, sobre la base de acuerdos especiales o por correspondencia, a hacer extensivos a los demás países de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España todos los servicios postales que realicen o puedan, en lo futuro, establecer en el interior de sus respectivos países.

The high contracting parties obligate themselves, on the basis of special agreements or by correspondence, to extend to the other countries of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain all the postal services which they carry on or may in the future establish in the interior of their respective countries.

ARTÍCULO 13

ARTICLE 13

*Disposiciones varias**Various provisions*

"Postage paid" service.

Los países contratantes tendrán la facultad de adoptar el "porte pagado" para el envío de diarios o publicaciones periódicas abiertos o en paquetes, incluso los de propaganda o reclamo puramente comerciales, siempre que, para estos últimos, no se aplique una tarifa reducida.

The contracting countries will have the option of adopting the "postage paid" service for the transmission of newspapers or periodical publications, open or in bundles, including those for propaganda or purely commercial advertising, provided that a reduced tariff is not applied to the latter.

ARTÍCULO 14

ARTICLE 14

*Idioma oficial**Official language*

Official language.

Se adopta el español como idioma oficial para los asuntos relativos al servicio de Correos. No obstante, los países cuyo idioma no fuera éste podrán usar el propio.

Spanish is adopted as the official language for matters relative to the postal service; nevertheless, countries whose language is not this may use their own.

ARTÍCULO 15

ARTICLE 15

*Protección e intercambio de funcionarios postales**Protection and exchange of postal functionaries*

Protection of transit pouches, etc.

Las autoridades postales de los países contratantes estarán obligadas a prestar, cuando les sea solicitada, la cooperación que necesiten los funcionarios encargados del transporte de valijas y correspondencia en tránsito por dichos países, y asimismo a aquellos otros que una Administración acuerde enviar a cualquiera de

The postal authorities of the contracting countries will be obliged to lend, when it is requested of them, the cooperation required by the postal employees charged with the transportation of pouches and correspondence in transit through the said countries, and likewise by such other functionaries as one Administration

estos países para llevar a cabo estudios acerca del desarrollo y perfeccionamiento de los servicios postales.

Para el más eficaz rendimiento de estos viajes, las Administraciones podrán ponerse de acuerdo a fin de organizar un intercambio de funcionarios de Correos.

ARTÍCULO 16

Oficina Internacional de Transbordos

1. Queda subsistente en la República de Panamá una Oficina Internacional de Transbordos, destinada a recibir y reexpedir toda la correspondencia que se curse por su mediación, originaria de cualquiera de los países de esta Unión, cuando dé lugar a operaciones de transbordo.

2. La expresada Oficina funcionará de acuerdo con el Reglamento concertado entre la Oficina Internacional de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España y la Administración Postal Panameña.

3. Las reformas que en cualquier tiempo deban introducirse en el Reglamento aludido se someterán por las Administraciones interesadas a la consideración de la Oficina Internacional de Montevideo, para que, por su mediación, se propongan a la Administración Postal de Panamá.

4. La organización y funcionamiento de la Oficina Internacional de Transbordos quedan sometidos a la vigilancia y fiscalización de la Dirección general de Correos y Telégrafos de Panamá y la Oficina de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España, a quien incumbe actuar como mediadora y asesora en cualquier divergencia surgida entre la Administración Postal de Panamá y los países que utilicen los servicios de la Oficina mencionada.

5. El personal adscrito al servicio de la Oficina lo designará la Dirección general de Correos y Telégrafos de Panamá, y tendrá

may agree to send to any of these countries to carry on studies regarding the development and perfection of the postal services.

For the purpose of the most efficient consummation of such trips, the Administrations may make agreements to organize an exchange of postal functionaries.

ARTICLE 16

International Transfer Office

1. There shall continue to exist in the Republic of Panama an International Transfer Office designated to receive and forward to its destination all the correspondence which is sent through its intermediary, originating in any of the countries of this Union, when it gives rise to transfer operations.

2. The said Office will function in accordance with the Regulations agreed upon between the International Office of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain and the Postal Administration of Panama.

3. The amendments which at any time may have to be made in the aforesaid Regulations shall be submitted by the Administrations concerned to the International Office at Montevideo for consideration, in order that they may be proposed to the Postal Administration of Panama through its mediation.

4. The organization and operation of the International Transfer Office are subject to the supervision and control of the Administration of Posts and Telegraphs of Panama and the Office of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, upon which latter it is incumbent to act as a mediator and arbitrator in any dispute arising between the Postal Administration of Panama and the countries which utilize the services of said Office.

5. The personnel attached to the service of the aforesaid Office shall be designated by the Administration of Posts and Tele-

Agreements for.

International Transfer Office.

Functions.

Amendments.

Supervision of organization and operation.

Personnel.

carácter inamovible, conforme con las disposiciones que al respecto establece el Reglamento de la Oficina.

Maintenance expenses.

6. Los gastos que demande el sostenimiento de esta Oficina quedarán a cargo de los países que utilicen estos servicios, repartidos proporcionalmente al volumen de correspondencia que intercambien por su mediación.

Funds to be advanced.

La Administración de Panamá adelantará las cantidades necesarias para mantener expeditos los servicios de la Oficina.

Repayments.

Dichas cantidades se reintegrarán trimestralmente por cada Administración interesada, pero los reintegros que no se produzcan dentro de un plazo de seis meses, a partir del vencimiento de cada trimestre, devengarán un interés de 7% anual, destinado a aumentar los recursos de sostenimiento de la Oficina de Transbordos.

graphs of Panama and shall be considered permanent, in accordance with the provisions established by the regulations of the Office concerning it.

6. The expenses which the maintenance of this Office requires shall be borne by the countries which utilize these services, divided proportionally to the volume of correspondence which they may exchange through its intermediary.

The Administration of Panama will advance the necessary funds for the maintenance of prompt services by the Office.

Said amounts shall be repaid quarterly by each Administration concerned, but repayments which are not made within a period of six months after the expiration of each quarter will bear interest at the rate of 7% per annum, for the purpose of increasing the maintenance funds of the Transfer Office.

ARTÍCULO 17

Arbitrajes

Arbitration.

Todo conflicto o desacuerdo que se suscite en las relaciones postales de los países contratantes será resuelto por juicio arbitral, que se realizará en la forma dispuesta por el Convenio vigente de la Unión Postal Universal. La designación de árbitros deberá recaer en los países signatarios, y, llegado el caso, con intervención de la Oficina Internacional de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España.

Designation of arbitrators.

ARTICLE 17

Arbitration

Every conflict or disagreement which may arise in the postal relations of the contracting countries will be settled by arbitration, which will be effected in the manner provided for by the Convention of the Universal Postal Union in force. The designation of arbitrators shall be incumbent upon the signatory countries, with the intervention of the International Office of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, if necessary.

ARTÍCULO 18

Oficina Internacional de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España.

1. Con el nombre de Oficina Internacional de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España, funcionará en Montevideo, bajo la alta inspección de la Administración general de Correos, Telégrafos y Teléfonos de la República

International Office of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain.

Location.

ARTICLE 18

International Office of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain

1. With the name of International Office of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, there will function in Montevideo, under the supervision of the Administration of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones of the Republic of

Oriental del Uruguay, una Oficina central que servirá como órgano de relación, información y consulta de los países de esta Unión.

2. Esta Oficina se encargará:

a) De reunir, coordinar, publicar y distribuir los datos de todas clases que interesen especialmente al servicio postal américoespañol;

b) De emitir, a petición expresa de las partes interesadas, su opinión sobre cuestiones litigiosas;

c) De emitir, por propia iniciativa o a petición de cualquiera de las Administraciones de los países signatarios, su opinión en todos los asuntos de orden postal que afecten o tengan relación con los intereses generales de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España;

d) De dar a conocer las solicitudes de modificaciones de las actas del Congreso que puedan formularse y de notificar los cambios que fueren adoptados;

e) De informar los resultados que se obtengan de las disposiciones y medidas reglamentarias de importancia que las Administraciones adopten en su servicio interno y que le sean comunicadas por las mismas a título informativo;

f) De la distribución de los Mapas y Guías postales que le remitan las respectivas Administraciones;

g) De formular el resumen de la estadística postal américoespañola de acuerdo con los datos que le comunique anualmente cada Administración;

h) De publicar un informe relativo a las vías más rápidas para la transmisión de la correspondencia de uno a otro de los países contratantes;

i) De formar un cuadro en que figuren detalladamente todos los servicios marítimos dependientes de los países de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España que puedan ser utilizados gratuitamente para el transporte de su correspondencia, en las condiciones marcadas por el artículo 3 precedente;

Uruguay, a Central Office which will serve as an organ of liaison, information and consultation for the countries of this Union.

2. This Office will be charged with:

(a) Assembling, co-ordinating, publishing and distributing information of all kinds which specially concerns the Americo-Spanish postal service.

(b) Giving, at the express request of the parties concerned, its opinion on disputed questions.

(c) Giving, on its own initiative or at the request of any of the signatory countries, its opinion on all matters of a postal character which affect or relate to the general interests of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain.

(d) Making known the requests for modification of the Acts of the Congress which may be formulated, and giving notice of the changes which may be adopted.

(e) Making known the results obtained from the regulatory provisions and measures of importance which the Administrations may adopt in their domestic service, which may be communicated to it by the same Administrations as information.

(f) Distributing the postal maps and guides which the respective Administrations may send it.

(g) Making up a summary of the Americo-Spanish postal statistics in accordance with the data which each Administration communicates to it annually.

(h) Publishing a report relative to the most rapid routes for the transmission of correspondence from one of the contracting countries to another.

(i) Preparing a table giving in detail all the maritime services dependent upon the countries of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain which may be utilized gratuitously for the transportation of their correspondence, under the conditions laid down by Article 3 preceding.

Purpose.

Duties and powers.

Information service.

Opinions on disputed questions.

On matters of general interest.

Announce requests for modification of Acts.

Results of regulatory provisions in domestic service.

Distribute postal maps.

Summary of postal statistics.

Publish report on transit routes.

Table of maritime services.

Annex, p. 1925.

Tariff of postage rates.	j) De publicar la tarifa de portes del servicio interior de cada uno de los países interesados y el cuadro de equivalencias.	(j) Publishing the tariff of postage rates of the domestic service of each of the countries concerned, and the table of equivalents.
Report.	k) De redactar y distribuir anualmente entre los países de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España una Memoria de los trabajos que realice; y	(k) Publishing and distributing among the countries of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, annually, a report of the work which it performs.
Miscellaneous.	l) De llevar a cabo los estudios y trabajos que se le pidan, en interés de los países contratantes y con relación a la obra de vinculación social, económica y artística, para cuyo efecto la Oficina Internacional estará siempre a disposición de dichos países, a fin de facilitarles cuantos informes especiales requieran sobre asuntos relativos al servicio de Correos américoespañol.	(l) Carrying out the studies and works requested of it in the interest of the contracting countries, relative to the work of social, economic and artistic cooperation, for which purpose the International Office shall always be at the disposal of said countries in order to furnish them any special information which they may require on matters relative to the Americo-Spanish postal service.
Special expenses prorated.	3. Los gastos especiales que demanden la formación de la Memoria anual y el cuadro de comunicaciones postales de los países contratantes, y los que se produzcan con motivo de la reunión de Congresos o Conferencias, serán sufragados por las Administraciones de dichos países, de acuerdo con las categorías establecidas en el artículo 9 del Reglamento de ejecución.	3. The special expenses arising from the preparation of the Annual Report and the Table of Postal Communications of the contracting countries and those arising on account of the meetings of Congresses or Conferences will be shared by the Administrations of said countries in accordance with the classes established in Article 9 of the Regulations of Execution.
Supervision of expenses.	4. La Administración general de Correos, Telégrafos y Teléfonos del Uruguay fiscalizará los gastos de la Oficina Internacional de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España y le hará los anticipos que necesite.	4. The Administration of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones of Uruguay will supervise the expenses of the International Office of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, and will make to it the advances which it requires.
Repayment.	5. Las cantidades adelantadas por la Administración del Uruguay en concepto de anticipos, a que se refiere el párrafo anterior, se abonarán por las Administraciones deudoras tan pronto como sea posible, y, a más tardar, antes de seis meses, a partir de la fecha en que el país interesado reciba la cuenta formulada por la Administración general de Correos, Telégrafos y Teléfonos del Uruguay. Después de esta fecha, las cantidades adeudadas devengarán interés a razón de 7% al año, a contar desde el día de la expiración de dicho plazo.	5. The amounts advanced by the Administration of Uruguay in accordance with the foregoing Section will be repaid by the debtor Administrations as soon as possible, and, at the latest, before six months from the date on which the country concerned receives the account formulated by the Administration of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones of Uruguay. After this date, the amounts due will bear interest at the rate of 7% a year, counting from the date of expiration of the said period.

6. Los países contratantes se comprometen a incluir en sus presupuestos una cantidad anual destinada a atender puntualmente al pago de la cuota que les corresponde sufragar.

6. The contracting countries are bound to include in their budgets an annual amount destined to take care promptly of the payment of their quotas.

Annual budget item.

ARTÍCULO 19

Congresos

1. Los Congresos se reunirán, por lo menos, cada cinco años, a contar de la fecha en que fuere puesto en vigor el Convenio ajustado en el último.

2. Cada Congreso fijará el lugar y el año en que deba realizarse la reunión del próximo.

ARTICLE 19

Congresses

1. Congresses will meet at least every five years, counting from the date on which the Convention concluded by the last one becomes effective.

2. Each Congress will fix the the place and year in which the next one shall convene.

Meetings of Congresses.

ARTÍCULO 20

Proposiciones durante el intervalo de las reuniones

El presente Convenio podrá ser modificado en el intervalo que medie entre los Congresos, siguiendo el procedimiento establecido en el capítulo III del Convenio vigente de la Unión Postal Universal. Para que tengan fuerza ejecutiva las modificaciones deberán obtener unanimidad de votos para el presente artículo y para los números 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 14, 17, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25 y 26; dos terceras partes de votos para los números 8, 11, 12 y 19, y simple mayoría para los demás.

ARTICLE 20

Propositions in the interval between meetings

The present Convention may be modified in the interval between Congresses, following the procedure established in Chapter III of the Universal Postal Convention in force. In order to become effective, the modification must obtain unanimity of votes for the present Article and Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 14, 17, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25 and 26; two-thirds of the votes for Articles 8, 11, 12 and 19; and a simple majority for the rest.

Modification of Convention between meetings of Congresses. Vol. 46, p. 2534.

ARTÍCULO 21

Modificaciones y enmiendas

Las modificaciones o resoluciones adoptadas por las partes contratantes, aún aquellas de orden interno que afecten al servicio internacional, tendrán fuerza ejecutiva cuatro meses después de la fecha en que se comunicaren por la Oficina Internacional de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España.

ARTICLE 21

Modifications and amendments

The modifications or resolutions adopted by the contracting parties, even those of a domestic order which affect the international service, will become effective four months after the date of the relative notice from the International Office of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain.

Effective date of adopted modifications.

ARTÍCULO 22

Aplicación del Convenio Postal Universal y de la Legislación interna

1. Todos los asuntos que se relacionen con el cambio de correspondencia entre los países con-

ARTICLE 22

Application of the Universal Postal Convention and domestic legislation

1. All matters in connection with the exchange of correspondence among the contracting

Application of Universal Postal Convention. Vol. 46, p. 2533.

tratantes que no estén previstos en este Convenio, se sujetarán a las disposiciones del Convenio vigente de la Unión Postal Universal y su Reglamento.

Domestic legislation.

2. Igualmente, la legislación interior de los dichos países se aplicará en todo aquello que no haya sido previsto por ambos Convenios.

countries which are not provided for in this Convention will be subject to the stipulations of the Universal Postal Convention in force and its Regulations.

2. Likewise, the domestic legislation of the said countries will apply in everything that has not been provided for by either Convention.

ARTÍCULO 23

Proposiciones para los Congresos Universales

Notification of propositions for Congresses.

Todos los países que forman la Unión Postal de las Américas y España se comunicarán, por conducto de la Oficina Internacional de Montevideo, las proposiciones que formulen para los Congresos Postales Universales, con seis meses de anticipación a la fecha en que deba celebrarse el Congreso de que se trate.

ARTICLE 23

Propositions for Universal Congresses

All countries forming the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain will advise one another, through the intermediary of the International Office of Montevideo, of the propositions which they may formulate for Universal Postal Congresses, six months in advance of the date on which the Congress in question is to be held.

ARTÍCULO 24

Unidad de acción en los Congresos Postales Universales

Unity of action.

Los países signatarios del Convenio Postal Américoespañol que hubieren ratificado el mismo, se obligan a dar instrucciones a sus Delegados ante los Congresos Postales Universales, para que sostengan, unánime y firmemente, todos los principios establecidos en la Unión Postal de las Américas y España y para que voten, también de acuerdo con esos postulados, quedando exceptuados sólo los casos en que las proposiciones a debate afecten exclusivamente a los países proponentes.

ARTICLE 24

Unity of action in Universal Postal Congresses

The countries signatory to the Americo-Spanish Postal Convention which have ratified the same obligate themselves to instruct their delegates to the Universal Postal Congresses to sustain unanimately and firmly all the principles established in the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain and also to vote in accordance with those postulates, except only in cases in which the propositions to be debated affect exclusively the countries proposing them.

ARTÍCULO 25

Nuevas adhesiones

Determination of class of new adherence.

En caso de una nueva adhesión, el Gobierno de la República Oriental del Uruguay, de común acuerdo con el Gobierno del país interesado, determinará la categoría en la cual debe ser éste incluido a los efectos del reparto de los gastos de la Oficina Internacional.

ARTICLE 25

New adherences

In case of a new adherence, the Government of the Republic of Uruguay, by common consent with the Government of the country concerned, will determine the class in which the said country is to be included, for purposes of sharing the expenses of the International Office.

ARTÍCULO 26

ARTICLE 26

Vigencia y duración del Convenio y depósito de las ratificaciones

Effective date and duration of the Convention and deposit of ratifications

1. El presente Convenio empezará a regir el 1.º de marzo de 1932 y quedará en vigencia sin limitación de tiempo, reservándose cada una de las Partes contratantes el derecho de retirarse de esta Unión, mediante aviso dado por su Gobierno al de la República Oriental del Uruguay con un año de anticipación.

2. El depósito de las ratificaciones se hará en Madrid, en el más breve plazo posible, procurando que sea antes de la vigencia del Convenio y Acuerdos a que se refieran, y de cada una de aquéllas se levantará el Acta respectiva, cuya copia remitirá el Gobierno de España, por la vía diplomática, a los Gobiernos de los demás países signatarios.

3. Quedan derogadas, a partir de la fecha en que entre en vigor el presente Convenio, las estipulaciones de la Convención Postal Panamericana, sancionada en México el 9 de noviembre de 1926.

4. En el caso de que el Convenio no fuere ratificado por uno o varios de los países contratantes, no dejará de ser válido para los que lo hayan ratificado.

5. Los países contratantes podrán ratificar el Convenio y los Acuerdos, provisionalmente, por correspondencia, dando aviso de ello a las Administraciones respectivas por medio de la Oficina Internacional, sin perjuicio de que, según la legislación de cada país y previa aprobación de los Congresos nacionales, sea confirmada por la vía diplomática.

En fe de lo resuelto, los Plenipotenciarios de los Gobiernos de los países arriba citados suscriben el presente Convenio en Madrid a diez de noviembre de mil novecientos treinta y uno.

1. The present Convention will become effective March 1, 1932, and will remain in force without time-limit, each of the contracting parties reserving the right to withdraw from this Union by means of notice given by its Government to that of the Republic of Uruguay one year in advance.

2. The deposit of ratifications will be effected in Madrid as soon as possible, preferably before the effective date of the Convention and Agreements in question, and the relative certificate will be made up for each of them, a copy of which will be sent by the Government of Spain, through diplomatic channels, to the Governments of the other signatory countries.

3. The stipulations of the Pan-American Postal Convention sanctioned in Mexico, November 9, 1926, are abrogated, beginning with the date on which the present Convention enters into force.

4. In case that the Convention is not ratified by one or more of the contracting countries, it will none the less be valid for those which have ratified it.

5. The contracting countries may ratify the Convention and the Agreements provisionally, by correspondence, giving notice thereof to the respective Administrations through the medium of the International Office, without prejudice to the fact that, according to the legislation of each country and after approval by the National Congresses, it may be confirmed through diplomatic channels.

In faith of which, the Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the countries above named sign the present Convention in Madrid on the tenth of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one.

Effective date of Convention.

Reservation of right to withdraw.

Deposit of ratifications.

Abrogation of Pan-American Postal Convention. Vol. 45, pp. 2409, 2433.

Validity if not unanimous ratification.

Provisional ratification.

Signatures.

Signatures—Contd.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Por Argentina:</i> | <i>Por España:</i> |
| R. CORREA LUNA. | A. NISTAL. |
| <i>Por Bolivia:</i> | A. CAMACHO. |
| G. A. OTERO. | AGUSTÍN RAMOS. |
| <i>Por Brasil:</i> | DEMETRIO PEREDA. |
| LUIS GUIMARÃES. | <i>Por Estados Unidos de América:</i> |
| <i>Por Canadá:</i> | P. W. IRVING GLOVER: |
| | EUGENE R. WHITE. |
| <i>Por Colombia:</i> | EUGENE R. WHITE. |
| ALBERTO SÁNCHEZ DE IRIAR- | <i>Por Guatemala:</i> |
| TE. | ENRIQUE TRAUMANN. |
| E. ZALDÚA PIEDRAHITA. | <i>Por Haití:</i> |
| W. MAC-LELLAN. | LUIS M. ^A SOLER. |
| <i>Por Costa Rica:</i> | <i>Por Honduras:</i> |
| ADRIANO MTÍN LANUZA. | ANTONIO GRAÍÑO. |
| EDUARDO FOURNIER QUIRÓS. | <i>Por México:</i> |
| <i>Por Cuba:</i> | A. J. PANI. |
| M. S. PICHARDO. | ANTONIO CASTRO LEAL. |
| JOSÉ MÉNDEZ. | <i>Por Nicaragua:</i> |
| <i>Por Chile:</i> | JOSÉ GARCÍA-PLAZA. |
| E. BERMÚDEZ. | <i>Por Panamá:</i> |
| CARLOS MORLA LYNCH. | CARLOS ORTIZ R. |
| <i>Por Dominicana:</i> | <i>Por Paraguay:</i> |
| E. BRACHE HIJO. | FERNANDO PIGNET. |
| ENRIQUE DESCHAMPS. | R. BLANCO-FOMBONA. |
| <i>Por Ecuador:</i> | <i>Por Perú:</i> |
| RICARDO CRESPO ORDÓÑEZ. | MANUEL GARCÍA YRIGOYEN. |
| ABEL ROMEO CASTILLO. | <i>Por Uruguay:</i> |
| <i>Por El Salvador:</i> | CÉSAR MIRANDA. |
| RAÚL CONTRERAS. | <i>Por Venezuela:</i> |
| | ANTONIO REYES. |
| | LEÓN AGUILAR. |

**PROTOCOLO FINAL DEL
CONVENIO**

**FINAL PROTOCOL OF THE
CONVENTION**

Final Protocol of the
Convention.

En el momento de firmar el Convenio celebrado por el Tercer Congreso Postal Panamericano, los Plenipotenciarios que suscriben han convenido lo siguiente:

At the moment of signing the Convention concluded by the Third Pan-American Postal Congress, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed upon the following:

I

I

1. Chile, Ecuador y Perú se reservan, con carácter transitorio, el derecho de mantener las tarifas que actualmente aplican en sus relaciones con la Unión Postal de las Américas y España, tanto para la correspondencia ordinaria como para la certificada.

1. Chile, Ecuador and Peru, as a temporary measure, reserve the right to maintain the rates now applicable in their relations with the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, for both ordinary and registered correspondence.

2. Los Estados Unidos de América, con carácter transitorio, se reservan el derecho de aumentar, en cuantía no superior al 50%, sus tarifas actuales para los países de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España hasta tanto que puedan efectuar un aumento correspondiente en sus tarifas interiores.

2. The United States of America, as a transitory measure, reserves the right to increase, by no more than 50 per cent, its present rates for countries of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, until it can effect a corresponding increase in its domestic rates.

II

II

El Brasil hace constar que su Administración no puede reconocer a la Oficina Internacional de Montevideo atribuciones superiores a las que el Convenio de la Unión Postal Universal concede a su Oficina de Berna.

Brazil records the fact that its Administration can not recognize the International Office of Montevideo as having attributions greater than those which the Universal Postal Convention grants to its Office of Berne.

III

III

Con relación al artículo 24 del Convenio, los Estados Unidos de América se reservan completa libertad de acción en los Congresos de la Unión Postal Universal.

In connection with Article 24 of the Convention, the United States of America reserves complete liberty of action in Universal Postal Congresses.

IV

Final Protocol of the
Convention—Continued.

1. Si en el momento de entrar en vigor el Convenio un país no puede conceder la gratuidad de tránsito porque se opongan a ello estipulaciones de contratos vigentes celebrados con anterioridad, ese país se compromete a modificar tales contratos a fin de hacer efectiva, a la mayor brevedad posible, dicha gratuidad. Todos los contratos que sean renovados o los que en lo futuro se celebren, deberán asegurar la completa gratuidad del tránsito para la correspondencia transportada en los buques a que afecten dichos contratos, entre los diversos puertos del territorio postal américoespañol, así como entre éstos y los de países extraños a la Unión.

No obstante la vigencia de aquellos contratos que impidan la aplicación del principio de gratuidad de tránsito, ninguna Administración postal podrá formular cuentas por gastos de tránsito marítimo, relativas al transporte de correspondencia a que afecten los aludidos contratos.

2. Cada uno de los países contratantes se compromete a mantener los privilegios que gocen actualmente los barcos de los demás países de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España que transportan gratuitamente la correspondencia, así como a concederles en lo futuro todos los privilegios que otorguen a los barcos de cualquier otro país que efectúen dicho servicio.

V

El Protocolo permanece abierto a favor de los países de América cuyos representantes no hayan suscrito el Convenio, o que, habiendo firmado éste, deseen adherirse a los otros Acuerdos sancionados por el Congreso.

IV

1. If, at the time when the Convention enters into force, a country cannot concede gratuity of transit because stipulations of existing contracts concluded previously are opposed to it, that country obligates itself to modify such contracts so as to make said gratuity effective as soon as possible. All contracts which are renewed or those which may be concluded in the future shall assure complete gratuity of transit for correspondence transported in ships which are affected by said contracts, between the various ports of the Americo-Spanish postal territory, as well as between the latter and those of countries foreign to the Union.

In spite of the existence of those contracts which impede the application of the principle of gratuity of transit, no Postal Administration may present accounts for maritime transit charges relative to the transportation of correspondence affected by the aforesaid contracts.

2. Each of the contracting countries obligates itself to maintain the privileges which the ships of the other countries of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain transporting correspondence gratuitously are at present enjoying, as well as to concede to them in the future all the privileges which they extend to ships of any other country that perform said service.

V

The Protocol remains open in favor of the countries of America whose representatives have not signed the Convention, or which, having signed the Convention, desire to adhere to the other Agreements sanctioned by the Congress.

Hecho en Madrid a diez de noviembre de mil novecientos treinta y uno.

Done at Madrid, the tenth of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one.

Por Argentina:

R. CORREA LUNA.

Por Bolivia:

G. A. OTERO.

Por Brasil:

LUIS GUIMARÃES.

Por Canadá:

Por Colombia:

ALBERTO SÁNCHEZ DE IRIARTE.

E. ZALDÚA PIEDRAHITA.

W. MAC-LELLAN.

Por Costa Rica:

ADRIANO MTÍN LANUZA.

EDUARDO FOURNIER QUIRÓS.

Por Cuba:

M. S. PICHARDO.

JOSÉ MÉNDEZ.

Por Chile:

E. BERMÚDEZ.

CARLOS MORLA LYNCH.

Por Dominicana:

E. BRACHE HIJO.

ENRIQUE DESCHAMPS.

Por Ecuador:

RICARDO CRESPO ORDÓÑEZ.

ABEL ROMEO CASTILLO.

Por El Salvador:

RAÚL CONTRERAS.

Por España:

A. NISTAL.

A. CAMACHO.

AGUSTÍN RAMOS.

DEMETRIO PEREDA.

Por Estados Unidos de América:

P. W. IRVING GLOVER:

EUGENE R. WHITE.

EUGENE R. WHITE.

Por Guatemala:

ENRIQUE TRAUMANN.

Por Haití:

LUIS M.^A SOLER.

Por Honduras:

ANTONIO GRAÍÑO.

Por México:

A. J. PANI.

ANTONIO CASTRO LEAL.

Por Nicaragua:

JOSÉ GARCÍA-PLAZA.

Por Panamá:

CARLOS ORTIZ R.

Por Paraguay:

FERNANDO PIGNET.

R. BLANCO-FOMBONA.

Por Perú:

MANUEL GARCÍA YRIGOYEN.

Por Uruguay:

CÉSAR MIRANDA.

Por Venezuela:

ANTONIO REYES.

LEÓN AGUILAR.

Signatures.

Regulations of Execution. **REGLAMENTO DE EJECUCIÓN DEL CONVENIO DE LA UNIÓN POSTAL DE LAS AMÉRICAS Y ESPAÑA**

REGULATIONS OF EXECUTION OF THE CONVENTION OF THE POSTAL UNION OF THE AMERICAS AND SPAIN

celebrado entre:

concluded between

Contracting Powers. Argentina, Bolivia, Brasil, Canadá, Columbia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, Dominicana, Ecuador, El Salvador, España, Estados Unidos de América, Guatemala, Haití, Honduras, México, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay, Perú, Uruguay y Venezuela.

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Spain, the United States of America, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Los infrascritos, en nombre de sus respectivas Administraciones, han convenido las siguientes reglas para asegurar la ejecución del Convenio precedente:

The undersigned, in the name of their respective Administrations, have agreed on the following rules to assure the execution of the foregoing Convention:

ARTÍCULO 1

ARTICLE 1

Cambio de despachos

Exchange of dispatches

Dispatches. 1. Las Administraciones de los países contratantes podrán expedirse recíprocamente, por mediación de una o varias de ellas, tanto despachos cerrados como correspondencia al descubierto, en las condiciones citadas por el Convenio y Reglamentos vigentes en la Unión Postal Universal.

1. The Administrations of the contracting countries may send to one another reciprocally, through the intermediary of one or several of them, both closed dispatches and correspondence in open mail, on the conditions fixed by the Convention and Regulations in force in the Universal Postal Union.

Conditions for reciprocal exchange.

Obligation of rapid transit.

2. Cada Administración intermediaria estará obligada a cursar esta correspondencia por los medios más rápidos de que disponga para el envío de la suya propia, realizando el transporte gratuitamente cuando se trate de servicios que dependan de su Administración o percibiendo de la de origen los mismos gastos que esté obligada a pagar cuando, para el transporte ulterior, se requieran servicios de Administraciones extrañas, a las cuales deba satisfacer aquellos gastos.

2. Each intermediary Administration will be obliged to forward this correspondence by the most rapid means which it has at its disposal for the dispatch of its own, effecting the transportation gratuitously when it is a question of services which are subordinate to its Administration, or collecting from the Administration of origin the same charges which it is obliged to pay when, for the subsequent transmission, the correspondence requires the services of foreign Administrations to which the corresponding charges must be paid.

ARTÍCULO 2

Equivalencias

Las Administraciones se comunicarán por conducto de la Oficina Internacional de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España su tarifa interior, así como las equivalencias que se establezcan de dicha tarifa en francos oro.

Entrarán en vigor en un día primero de mes y, cuando menos, sesenta días después de la respectiva notificación a la Oficina Internacional.

ARTÍCULO 3

Formación de despachos.—Sacos vacíos

1. Los despachos conteniendo la correspondencia que se cambie entre dos países de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España, se confeccionarán con arreglo a lo dispuesto en el título VI del Reglamento de Ejecución del Convenio vigente en la Unión Postal Universal.

2. Los sacos utilizados por las Administraciones contratantes para el envío de la correspondencia se devolverán vacíos por las Oficinas de Cambio destinatarias a las de origen, en la forma prescrita por el artículo 59 del Reglamento aludido. Sin embargo, las Administraciones podrán ponerse de acuerdo con el fin de utilizarlos para el envío de su propia correspondencia, conviniendo asimismo la forma y cuantía en que ha de sufragarse, por ambas Administraciones, el coste de dichos envases.

ARTÍCULO 4

Franqueo de la correspondencia.—“Porte pagado.”—Cartas insuficientemente franqueadas

1. La correspondencia cambiada entre los países contratantes se franqueará con arreglo a lo dispuesto en el artículo 46 del Convenio vigente en la Unión Postal Universal.

ARTICLE 2

Equivalents

The Administrations will communicate to one another, through the intermediary of the International Office of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, their domestic postage rates, as well as the equivalents of said rates which are established in gold francs.

Intercommunication of domestic postage rates and equivalents.

They will enter into force on the first of a month and at least sixty days after the corresponding notice to the International Office.

Effective date.

ARTICLE 3

Preparation of dispatches—Empty sacks

1. The dispatches containing the correspondence exchanged between two countries of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain will be prepared in accordance with the provisions of Title VI of the Regulations of Execution of the Convention of the Universal Postal Union in force.

Preparation of dispatches.

Vol. 46, p. 2586.

2. The sacks utilized by the contracting Administrations for the dispatch of correspondence will be returned empty by the exchange offices of destination to those of origin, in the manner prescribed by Article 59 of the said Regulations. However, the Administrations may come to an agreement for the purpose of using them for the dispatch of their own correspondence, likewise agreeing on the manner and amount in which both Administrations are to share the cost of the said containers.

Return of empty sacks.

ARTICLE 4

Prepayment of correspondence.—“Postage paid” service—Insufficiently prepaid letters

1. The correspondence exchanged among the contracting countries will be prepaid in accordance with the provisions of Article 46 of the Convention of the Universal Postal Union in force.

Prepayment of correspondence.

Vol. 46, p. 2548.

Marking postage paid articles.

2. En aquellos países de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España en que se haya establecido o se establezca el "porte pagado" para los diarios y publicaciones periódicas, incluso las de propaganda y reclamo, los paquetes que los contengan deberán llevar en su cubierta la mención "porte pagado".

Interchange of information.

Las Administraciones remitirán a las demás, por conducto de la Oficina Internacional de Montevideo, cualquier indicación útil para que las Oficinas de Cambio puedan distinguirlos fácilmente de aquellos que no gozan de dicho privilegio.

Insufficiently prepaid letters.

3. En el anverso de los sobres de las cartas insuficientemente franqueadas, la Administración de origen estampará el sello "T" y consignará la indicación in francos oro del importe de la insuficiencia.

2. In those countries of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain where the "postage paid" service is or may be established for newspapers and periodical publications, including those for propaganda and advertising, the packages containing them shall bear on their covers the note: "Porte Pagado" (postage paid).

The administrations will send to the others, through the intermediary of the International Office of Montevideo, any useful information so that the exchange offices may easily distinguish them from those which do not enjoy said privilege.

3. On the obverse side of the envelopes of insufficiently prepaid letters, the Administration of origin will place the "T" stamp, and will indicate in gold francs the amount of the insufficiency.

ARTÍCULO 5

Valijas diplomáticas

Weight and dimensions of diplomatic pouches.

1. El peso y dimensiones de las valijas diplomáticas que se cambien entre cada uno de los Ministerios de Relaciones Exteriores de los países de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España y sus representantes diplomáticos en los otros países, en virtud de lo dispuesto en el párrafo 2 del artículo 10 del Convenio, serán determinados de común acuerdo entre las partes interesadas, pero no deberán exceder del peso máximo de 30 kilogramos.

Formality of sending.

2. Los Ministerios de Relaciones Exteriores y los representantes diplomáticos depositarán estas valijas en las Oficinas de Correos, bajo recibo, y con la misma formalidad serán entregadas por éstas a sus destinatarios.

Fastenings.

3. Dichas valijas estarán provistas de cerraduras o candados de seguridad apropiados a la importancia de estos envíos.

Transit routes.

4. Las valijas diplomáticas serán cursadas por las mismas vías que utilice la Administración expedidora para el envío de su

ARTICLE 5

Diplomatic pouches

1. The weight and dimensions of the diplomatic pouches exchanged between each of the Ministries of Foreign Relations of the countries of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain and their diplomatic representatives in the other countries, by virtue of the provisions of Section 2 of Article 10 of the Convention, will be determined by common consent between the parties concerned, but must not exceed the maximum weight of 30 kilograms.

2. The Ministries of Foreign Relations and the diplomatic representatives will deposit these pouches in the post offices, taking a receipt, and they will be delivered by the post offices to their addressees with the same formality.

3. The said pouches will be provided with safety fastenings or locks appropriate to the importance of such dispatches.

4. The diplomatic pouches will be forwarded by the same routes used by the dispatching Administration for the sending of its

correspondencia a la Administración de destino, anunciándose dicho envío por medio de una nota consignada en la hoja de aviso del despacho que las contenga.

5. Salvo acuerdo en contrario entre las partes interesadas, las valijas diplomáticas no se expedirán en franquicia por la vía aérea.

ARTÍCULO 6

Correspondencia diplomática y consular

La correspondencia diplomática y consular deberá llevar las siguientes indicaciones: el nombre de la Embajada, Legación o Consulado remitente y la inscripción, muy ostensible, de "correspondencia diplomática" o "correspondencia consular", además de la declaración "libre de porte", la cual deberá hacerse debajo de aquella inscripción.

ARTÍCULO 7

Estadística de derechos de tránsito

Como consecuencia de la gratuidad del tránsito a que se refiere el artículo 3 del Convenio, las Administraciones de los países contratantes no efectuarán ninguna operación de estadística de derechos de tránsito, en relación con aquellos despachos que sólo contengan correspondencia américoespañola, siempre que esta correspondencia se curse sin la mediación de países o servicios extraños a la Unión Postal de las Américas y España.

ARTÍCULO 8

Constitución de la Oficina Internacional

El Director de la Oficina Internacional será nombrado por el Gobierno de la República Oriental del Uruguay, a propuesta de la Administración general de Correos, Telégrafos y Teléfonos de dicho país, y gozará de la retribución mensual de 500 pesos uruguayos.

correspondence to the Administration of destination, their sending being announced by means of a note entered in the letter bill of the dispatch containing them.

5. In the absence of agreement to the contrary between the parties concerned, the diplomatic pouches shall not be dispatched under the franking privilege by air mail.

Dispatch under franking privilege by air mail.

ARTICLE 6

Diplomatic and consular correspondence

Diplomatic and consular correspondence shall bear the following indications: the name of the sending Embassy, Legation or Consulate and the conspicuous inscription "Diplomatic Correspondence" or "Consular Correspondence," in addition to the declaration "libre de porte" (free of postage) which shall be under the former inscription.

Indications to appear on diplomatic and consular correspondence.

ARTICLE 7

Transit statistics

As a result of the gratuity of transit referred to by Article 3 of the Convention, the Administrations of the contracting countries will not perform any transit cost statistical operations in connection with dispatches containing Americo-Spanish correspondence exclusively, whenever this correspondence is forwarded without the intervention of countries or services foreign to the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain.

Transit cost statistics. *Ante*, p. 1925.

ARTICLE 8

Constitution of the International Office

The Director of the International Office will be appointed by the Government of the Republic of Uruguay, at the proposal of the Administration of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones of the said country, and will receive monthly compensation in the sum of 500 Uruguayan pesos.

Director of the International Office. Appointment.

Compensation.

Personnel. El Secretario, el Oficial primero traductor y demás personal será nombrado, a propuesta del Director de la Oficina Internacional, por la Administración general de Correos, Telégrafos y Teléfonos del Uruguay, fijándose el sueldo mensual del Secretario en la suma de 250 pesos uruguayos y el del Oficial primero traductor en 150 pesos uruguayos.

Appointment.

Compensation.

The Secretary, the First Translating Official and the other personnel will be appointed, at the proposal of the Director of the International Office, by the Administration of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones of Uruguay, the monthly salary of the Secretary being fixed at the sum of 250 Uruguayan pesos and that of the First Translating Official at 150 Uruguayan pesos.

Removal of employ- Dichos empleados sólo podrán ser removidos de sus cargos con la intervención de la Administración de Correos, Telégrafos y Teléfonos del Uruguay y con arreglo a procedimientos que a tal efecto rijan para los empleados fijos de la propia Administración.

ees.

The said employees may be removed from their posts only with the intervention of the Administration of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones of Uruguay, and in accordance with the procedures established, in that connection, for permanent employees of the same Administration.

ARTÍCULO 9

Gastos de la Oficina Internacional

ARTICLE 9

Expenses of the International Office

Expenses of International Office. 1. Los gastos de la Oficina Internacional no podrán exceder de la cantidad de 13.000 pesos oro uruguayos, por año, incluyéndose en dicha cantidad la constitución de un fondo para jubilación del personal de la misma.

1. The expenses of the International Office may not exceed the annual sum of 13,000 Uruguayan gold pesos; the said amount including the establishment of a retirement fund for the personnel of the same.

Division of, into classes. 2. Para la distribución de los gastos anuales y extraordinarios de la Oficina, los países contratantes se dividen en tres categorías, correspondiendo contribuir a los de la primera con ocho unidades; a los de la segunda, con cuatro unidades, y a los de la tercera, con dos unidades.

2. For the division of the annual and extraordinary expenses of the Office, the contracting countries are divided into three classes; those of the first class having to contribute eight units; those of the second, four units; and those of the third, two units.

Classes specified. Pertenecen a la primera categoría: Argentina, Brasil, Canadá, España, Estados Unidos y Uruguay; a la segunda categoría: Colombia, Cuba, Chile, México y Perú, y a la tercera categoría: Bolivia, Costa Rica, Dominicana, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haití, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay y Venezuela.

The following belong to the first class: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Spain, the United States and Uruguay; the following to the second class: Colombia, Cuba, Chile, Mexico and Peru; and the following to the third class: Bolivia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay and Venezuela.

ARTÍCULO 10

Informaciones.—Peticiónes de modificaciones de Actas

ARTICLE 10

Information—Requests for modification of Acts

Special information. La Oficina Internacional estará siempre a disposición de las partes contratantes, para facilitarles

The International Office will always be at the service of the contracting parties, to furnish

cuantos informes especiales requieran sobre asuntos relativos al servicio de Correos americano-españoles y dará curso a las peticiones de modificación o de interpretación de las disposiciones que rijan la Unión Postal de las Américas y España y notificará el resultado de cada gestión.

ARTÍCULO 11

Publicaciones

1. La Oficina Internacional de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España dirigirá una circular especial cuando una Administración solicite la inmediata publicación de algún cambio que haya introducido en sus servicios y distribuirá, asimismo, gratuitamente, a cada una de las Administraciones de los países contratantes y a la Oficina Internacional de Berna los documentos que publique, debiendo remitir a cada Administración el número de ejemplares que le corresponda, en proporción a las unidades con que contribuya.

Los ejemplares suplementarios de los documentos que soliciten las Administraciones serán abonados por ellas a precio de coste.

2. La Oficina Internacional repartirá entre los países contratantes las proposiciones que reciba, conforme a lo que establece el artículo 23 del Convenio. Al efecto, todos los países de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España darán a conocer, por conducto de la misma Oficina y con la debida oportunidad, según se establece en el Convenio, las proposiciones que formulen para los Congresos Universales, con el fin de que tales iniciativas sean apoyadas por el conjunto de dichos países.

3. El Director de la Oficina Internacional asistirá a las sesiones de los Congresos y Conferencias de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España, pudiendo tomar parte en las discusiones, sin derecho a voto.

4. El idioma oficial de la Oficina Internacional es el español. No obstante, los países cuyo

them whatever special information they require concerning matters connected with the American-Spanish postal service, and it will circulate requests for modification or interpretation of the provisions governing the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain and make known the result of each operation.

ARTICLE 11

Publications

1. The International Office of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain will send out a special circular whenever an Administration requests the immediate publication of any change that has been introduced in its service, and will likewise furnish gratuitously, to each of the Administrations of the contracting countries and to the International Bureau of Berne, the documents which it publishes, allowing each Administration the number of copies which corresponds to the number of units which it contributes.

Additional copies of the documents requested by the Administrations will be paid for by them at cost.

2. The International Office will distribute among the contracting countries the propositions which it receives in accordance with the provisions of Article 23 of the Convention. To this end, all the countries of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain will make known, through the intermediary of the same Office and in due time, as established by the Convention, the propositions which they may formulate for Universal Congresses, in order that such propositions may be supported by the whole of the said countries.

3. The Director of the International Office will attend the sessions of Congresses and Conferences of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain and may take part in the discussions without the right to vote.

4. The official language of the International Office is Spanish. However, countries whose lan-

Publication of changes.

Distribution.

Additional copies.

Distribution of propositions for Congresses.

Ante, p. 1936.

Attendance at sessions of Congresses, etc.

Official language.

idioma no fuere éste, podrán usar el propio en sus relaciones con ella.

ARTÍCULO 12

Documentos e informes que se remitirán a la Oficina Internacional

Documents and information to be sent to the International Office.

La Oficina Internacional servirá de intermediaria para las notificaciones regulares y generales que interesen exclusivamente a las Administraciones de los países contratantes.

Las referidas Administraciones deberán enviar regular y oportunamente a la Oficina Internacional:

a) La Legislación postal y sus modificaciones sucesivas;

b) La Guía postal, cada vez que sea editada;

c) Los mapas y guías de las comunicaciones postales que utilicen, tanto para el servicio interno como para el internacional;

d) Un informe sobre las vías terrestres y marítimas más rápidas que puedan utilizarse para la transmisión de correspondencia;

e) Los resultados de su estadística postal anual del movimiento con los demás países americano-españoles;

f) El texto de las proposiciones que sometan a la consideración de los Congresos Postales Universales;

g) Los datos de todas clases que interesen al Servicio Postal Américoespañol en cada ocasión en que dicten alguna nueva disposición;

h) Todos los informes que solicite la propia Oficina Internacional para las publicaciones, memorias y demás asuntos de su competencia, en forma tal que permitan la ejecución de su cometido en el más breve plazo;

i) Un cuadro en que figuren detalladamente todos los servicios marítimos dependientes de los países de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España que puedan ser utilizados gratuitamente por los demás para el transporte de su correspondencia.

guage is not this may use their own in relations with the Office.

ARTICLE 12

Documents and information to be sent to the International Office

The International Office will serve as intermediary for regular and general notifications which exclusively concern the Administrations of the contracting countries.

The said Administrations shall send to the International Office, regularly and promptly:

(a) Their postal legislation and its subsequent modifications.

(b) The Postal Guide, each time that it is published.

(c) The maps and guides of the postal communications which they utilize, both for the domestic service and for the international service.

(d) A report on the most rapid territorial and maritime routes which may be used for the transmission of correspondence.

(e) The results of the annual statistics of their postal traffic with the other Americo-Spanish countries.

(f) The text of their propositions submitted to Universal Postal Congresses for consideration.

(g) Data of all kinds which concern the Americo-Spanish Postal Service every time that some new provision is established.

(h) All the information requested by the International Office itself for publication, reports and other matters pertaining to it, in such manner as to permit the execution of its task as soon as possible.

(i) A table showing in detail all the maritime services belonging to the countries of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain which may be used gratuitously by the others for the transportation of their correspondence.

ARTÍCULO 13

Modificaciones en el intervalo de las reuniones de los Congresos

En el intervalo que transcurra entre las reuniones de los Congresos, toda Administración tendrá derecho a formular proposiciones relativas al presente Reglamento, siguiendo el procedimiento indicado en el artículo 18 del Convenio vigente de la Unión Postal Universal.

Para que tengan fuerza ejecutiva esas proposiciones, deberán reunir los dos tercios de los votos emitidos.

ARTICLE 13

Modifications in the interval between meetings of Congresses

In the interval which transpires between the meetings of Congresses, each Administration will have the right to formulate propositions relative to the present Regulations, following the procedure indicated in Article 18 of the Convention of the Universal Postal Union in force.

In order to become effective, those propositions must obtain two-thirds of the votes cast.

Formulation of propositions for modification.

Vol. 46, p. 2634.

ARTÍCULO 14

Aplicación del Convenio Postal Universal y de la Legislación interna

1. Todos los asuntos que se relacionen con el cambio de correspondencia entre los países contratantes y que no estén previstos en este Reglamento, se sujetarán a las disposiciones del Reglamento del Convenio vigente de la Unión Postal Universal.

2. Igualmente, la legislación interior de los mismos países se aplicará en todo aquello que no haya sido determinado por ambos Reglamentos.

ARTICLE 14

Application of the Universal Postal Convention and domestic legislation

1. All matters in connection with the exchange of correspondence among the contracting countries which are not provided for in these Regulations will be subject to the stipulations of the Regulations of the Convention of the Universal Postal Union in force.

2. Likewise, the domestic legislation of the same countries will be applicable in everything that has not been determined by either set of Regulations.

Application of Universal Postal Union.

Domestic legislation.

ARTÍCULO 15

Cuentas y gastos de la Oficina Internacional de Montevideo

1. La Administración general de Correos, Telégrafos y Teléfonos de la República Oriental del Uruguay formulará anualmente la cuenta de los gastos a que se refiere el artículo 18 del Convenio, y, de acuerdo con éste, las Administraciones contratantes reintegrarán las sumas que haya anticipado.

2. La Oficina Internacional practicará la liquidación de las cuentas relativas a los servicios que se ejecuten entre los países

ARTICLE 15

Account and expenses of the International Office of Montevideo

1. The Administration of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones of the Republic of Uruguay will prepare annually the account of the expenses referred to by Article 18 of the Convention, and, in conformity with this Article, the contracting Administrations will reimburse the sums which it has advanced.

2. The International Office will effect the settlement of accounts relative to services carried on among the contracting countries,

Account of expenses.

Annex, p. 1932.

Settlement of.

contratantes, salvo acuerdo en contrario, siguiendo para ello los procedimientos generales establecidos por el Convenio vigente de la Unión Postal Universal.

unless a contrary agreement is made, and will follow, in that connection, the general procedures established by the Universal Postal Convention in force.

ARTÍCULO 16

ARTICLE 16

Salary rates.

Mientras subsista la depreciación de la moneda uruguaya, la Administración de Correos, Telégrafos y Teléfonos del Uruguay bonificará en un 30% los sueldos establecidos en el artículo 8.

As long as the depreciation of Uruguayan money continues, the Administration of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones will make a 30 per cent increase in the salaries fixed by Article 8.

Ante, p. 1945.

ARTÍCULO 17

ARTICLE 17

*Entrada en vigor y duración del Reglamento**Effective date and duration of the Regulations*

Effective date and duration.

El presente Reglamento empezará a regir el mismo día que el Convenio a que se refiere, y tendrá la misma duración que éste.

The present Regulations will become effective on the same date as the Convention to which they relate, and will have the same duration.

Hecho en Madrid a diez de noviembre de mil novecientos treinta y uno.

Done in Madrid, the tenth of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one.

Signatures.

Por Argentina:

R. CORREA LUNA.

Por Bolivia:

G. A. OTERO.

Por Brasil:

LUIS GUIMARÃES.

*Por Canadá:**Por Colombia:*

ALBERTO SÁNCHEZ DE IRIARTE.

E. ZALDÚA PIEDRAHITA.

W. MAC-LELLAN.

Por Costa Rica:

ADRIANO MTÍN LANUZA.

EDUARDO FOURNIER QUIRÓS.

Por Cuba:

M. S. PICHARDO.

JOSÉ MÉNDEZ.

Por Chile:

E. BERMÚDEZ.

CARLOS MORLA LYNCH.

Por Dominicana:

E. BRACHE HIJO.

ENRIQUE DESCHAMPS.

Por Ecuador:

RICARDO CRESPO ORDÓÑEZ.

ABEL ROMEO CASTILLO.

Por El Salvador:

RAÚL CONTRERAS.

Por España:

A. NISTAL.

A. CAMACHO.

AGUSTÍN RAMOS.

DEMETRIO PEREDA.

Por Estados Unidos de América:

P. W. IRVING GLOVER:

EUGENE R. WHITE.

EUGENE R. WHITE.

Por Guatemala:

ENRIQUE TRAUMANN.

*Por Haití:*LUIS M.^a SOLER.*Por Honduras:*

ANTONIO GRAFIÑO.

Por México:

A. J. PANI.

ANTONIO CASTRO LEAL.

Por Nicaragua:

JOSÉ GARCÍA-PLAZA.

Por Panamá:

CARLOS ORTIZ R.

Por Paraguay:

FERNANDO PIGNET.

R. BLANCO-FOMBONA.

Por Perú:

MANUEL GARCÍA YRIGOYEN.

Por Uruguay:

CÉSAR MIRANDA.

Por Venezuela:

ANTONIO REYES.

LEÓN AGUILAR.

DISPOSICIONES RELATIVAS
AL TRANSPORTE DE LA
CORRESPONDENCIA POR
VÍA AÉREA

PROVISIONS RELATIVE TO
THE TRANSPORTATION
OF CORRESPONDENCE
BY AIR

Transportation of
correspondence by air.

Las Altas partes contratantes convienen en adoptar las siguientes disposiciones, relativas al transporte por vía aérea:

The high contracting parties agree to adopt the following provisions relative to transportation by air.

ARTÍCULO 1

ARTICLE 1

La totalidad de las líneas aéreas internas e internacionales que directa o indirectamente dependan de una Administración y se utilicen para el transporte de la correspondencia, serán puestas a disposición de las demás, sobre la base de tarifas y condiciones generales uniformes para todas aquellas Administraciones que utilicen estos servicios sin participar en los gastos de explotación.

The whole of the domestic and international air lines which are directly or indirectly subordinate to an Administration and which are used for the transportation of correspondence shall be placed at the disposal of the others, on the basis of rates and conditions generally uniform for all those Administrations which utilize these services without participating in the expenses of operation.

Utilization of air lines subordinate to an Administration.

ARTÍCULO 2

ARTICLE 2

La disposición anterior no restringe ni aminora la facultad de las Altas partes contratantes para concertar entre sí Convenios particulares que no interesen al conjunto de la Unión y siempre que sus cláusulas no sean menos favorables que las contenidas en el presente Reglamento.

The previous provision does not restrict or diminish the power of the high contracting parties to conclude among themselves individual Conventions which do not concern the Union as a whole, provided that their clauses are not less favorable than those contained in the present Regulations.

Special agreements.

ARTÍCULO 3

ARTICLE 3

Las Administraciones postales de los países contratantes gestionarán de sus Gobiernos respectivos que las disposiciones restrictivas impuestas a las aeronaves en tránsito en ningún caso lleguen al extremo de impedir la recepción de la correspondencia que aquéllas transporten, ya sea con destino al mismo país o para ser reexpedida fuera de su territorio, utilizando a este efecto la vía convenida por las partes interesadas.

The Postal Administrations of the contracting countries shall take steps with their respective Governments so that the restrictive provisions placed upon aircraft in transit may in no case reach the extreme of preventing the receipt of the mail which they transport, either destined for the same country, or to be reforwarded outside of its territory, utilizing for this purpose the route agreed upon by the parties concerned.

Restrictive provisions.

ARTÍCULO 4

ARTICLE 4

Reforwarding by rapid transit.

Las Altas partes contratantes se prestarán la más amplia y eficaz cooperación para reexpedir por la vía más rápida la correspondencia que reciban procedente de cualquiera de ellas y con destino a otro país adherido a la Unión Postal de las Américas y España o a la Unión Postal Universal. Asimismo convienen en conceder, por parte de sus respectivas Administraciones, la máxima preferencia a la distribución de esta clase de correspondencia.

The high contracting parties shall lend to one another the most ample and effective cooperation for the reforwarding by the most rapid route of the correspondence which they may receive, originating in any of them and destined for another country adhering to the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain or the Universal Postal Union. Likewise, they agree to concede, on the part of their respective Administrations, the maximum preference to the distribution of this class of correspondence.

Maximum preference.

ARTÍCULO 5

ARTICLE 5

Exchange of accounts.

Las cuentas a que den lugar los servicios aéreos establecidos entre dos o más países se cambiarán directamente entre las Administraciones postales interesadas.

The accounts arising from the air services established between two or more countries shall be exchanged directly between the Postal Administrations concerned.

ARTÍCULO 6

ARTICLE 6

Agreement of contracts with present Regulations.

Las Altas partes contratantes se comprometen a poner de acuerdo aquellas concesiones o contratos preexistentes, sujetos a renovación, que hubieran celebrado con Compañías particulares de transportes aéreos y los que se ajusten en lo sucesivo, con las disposiciones estipuladas en el presente Reglamento.

The high contracting parties obligate themselves to place those preexisting concessions or contracts, subject to renewal, which may have been concluded with the individual air transport companies, and those which they shall enter into in the future, in agreement with the provisions stipulated in the present Regulations.

ARTÍCULO 7

ARTICLE 7

Prior agreement necessary.

La utilización de una línea postal aérea por parte de cualquiera de las Administraciones convenidas, sólo podrá realizarse previo acuerdo con la Administración de la cual dependa dicho servicio, y, salvo disposiciones en contrario, esta última será la única llamada a regular las condiciones, precios y forma de pago del servicio utilizado.

The utilization of an air mail line by any of the signatory Administrations can be brought about only through prior agreement with the Administration to which said service is subordinate, and, in the absence of provisions to the contrary, the latter shall be the only one called upon to regulate the conditions, prices and form of payment for the service utilized.

ARTÍCULO 8

ARTICLE 8

Notification of present conditions, etc., of air services.

Dentro del plazo máximo de seis meses, a partir de la fecha en que se pongan en vigor las presentes disposiciones, las Adminis-

Within the maximum period of six months from the effective date of the present provisions, the Administrations of the adher-

traciones de los países adheridos remitirán a la Oficina Internacional de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España, para que los recopile, publique y distribuya, los informes relativos a las actuales condiciones, tarifas y funcionamiento de sus servicios aéreos; asimismo remitirán en lo futuro todas las modificaciones que se introduzcan en dichos servicios.

ing countries shall send to the International Office of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, so that the latter may recopile, publish and distribute it, information relative to the present conditions, rates and operations of their air services; likewise, in the future they shall send in any modifications which they may introduce into said services.

ARTÍCULO 9

ARTICLE 9

Las presentes disposiciones serán ejecutivas a partir del día de la entrada en vigor del Convenio de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España. Tendrán la misma duración que este Convenio, a menos que fuesen renovadas de común acuerdo por las Partes interesadas.

The present provisions shall become effective on the date of entry into force of the Convention of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain. They shall have the same duration as this Convention unless renewed by common agreement among the parties concerned.

Effective date.

Duration.

Hecho en Madrid a diez de noviembre de mil novecientos treinta y uno.

Done in Madrid, the tenth of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one.

Signatures.

- Por Argentina:*
R. CORREA LUNA.
- Por Bolivia:*
G. A. OTERO.
- Por Brasil:*
LUIS GUIMARÃES.
- Por Canadá:*
- Por Colombia:*
ALBERTO SÁNCHEZ DE IRIARTE.
E. ZALDÚA PIEDRAHITA.
W. MAC-LELLAN.
- Por Ecuador:*
RICARDO CRESPO ORDÓÑEZ.
ABEL ROMEO CASTILLO.
- Por El Salvador:*
RAÚL CONTRERAS.
- Por España:*
A. NISTAL.
A. CAMACHO.
AGUSTÍN RAMOS.
DEMETRIO PEREDA.
- Por Estados Unidos de América:*
P. W. IRVING GLOVER.
EUGENE R. WHITE.
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- Por Guatemala:*
ENRIQUE TRAUMANN.
- Por Haití:*
LUIS M.^a SOLER.
- Por Honduras:*
ANTONIO GRAÍÑO.

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ADRIANO MTÍN LANUZA.
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- Por Paraguay:*
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R. BLANCO-FOMBONA.
- Por Perú:*
MANUEL GARCÍA YRIGOYEN.
- Por Uruguay:*
CÉSAR MIRANDA.
- Por Venezuela:*
ANTONIO REYES.
LEÓN AGUILAR.

Having examined and considered the provisions of the foregoing Convention, Final Protocol of the Convention, Regulations of Execution of the Convention, and Provisions Relative to the Transportation of Correspondence by Air, signed at Madrid, Spain, on the tenth day of November, A. D. 1931, the same are by me, by virtue of the powers vested by law in the Postmaster General, hereby ratified and approved, by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States.

In witness whereof, I have caused the seal of the Post Office Department of the United States to be hereto affixed this first day of February, A. D. 1932.

[SEAL]

WALTER F. BROWN
Postmaster General.

Approval
President.

by the

I hereby approve the above-mentioned Convention, Final Protocol of the Convention, Regulations of Execution of the Convention, and Provisions Relative to the Transportation of Correspondence by Air, and in testimony thereof have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed.

[SEAL]

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L. STIMSON
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, *February 3, 1932.*

VOTOS DEL CONGRESO

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONGRESS Resolutions of the Congress.

El Tercer Congreso Postal Panamericano recomienda a todos los países que forman esta Unión:

The Third Pan American Postal Congress recommends to all the countries forming this Union:

I

I

Que constituyendo el servicio de encomiendas postales un medio que facilita las relaciones comerciales entre los países contratantes, sería conveniente derogar cuantos requisitos signifiquen una restricción para la efectividad de dicho servicio y suprimir la exigencia de facturas y visados consulares, así como los certificados de origen, para las encomiendas cuyo valor no exceda de 150 francos oro o su equivalencia.

That, as the parcel-post service constitutes a medium which facilitates commercial relations among the contracting countries, it would be convenient to abolish all requirements which signify a restriction on the effectiveness of said service and to abolish the requirement for consular invoices and visas, as well as certificates of origin, for parcels whose value does not exceed 150 gold francs or its equivalent. Abolition of restrictions. Consular invoices, visas, etc.

II

II

Que en vista de que los anuncios constituyen un medio de divulgación útil y conveniente, que tiende a aumentar el conocimiento de los pueblos, el Congreso opina que los envíos de esa naturaleza deberían ser transportados en el servicio postal internacional, sin estar sujetos a derechos aduaneros o a requisitos que tiendan a limitar sus fines.

In view of the fact that advertisements constitute a useful and convenient medium for the spreading of information which tends to increase the knowledge of the peoples, the Congress is of the opinion that articles of that nature should be transported in the international postal service without being subject to customs duties or to requirements which tend to limit their aims. Transit of advertisements.

III

III

Que las Administraciones de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España creen, a serles posible, una Oficina de Información en la sede de las Centrales de Correos, con un salón de lectura, en el cual se pongan a disposición del público libros, diarios, revistas y publicaciones en general de los distintos países de la Unión, remitidos gratuitamente, por los Gobiernos, Empresas editoras, autores, etc.

That the Administrations of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain should create, if possible, an Information Office in the Central Post Offices, with a reading room in which should be placed at the disposal of the public, books, newspapers, magazines and publications in general of the different countries of the Union, sent gratuitously by the Governments, publishing companies, authors, etc. Information Office in central post offices.

IV

Reduced steamship rates.

Que gestionen de las Compañías de Navegación de países extraños a la Unión Postal de las Américas y España que transporten su correspondencia, la rebaja de los flotes actuales, y que, en ningún caso, cobren por unidad de peso una suma mayor de la que perciban del país de origen, salvo en los casos en que por privilegio de paquete o de otra naturaleza, dichas Compañías estén obligadas al transporte gratuito.

IV

That they should try to obtain from the steamship companies of countries foreign to the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain which transport their correspondence a reduction in the present rates, and that they should in no case collect a sum per weight-unit greater than that which they collect from the country of origin, except in cases where, due to packet or other privileges, the said companies are obligated to gratuitous transportation.

V

Utilization of International Transfer Office.

Que por la finalidad perseguida con el mantenimiento de la Oficina Internacional de Transbordos, encarece muy especialmente la utilización de la misma por todos los países que, obligadamente, tienen que encaminar su correspondencia por la República de Panamá, con objeto de unificar el servicio de tránsito y disminuir los gastos de sostenimiento de dicha Oficina.

V

That, in view of the purpose sought in the maintenance of the International Transfer Office, the utilization of the same by all the countries which are obliged to route their correspondence through the Republic of Panama is earnestly recommended, for the purpose of unifying the transit service and diminishing considerably the maintenance expenses of said Office.

VI

Postage stamp issue.

Y que los Gobiernos respectivos autoricen la emisión de sellos de Correos para conmemorar la celebración de los Congresos Postales américoespañoles, eligiendo, de acuerdo con la Oficina Internacional de Montevideo, diseños alegóricos de la reunión de los Congresos o de los vínculos de solidaridad y fraternidad que unen a los países de América con España.

VI

And that the respective Governments authorize the issuance of postage stamps in commemoration of the meeting of Americo-Spanish Postal Congresses, selecting, by agreement with the International Office of Montevideo, allegorical designs of the meeting of the Congresses or of the bonds of solidarity and fraternity which unite the countries of America with Spain.

Madrid, 10 de noviembre de 1931.

POR EL CONGRESO:

El Presidente,
A. NISTAL.

Madrid, November 10, 1931.

El Secretario general,
A. RAMOS.

Parcel Post Agreement between the Americas and Spain. Signed at Madrid, November 10, 1931; approved by the President, February 9, 1932. November 10, 1931.

UNIÓN POSTAL DE LAS AMÉRICAS Y ESPAÑA

POSTAL UNION OF THE AMERICAS AND SPAIN

Postal Union of the Americas and Spain.

ACUERDO SOBRE ENCOMIENDAS POSTALES

AGREEMENT CONCERNING PARCEL POST¹

celebrado entre:

concluded between

Argentina, Bolivia, Brasil, Canadá, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Dominicana, Ecuador, El Salvador, España, Estados Unidos de América, Guatemala, Haití, Honduras, México, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay, Perú, Uruguay y Venezuela

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Spain, the United States of America, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Contracting Powers.

Los infrascritos, Plenipotenciarios de los Gobiernos de los países arriba mencionados en ejercicio de la facultad concedida por el artículo 5 del Convenio vigente de la Unión Postal Universal, convienen, bajo reserva de ratificación, en establecer el servicio de encomiendas, de acuerdo con las cláusulas siguientes:

The undersigned, Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the countries above mentioned, in exercise of the option conferred by Article 5 of the Universal Postal Convention in force, agree, subject to ratification, to the establishment of the parcel-post service in accordance with the following provisions.

ARTÍCULO 1

ARTICLE 1

Objeto del Acuerdo

Object of the Agreement

1. Bajo la denominación de "Encomienda Postal," o de las expresiones sinónimas "Paquete Postal" y "Bulto Postal", podrán expedirse de uno de los países precedentemente enumerados a cualquier otro de los mismos, esta clase de envíos.

1. Under the denomination of "parcel post" ("Encomienda Postal," "Paquete Postal" or "Bulto Postal") this class of mail matter may be sent from any one of the above-mentioned countries to any other of them.

Transit of "parcel post".

2. Las encomiendas postales podrán revestir el carácter de certificado, con declaración de valor o contra reembolso, cuando los países adheridos convengan en adoptar estas modalidades del servicio en sus relaciones recíprocas.

2. Parcels may be sent registered, insured or collect-on-delivery, when the adhering countries agree to adopt these forms of service in their reciprocal relations.

Manner of sending.

3. La expedición de tales envíos será obligatoria en envases de buenas condiciones debidamente cerrados.

3. The dispatch of such parcels in containers in good condition, properly fastened, shall be obligatory.

Dispatch of parcels in good condition obligatory.

¹ English translation by Post Office Department.

ARTÍCULO 2

Tránsito

- Territorial transit guaranteed.** 1. La libertad de tránsito queda garantizada en el territorio de cada uno de los países contratantes. En consecuencia, las diversas Administraciones podrán utilizar la mediación de uno o varios países para el cambio recíproco de encomiendas.
- Manner of sending.** 2. La transmisión de encomiendas se efectuará en despachos cerrados, los cuales se cursarán por las vías más rápidas terrestres y marítimas que utilicen para sus propios envíos los países que intervengan en el transporte.
- Forwarding parcel bills.** 3. Las Administraciones remitentes estarán obligadas a enviar una copia de las hojas de ruta a cada una de las Administraciones intermediarias.

ARTICLE 2

Transit

1. Liberty of transit is guaranteed over the territory of every one of the contracting countries. Consequently, the various Administrations may use the intermediary of one or more countries for the reciprocal exchange of parcels.
2. Parcels will be sent in closed dispatches which will be forwarded by the most rapid territorial and maritime routes which the countries intervening in the transportation utilize for their own dispatches.
3. The dispatching Administrations will be obliged to send a copy of the parcel bills to each of the intermediary Administrations.

ARTÍCULO 3

Peso y dimensiones

- Weight of parcels.** 1. El peso máximo de cada encomienda será de 10 kilogramos, quedando las Administraciones en libertad de limitarlo a 5.
- Dimensions.** 2. Las dimensiones máximas de las encomiendas serán fijadas por el Acuerdo vigente de la Unión Postal Universal relativo a este servicio. Sin embargo, las Administraciones de los países contratantes tendrán la facultad de admitir, previa conformidad de los países intermediarios, encomiendas con otros límites de peso y dimensiones.
- Special understanding.** 3. Las encomiendas embarazosas se admitirán solamente en las relaciones entre los países que se encarguen de efectuar su transporte.
- Bulky parcels.**

ARTICLE 3

Weight and dimensions

1. The maximum weight of each parcel will be 10 kilograms, the Administrations remaining at liberty to limit it to 5.
2. The maximum dimensions for parcels shall be fixed by the Agreement of the Universal Postal Union in force, relative to this service. Nevertheless, the Administrations of the contracting countries shall have the option of admitting, after obtaining the consent of the intermediary countries, parcels with other limits of weight and dimensions.
3. Bulky parcels will be accepted only in relations between countries which undertake to effect their transportation.

ARTÍCULO 4

Tarifas y bonificaciones

- Postage rates.** 1. La tarifa de las encomiendas intercambiadas con arreglo a este Acuerdo, se forma, únicamente, con la suma de los portes de origen, tránsito y destino. Llegado el caso, se agregarán los derechos marítimos previstos en el Acuerdo vigente de la Unión Postal Universal, sobre cambio de encomiendas postales.
- Maritime rates added.**

ARTICLE 4

Postage rates and payments

1. The postage on parcels exchanged under this Agreement will be composed only of the sum of the rates of origin, transit and destination. If necessary, the maritime rates provided by the Agreement of the Universal Postal Union in force concerning the exchange of parcel post will be added.

2. Los portes de origen, tránsito y destino se fijan para cada país en 50 céntimos de franco oro o su equivalencia, por cada encomienda hasta 5 kilogramos, y un franco oro o su equivalencia, por cada encomienda cuyo peso exceda de 5 kilogramos hasta 10 kilogramos.

3. Sin embargo, las Administraciones contratantes tendrán la facultad de aumentar estos portes hasta el duplo de los mismos y aplicar un sobreporte fijo de 25 céntimos de franco oro o su equivalencia, por cada encomienda que expidan o reciban.

4. Las Administraciones que en el régimen universal gocen de autorizaciones especiales para elevar los derechos consignados en el segundo párrafo, podrán también hacer uso de dichas autorizaciones en el régimen américoespañol.

5. A pesar de lo dispuesto en los párrafos anteriores, ninguna Administración contratante estará obligada a señalar una tarifa inferior a la que tenga establecida para esta clase de envíos en su servicio interno.

6. La Administración de origen acreditará a cada una de las Administraciones que intervengan en el transporte, así como a la de destino, los portes correspondientes con arreglo a lo dispuesto en los párrafos anteriores.

ARTÍCULO 5

Derechos por despacho de Aduanas, entrega, almacenaje y otros

Las Administraciones de destino podrán cobrar a los destinatarios de las encomiendas:

a) Un derecho de 50 céntimos de franco oro o su equivalencia, como máximo, por las operaciones, formalidades y trámites inherentes al despacho de Aduanas;

b) Un derecho de 50 céntimos de franco oro o su equivalencia, como máximo, por la conducción y entrega de cada encomienda en el domicilio del destinatario.

2. The rates of origin, transit and destination are fixed for each country at 50 centimes of a gold franc or their equivalent for each parcel up to 5 kilograms, and one gold franc or its equivalent for each parcel whose weight exceeds 5 kilograms but not 10 kilograms.

Fixed rates.

3. However, the contracting Administrations will have the option of increasing these rates up to double their amount, and of applying a fixed surcharge of 25 centimes of a gold franc or their equivalent to each parcel which they dispatch or receive.

Increase optional.

4. Administrations which, in the Universal service, enjoy special authorizations to increase the rates set forth in Section 2 may also make use of said authorizations in the Americo-Spanish service.

Special authorizations.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of the foregoing Sections, no contracting Administration will be obligated to fix a rate lower than that established for this class of articles in its domestic service.

No obligation to fix rate lower than domestic charge.

6. The Administration of origin will credit each of the Administrations taking part in the transportation, as well as that of destination, with the corresponding charges, in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing Sections.

Proration of credit.

ARTICLE 5

Customs-clearance, delivery, storage and other charges

The Administrations of destination may collect from the addressees of parcels:

Fees collected from addressee.

(a) A fee of 50 centimes of a gold franc or their equivalent, as a maximum, for the operations, formalities and transactions in connection with customs handling;

(b) A fee of 50 centimes of a gold franc or their equivalent, as a maximum, for the transmission and delivery of each parcel to the address of the addressee.

Cuando las encomiendas no sean entregadas en el domicilio del destinatario, éste deberá ser avisado de la llegada. En este caso, las Administraciones cuyo régimen interior lo exija percibirán un derecho especial por la entrega de dicho aviso; este derecho no podrá exceder del porte sencillo de una carta ordinaria del servicio interior;

c) Un derecho diario de almacenaje, que no podrá exceder del señalado por la legislación postal de cada país, cobrado a partir de los plazos prescritos en ella, sin que en ningún caso el total a percibir pueda exceder de cinco francos oro o su equivalencia;

d) Los derechos arancelarios y todos los demás derechos no postales que establezca su legislación interior; y

e) La cantidad que corresponda por concepto de derecho consular, cuando no se hubiera abonado de antemano por el remitente.

When parcels are not delivered at the address of the addressee, the latter shall be advised of their arrival. In this case, the Administrations whose domestic regulations require it, will collect a special fee for the delivery of said notice; this fee shall not exceed the postage for a single weight-unit on an ordinary letter in the domestic service;

(c) A daily storage charge, which shall not exceed that fixed by the postal legislation of each country, charged from the time prescribed therein, provided that the total to be collected shall in no case exceed five gold francs or their equivalent;

(d) The customs duties and all other non-postal charges which their domestic legislation establishes; and

(e) The amount corresponding to the consular fee, when it has not been prepaid by the sender.

ARTÍCULO 6

ARTICLE 6

Prohibition against other charges.

Prohibición de otros gravámenes

Prohibition against other charges

Las encomiendas de que trata el presente Acuerdo no pueden ser gravadas con otros derechos postales que los establecidos precedentemente.

The parcels of which the present Agreement treats may not be subjected to any other postal charges than those established in the foregoing Articles.

Exceptions.

Sin embargo, las Administraciones que convengan entre sí la admisión de encomiendas certificadas, contra reembolso, o con valor declarado, estarán autorizadas para percibir los derechos especiales relativos a esta clase de envíos.

However, the Administrations that agree among themselves on the admission of registered, collect-on-delivery or insured parcels are authorized to collect the special charges relative to this class of articles.

ARTÍCULO 7

ARTICLE 7

Responsabilidad

Responsibility

Responsibility for loss, etc.

1. Las Administraciones serán responsables de la pérdida, substracción o avería de las encomiendas.

1. The Administrations shall be responsible for the loss, rifling or damage of parcels.

Right of sender to indemnity.

El remitente tendrá derecho por este concepto a una indemnización equivalente al importe real de la pérdida, substracción o avería. Esta indemnización no podrá exceder:

The sender shall have the right in such case to an indemnity equivalent to the actual amount of the loss, rifling or damage. This indemnity shall not exceed:

a) Por las encomiendas hasta 5 kilogramos de peso, de 25 francos oro o su equivalencia;

b) Por las encomiendas hasta 10 kilogramos de peso, de 40 francos oro o su equivalencia.

2. La indemnización se calculará según el precio corriente de la mercancía de la misma clase en el lugar y en la época en que la encomienda fuera aceptada para su transporte.

3. Por los paquetes con valor declarado, cambiados entre aquellas Administraciones que convengan en establecer esta modalidad del servicio, la indemnización no podrá exceder de la declaración.

ARTÍCULO 8

Encomiendas pendientes de entrega

1. Fijase en treinta días el plazo durante el cual deben mantenerse las encomiendas a disposición de los interesados en las Oficinas de destino, pudiendo ampliarse hasta noventa días dicho plazo por acuerdo de las Administraciones interesadas, en la inteligencia de que en todo caso la devolución se hará sin previa consulta al remitente.

2. Los remitentes, por virtud de las disposiciones enumeradas en el párrafo anterior, estarán obligados a indicar, en el reverso del boletín de expedición, en qué forma ha de procederse con sus envíos en caso de no poder ser entregados, limitándose a una de las disposiciones siguientes:

a) Que la encomienda sea devuelta al origen;

b) Que la encomienda se entregue a otro destinatario;

c) Que la encomienda se considere abandonada.

ARTÍCULO 9

Declaraciones fraudulentas

1. En los casos en que se compruebe que los remitentes de una encomienda, por sí o de acuerdo con los destinatarios, declaren

(a) For parcels up to 5 kilograms in weight, 25 gold francs or their equivalent;

(b) For parcels up to 10 kilograms in weight, 40 gold francs or their equivalent.

2. The indemnity shall be calculated according to the current price of merchandise of the same kind in the place where and at the time when the parcel was accepted for transportation.

3. For insured parcels exchanged between those Administrations which agree to establish this type of service, the indemnity shall not exceed the insured value.

ARTICLE 8

Parcels pending delivery

1. The period during which parcels must be held at the disposal of the interested parties at the offices of destination is fixed at thirty days. The said period may be increased to ninety days by agreement among the Administrations concerned, it being understood that in every case the return will be effected without previously consulting the sender.

2. The senders, by virtue of the provisions enumerated in the preceding Section, are obligated to indicate on the reverse side of the dispatch note what disposal must be made of their parcels in case they cannot be delivered, limitation being made to one of the following provisions:

(a) That the parcel be returned to origin.

(b) That the parcel be delivered to another addressee.

(c) That the parcel be considered abandoned.

ARTICLE 9

Fraudulent declarations

1. In cases where it is proved that senders of parcels, by themselves or by agreement with the addressees, have falsely declared

Calculation.

Parcels pending delivery. Period for which must be held.

Increase authorized.

Disposition must be indicated.

Confiscation of parcels, when fraudulent declaration.

con falsedad la calidad, peso o medida del contenido, o que, por otro medio cualquiera, traten de defraudar los intereses fiscales del país de destino, eludiendo el pago de los derechos de importación, ocultando objetos o declarándolos en forma tal que evidencien la intención de suprimir o reducir el importe de esos derechos, queda facultada la Administración interesada para disponer de esos envíos conforme a sus leyes interiores, sin que tengan derecho ni el remitente ni el destinatario a su entrega, devolución o indemnización alguna.

Notification.

2. La Administración que confisque una encomienda, de conformidad con la precedente autorización, deberá notificarlo al destinatario y a la Administración de origen.

ARTÍCULO 10

Encomiendas para segundos destinatarios

Information to accompany parcel for second addressee.

Los remitentes de encomiendas dirigidas al cuidado de Bancos u otras entidades para entregar a segundos destinatarios, estarán obligados a consignar en las etiquetas, fajillas o envolturas de aquéllas el nombre y dirección exactos de las personas a quienes estuvieren destinados estos envíos. Sin embargo, se informará al segundo destinatario de la existencia de esa encomienda, pudiéndose percibir el derecho de aviso fijado en el artículo 5, pero sin que pueda reclamar su entrega sino mediante una autorización escrita del primer destinatario o del remitente; este último deberá, en ese caso, gestionar la entrega por conducto de la Administración de origen de la encomienda.

Notification.

Ante, p. 1959.

ARTÍCULO 11

Encomiendas abandonadas o devueltas

Disposition of abandoned parcels.

Las encomiendas abandonadas, o que devueltas no puedan ser entregadas a sus remitentes, serán vendidas por la Administración

the quality, weight or measure of the contents, or in any other way have tried to defraud the fiscal interests of the country of destination, avoiding the payment of import duties by concealing articles or declaring them in such a way as to show the evident intention of nullifying or reducing the amount of those duties, the Administration concerned is authorized to dispose of those articles in accordance with its domestic laws, and neither the sender nor the addressee will have any right to deliver, return or indemnity.

2. The Administration confiscating a parcel in accordance with the preceding authorization shall notify the addressee and the Administration of origin.

ARTICLE 10

Parcels for second addressees

Senders of parcels addressed in care of banks or other organizations for delivery to second addressees will be obliged to state on the tags, labels or wrappers thereof the exact names and addresses of the persons for whom such parcels are intended. Nevertheless, the second addressee shall be informed of the presence of that parcel, and the notice charge provided by Article 5 may be collected, but he shall not have the power to claim delivery except by written authorization of the first addressee or of the sender; the latter shall, in that case, take steps for its delivery through the Administration of origin of the parcel.

ARTICLE 11

Abandoned or returned parcels

Abandoned parcels, or those returned to origin which can not be delivered to the senders, will be sold by the Administration

respectiva. Si el importe de la venta fuere inferior al de los gastos con que estuviere gravada la encomienda, el déficit se repartirá por partes iguales entre las Administraciones de origen y destino.

ARTÍCULO 12

Proposiciones durante el intervalo de las reuniones

El presente Acuerdo podrá ser modificado en el intervalo que media entre los Congresos, siguiendo el procedimiento establecido en el capítulo III del Convenio vigente de la Unión Postal Universal. Para que tengan fuerza ejecutiva las modificaciones, deberán obtener:

1. Unanimidad de sufragios, si se trata de introducir nuevas disposiciones o de modificar el presente artículo y las de los artículos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 y 7.
2. Dos tercios de sufragios para modificar las demás disposiciones.

ARTÍCULO 13

Equivalencias

Cada país contratante determinará la equivalencia legal de su moneda, con respecto al franco oro.

ARTÍCULO 14

Asuntos no previstos

1. Todos los asuntos no previstos por este Acuerdo serán regidos por las disposiciones del Acuerdo vigente de la Unión Postal Universal y su Reglamento de ejecución.

2. Sin embargo, las Administraciones contratantes podrán concertar otros detalles para la práctica del servicio.

3. Se reconoce el derecho que gozan los países contratantes para mantener vigente el procedimiento reglamentario adoptado en orden al cumplimiento de Convenios que tengan entre sí, siempre que dicho procedimiento no se oponga a las disposiciones de este Acuerdo.

concerned. If the proceeds of the sale are lower than the charges due on the parcel, the deficit will be divided in equal shares between the Administrations of origin and destination.

Proration of deficit-
ancy.

ARTICLE 12

Propositions in the interval between meetings

The present Agreement may be modified in the interval which transpires between Congresses, following the procedure established in Chapter III of the Convention of the Universal Postal Union in force. In order to become effective, the modifications must obtain:

1. Unanimity of votes, if it is a question of introducing new provisions or modifying the present Article or Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.
2. Two-thirds of the votes, in order to modify the other provisions.

ARTICLE 13

Equivalents

Each contracting country shall determine the legal equivalent of its money, with relation to the gold franc.

Modification of
Agreement between
Congresses.

Vol. 46, p. 2534.

ARTICLE 14

Matters not provided for

1. All matters not provided for by this Agreement will be governed by the provisions of the Agreement of the Universal Postal Union in force and its Regulations of Execution.

2. However, the contracting Administrations may agree upon other details for the carrying out of the service.

3. The right of the contracting countries to retain in force the regulatory procedure adopted for the fulfillment of Conventions among themselves is recognized, provided that such procedure is not contrary to the provisions of this agreement.

Determination of
equivalents.

Application of Uni-
versal Postal Union.
Vol. 46, p. 2533.

Agreement on details.

Right to retain regu-
latory procedure.

ARTÍCULO 15

Vigencia y duración del Acuerdo

Effective date.

1. El presente Acuerdo comenzará a regir el 1 de marzo de 1932, y quedará en vigencia sin limitación de tiempo, reservándose cada una de las partes contratantes el derecho de denunciarlo, mediante aviso dado por su Gobierno al de la República Oriental del Uruguay, con un año de anticipación.

Duration.

2. El depósito de las ratificaciones se hará en Madrid en el más breve plazo posible; se levantará un Acta relativa al depósito de las ratificaciones de cada país, y el Gobierno de España, remitirá por la vía diplomática una copia de dicha Acta a los Gobiernos de los demás países signatarios.

Ratifications.

Pan American Parcel-Post Convention abrogated. Vol. 43, p. 2434.

3. Quedan derogadas, a partir de la fecha en que entre en vigor el presente Acuerdo, las estipulaciones del Convenio de Encomiendas, sancionado en México el 9 de noviembre de 1926.

Validity if not unanimously ratified.

4. En caso de que el Acuerdo no fuere ratificado por uno o varios de los países contratantes, no dejará de ser válido para los que lo hubieren ratificado.

Provisional ratification.

5. Los países contratantes podrán ratificar este Acuerdo, provisionalmente, por correspondencia, dando aviso de ello a las Administraciones respectivas por medio de la Oficina Internacional, sin perjuicio de que, según la legislación de cada país y previa aprobación de los Congresos nacionales, sea confirmada por la vía diplomática.

Signatures.

En fe de lo resuelto, los Plenipotenciarios de los países enumerados suscriben el presente Acuerdo en Madrid, a diez de noviembre de mil novecientos treinta y uno.

Por Argentina:

R. CORREA LUNA.

Por Bolivia:

G. A. OTERO.

Por Brasil:

LUIS GUIMARÃES.

ARTICLE 15

Effective date and duration of the Agreement

1. The present Agreement will become effective March 1, 1932, and will remain in force without time limit, each of the contracting parties reserving the right to abrogate it by means of notice given by its Government to that of the Republic of Uruguay, one year in advance.

2. The deposit of ratifications will be effected in Madrid as soon as possible; the relative certificate will be made up in regard to the ratification by each country, and the Government of Spain will send a copy of the said certificate, through diplomatic channels, to the Governments of the other signatory countries.

3. The stipulations of the Parcel-Post Convention sanctioned in Mexico on November 9, 1926, are abrogated, beginning with the date on which the present Agreement becomes effective.

4. In case that the Agreement is not ratified by one or more of the contracting countries, it will none the less be valid for the countries which have ratified it.

5. The contracting countries may ratify this Agreement provisionally, by correspondence, giving notice thereof to the respective Administrations through the medium of the International Office, without prejudice to the fact that, according to the legislation of each country and after approval by the National Congresses, it may be confirmed through diplomatic channels.

In faith of which, the Plenipotentiaries of the countries enumerated sign the present Agreement at Madrid, on the tenth of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one.

Por Estados Unidos de América:

P. W. IRVING GLOVER:

EUGENE R. WHITE.

EUGENE R. WHITE.

Por Guatemala:

ENRIQUE TRAUMANN.

Por Canadá:

Por Colombia:

ALBERTO SÁNCHEZ DE
IRIARTE.
E. ZALDÚA PIEDRAHITA.
W. MAC-LELLAN.

Por Costa Rica:

ADRIANO MTÍN LANUZA.
EDUARDO FOURNIER QUIRÓS.

Por Chile:

E. BERMÚDEZ.
CARLOS MORLA LYNCH.

Por Dominicana:

E. BRACHE HIJO.
ENRIQUE DESCHAMPS.

Por Ecuador:

RICARDO CRESPO ORDÓÑEZ.
ABEL ROMEO CASTILLO.

Por El Salvador:

RAÚL CONTRERAS.

Por España:

A. NISTAL.
A. CAMACHO.
AGUSTÍN RAMOS.
DEMETRIO PEREDA.

Por Haití:

LUIS M.^A SOLER.

Por Honduras:

ANTONIO GRAÍÑO.

Por México:

A. J. PANI.
ANTONIO CASTRO LEAL.

Por Nicaragua:

JOSÉ GARCÍA-PLAZA.

Por Panamá:

CARLOS ORTIZ R.

Por Paraguay:

FERNANDO PIGNET.
R. BLANCO-FOMBONA.

Por Perú:

MANUEL GARCÍA YRIGOYEN.

Por Uruguay:

CÉSAR MIRANDA.

Por Venezuela:

ANTONIO REYES.
LEÓN AGUILAR.

Signatures.—Contd.

Having examined and considered the provisions of the foregoing Agreement concerning Parcel Post, signed at Madrid, Spain, on the tenth day of November, A. D. 1931, the same is by me, by virtue of the powers vested by law in the Postmaster General, hereby ratified and approved, by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States.

In witness whereof, I have caused the seal of the Post Office Department of the United States to be hereto affixed this first day of February, A. D. 1932.

[SEAL]

WALTER F. BROWN
Postmaster General

I hereby approve the above-mentioned Agreement concerning Parcel Post, and in testimony thereof have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed.

Approval by the
President.

[SEAL]

By the President:

HENRY L. STIMSON
Secretary of State.

HERBERT HOOVER

WASHINGTON, February 3, 1932.

December 22, 1931.
January 5, 1932.

Agreement between the United States of America and Germany for collect-on-delivery parcel-post service. Signed at Berlin, December 22, 1931, at Washington, January 5, 1932; approved by the President, February 9, 1932.

**Agreement
between
the Post Office Department of
the United States of America
and
the German Postal Administration
for
Collect-on-Delivery Parcel-Post Service**

**Vereinbarung
zwischen
der Postverwaltung der
Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika
und
der Deutschen Reichspost
über
den Paketnachnahmedienst**

Collect-on-delivery postal agreement with Germany.

For the purpose of concluding arrangements for the exchange between the United States of America (including Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Guam, Samoa, and the Virgin Islands of the United States) and Germany of parcels marked for the collection of trade charges, the undersigned, Walter F. Brown, Postmaster General of the United States of America for the Post Office Department of the United States of America, and der Deutsche Reichspostminister Dr. Schätzel for the German Postal Administration, by virtue of authority vested in them, have agreed upon the following articles:

Für den Abschluß von Vereinbarungen über den Austausch von Nachnahmepaketen zwischen den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika (einschließlich Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Guam, Samoa, und den Virginischen Inseln der Vereinigten Staaten) und Deutschland haben sich die Unterzeichneten Walter F. Brown, Generalpostmeister der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika für die Postverwaltung der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, und der Deutsche Reichspostminister Dr. Schätzel für die Deutsche Reichspost auf Grund ihrer Vollmachten über folgende Artikel geeinigt:

ARTICLE I

ARTIKEL I

Acceptance of collect-on-delivery parcel post packages.
Vol. 45, p. 2701.

1. Parcel post packages admissible for mailing and registration under the German-American Parcel-Post Convention of June 25/August 4, 1928, and having charges to be collected on delivery, shall be accepted for mailing from Germany to any money order post office in the United States of America or from the United States of America to any locality in Germany.

1. Postpakete, die nach dem deutsch-amerikanischen Postpaketabkommen vom 25. Juni/4. August 1928 zur Beförderung und Einschreibung zugelassen sind und mit Nachnahme belastet werden, können in Deutschland nach allen mit dem Postanweisungsdienst betrauten Postanstalten der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika und in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika nach allen Postanstalten in Deutschland angenommen werden.

Registration.

2. C. O. D. parcels shall be accepted only when registered. C. O. D. parcels and the money orders issued in payment of the charges thereon shall be handled

2. Es dürfen nur Einschreibepakete mit Nachnahme belastet werden. Die mit Nachnahme belasteten Pakete und die nach Bezahlung der Nachnahmebeträge

Separation from ordinary mail.

apart from ordinary dispatches of parcel post and from ordinary money orders. However, by mutual consent through correspondence, the collect-on-delivery service may be extended to ordinary (unregistered) parcel-post packages exchanged between the two countries with the provision that each country may handle in transit and otherwise treat ordinary (unregistered) C. O. D. parcels addressed to, or received from, the other country in accordance with its own domestic regulations.

ausgestellten Postanweisungen sollen getrennt von dem gewöhnlichen Paketkartenschlüssen und den gewöhnlichen Postanweisungen behandelt werden. Auf Grund gegenseitiger Vereinbarung im Wege des Schriftwechsels kann jedoch der Nachnahmedienservice auf gewöhnliche (nicht eingeschriebene) Pakete, die zwischen den beiden Ländern ausgetauscht werden, mit der Maßgabe ausgedehnt werden, daß jedes Land die an das andere Land abgefertigten oder die vom anderen Land empfangenen gewöhnlichen (nicht eingeschriebenen) Pakete bei der Beförderung und in sonstiger Beziehung nach seinen inneren Vorschriften behandelt.

Extension to uninsured matter.

ARTICLE II

ARTIKEL II

1. Parcels bearing charges for collection on delivery shall be subject to the postage rates, registration fees, conditions of mailing, and other formalities applicable to registered parcels without trade charges as stipulated in the Parcel-Post Convention of June 25/August 4, 1928, when not inconsistent with the provisions of this Agreement.

1. Die Nachnahmepakete unterliegen den Beförderungs- und Einschreibgebühren sowie den Beförderungs- und übrigen Bedingungen, die nach den Bestimmungen des Postpaketabkommens vom 25. Juni/4. August 1928 auf eingeschriebene, nicht mit Nachnahme belastete Pakete anzuwenden sind, soweit diese Bestimmungen nicht mit denen des gegenwärtigen Übereinkommens unvereinbar sind.

Postage rates, registration fees, etc.

Vol. 45, p. 270L.

2. The Administration of origin is entitled to collect from the sender of each parcel mailed collect-on-delivery, such collect-on-delivery fee, in addition to the required postage and other fees, as may be prescribed by its regulations, which fee shall belong entirely to the Administration collecting it. No account of these fees is to be made except as stated in Article XXIV of the aforesaid Convention of June 25/August 4, 1928.

2. Die Aufgabeverwaltung ist berechtigt, vom Absender jedes Nachnahmepaketes außer den Beförderungs- und anderen Gebühren auch die nach ihren Bestimmungen vorgesehene Nachnahmegebühr zu erheben; diese Gebühr verbleibt ungeteilt der einziehenden Verwaltung. Außer der im Artikel XXIV des vorerwähnten Postpaketabkommens vom 25. Juni/4. August 1928 vorgesehenen Abrechnung wird keinerlei Abrechnung über die Gebühren aufgestellt.

Additional fee from sender.

Accounting.

Vol. 45, p. 272D.

ARTICLE III

ARTIKEL III

1. The maximum amount to be collected on delivery shall, for the present, be \$100.00. This amount may be increased or decreased at any time by mutual agreement

1. Der Höchstbetrag der Nachnahme wird bis auf weiteres auf 100 Dollar festgesetzt. Dieser Betrag kann jederzeit auf Grund gegenseitiger Vereinbarung im

Maximum amount of fee.

Changes by mutual agreement.

through correspondence between the two postal Administrations. The amount to be collected on delivery shall invariably be expressed in dollars and cents.

Requests for reduction or cancellation.

2. When the sender makes a request early enough for any reduction or cancellation of the amount to be collected on delivery, the request shall be handled between the exchange offices which have handled the parcel, unless otherwise agreed to through correspondence.

ARTICLE IV

Packing, etc., responsibility.

The responsibility of properly closing, packing and sealing C. O. D. parcels lies 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.

ARTICLE V

Entire amount remitted to sender.

1. The entire amount of the collect-on-delivery charges without any deduction for money order fee or collection charges is to be remitted to the sender by means of an international money order. The delivering post office will collect from the addressee the full amount of the C. O. D. charges and in addition thereto may collect such money order fee or fees as are required to remit the amount of the C. O. D. charges to the sender in the country of origin.

Charges collected from addressee.

Examination prohibited until charges paid.

2. Examination of the contents of a C. O. D. parcel by the addressee is prohibited until the C. O. D. charges and any other charges that may be due thereon have been collected even though the sender or addressee may make request that such action be permitted.

Wege des Schriftwechsels zwischen den beiden Verwaltungen erhöht oder herabgesetzt werden. Der Nachnahmebetrag ist in beiden Richtungen in Dollars und Cents anzugeben.

2. Wenn der Absender rechtzeitig das Ersuchen um Ermäßigung oder Streichung des Nachnahmebetrags stellt, so wird das Ersuchen zwischen den Paket-Auswechslungspostanstalten behandelt, vorbehaltlich einer anderen Vereinbarung im Wege des Schriftwechsels.

ARTIKEL IV

Die Verantwortung für den richtigen Verschluss, die richtige Verpackung und Versiegelung der Nachnahmepakete liegt den Absendern ob; keine der beiden Postverwaltungen übernimmt die Verantwortung für Verluste, die sich aus den zum Zeitpunkt der Aufgabe nicht ersichtlichen Mängeln ergeben.

ARTIKEL V

1. Der volle Nachnahmebetrag wird dem Absender ohne Abzug einer Postanweisungs- oder Einziehungsgebühr durch eine internationale Postanweisung übermittelt. Das zustellende Postamt zieht vom Empfänger den vollen Nachnahmebetrag ein und kann außerdem die Postanweisungsgebühren oder die Gebühr für die Übersendung des Nachnahmebetrages an den Absender im Aufgabelande erheben.

2. Eine Prüfung des Inhalts von Nachnahmepaketen durch den Empfänger ist solange verboten, als nicht der Nachnahmebetrag und die etwa auf der Sendung lastenden Gebühren eingezogen worden sind; dies gilt, —sofern nicht nach den inneren Bestimmungen Ausnahmen vorgesehen sind—, auch für den Fall, daß der Absender oder Empfänger darum ersuchen sollten, daß ein solcher Vorgang gestattet werde.

ARTICLE VI

ARTIKEL VI

C. O. D. money order advice lists shall show, in addition to the usual details, the mailing numbers of the parcels. No C. O. D. money order shall be listed unless the remitter's name and payee's name and exact address are included.

Nachnahmepostanweisungslisten haben außer den sonst üblichen Angaben die Aufgabennummern der Pakete zu enthalten. In der Liste muß bei jeder Nachnahmepostanweisung auch der Name des Einzahlers und der Name und die genaue Anschrift des Empfängers angegeben werden.

Money order advice lists.

ARTICLE VII

ARTIKEL VII

1. Parcels with C. O. D. charges shall be exchanged through the offices appointed by agreement between the two Administrations.

1. Nachnahmepakete sind durch die Auswechslungsämter auszutauschen, die durch Vereinbarung zwischen den beiden Verwaltungen bestimmt sind.

Exchange offices.

The exchanges of C. O. D. parcels between such offices shall be effected in direct dispatches in special sacks containing nothing but C. O. D. articles, the letters "C. O. D." or the word "Remboursement" being entered very conspicuously in the documents covering them, as well as on the labels of the sacks.

Der Austausch der Nachnahmepakete zwischen diesen Ämtern hat in unmittelbaren Kartenschlüssen in besonderen Beuteln, die nur Nachnahmepakete enthalten, zu erfolgen; die Buchstaben "C. O. D." oder das Wort "Remboursement" sind in sehr auffälliger Weise in den betreffenden Papieren und auf den Beutelfahnen anzubringen.

Direct dispatch in sacks with special markings.

2. Such parcels will be listed in separate bills to show, in respect to each parcel, the C. O. D. (registered) number, the office of origin, and the C. O. D. charges.

2. Solche Pakete sind in besonderen Karten nachzuweisen, und zwar jedes Paket einzeln, unter Anführung der Aufgabennummer das Aufgabepostamts und des Nachnahmebetrags.

Separate listing bills required.

3. Upon receipt of a dispatch of C. O. D. parcels, at the exchange office of the country of destination, the dispatch must be carefully checked and otherwise treated as provided in Article XIV of the Parcel Post Convention of June 25/August 4, 1928.

3. Nach Eingang eines Kartenschlusses von Nachnahmepaketen ist der Kartenschluß bei der Auswechslungspostanstalt des Bestimmungslandes sorgfältig zu prüfen und im übrigen gemäß Artikel XIV des Postpaketvertrags vom 25. Juni/4. August 1928 zu behandeln.

Checking and report of receipt.

ARTICLE VIII

ARTIKEL VIII

The offices of New York and Cologne 2 are the only ones authorized to send lists of C. O. D. money orders. Such money orders shall be listed separately from the ordinary money orders and the list shall be marked "Collect on Delivery" or "Remboursement".

Die Auswechslungspostanstalten von New York und das Postamt Köln 2 sind allein ermächtigt, Listen über Nachnahmepostanweisungen zu senden. Diese Nachnahmepostanweisungen sind getrennt von den übrigen Postanweisungen einzutragen; die Liste ist mit dem Vermerk "Collect on Delivery" oder "Remboursement" zu versehen.

Offices designated to send money orders.

ARTICLE IX

Disposition of unpaid orders.

1. The C. O. D. money orders which have not been paid to the payee for any reason shall be subject to the disposition of the Administration of the country of origin of the articles to which they relate. When it appears that the C. O. D. service was used in furtherance of a scheme to defraud, payment of the money orders in question will be withheld, if practicable, and the orders disposed of in accordance with the equities of each case under the rules and regulations of the country of origin of the C. O. D. parcels involved.

Provisions governing other formalities.

2. As for other formalities, C. O. D. money orders shall be subject to the provisions governing the money order exchange between the two countries.

Return receipts.

It is permissible to request return receipts for collect-on-delivery parcels.

ARTICLE XI

Indemnity to sender if parcel lost or collection charge not remitted.

1. Except in cases of loss or damage through force majeure 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 a C. O. D. 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, as provided in the Parcel Post Convention of June 25/August 4, 1928, for registered parcels not sent C. O. D. or, in case delivery of the article has been effected but the charges have not been remitted, for the amount of the C. O. D. charges, unless the loss, rifling, or damage has arisen from the fault or negligence of the sender or addressee, or of the representative of either or from the nature of the article,

Vol. 45, p. 2701.

If resulting from negligence of sender or addressee.

ARTIKEL IX

1. Die Nachnahmepostanweisungen, die dem Empfänger aus irgendeinem Grunde nicht ausbezahlt worden sind, werden der Verwaltung des Ursprungslandes des Nachnahmepaketes zur Verfügung gestellt. Wenn festgestellt wird, daß der Nachnahmedienst zu betrügerischen Zwecken benutzt worden ist, wird mit der Auszahlung der fraglichen Postanweisungen, wenn tunlich, innegehalten werden und, je nach dem Falle die nach den Gesetzen und Vorschriften des Ursprungslandes der Nachnahmesendung vorgesehenen Anordnungen getroffen.

2. Hinsichtlich der andern Förmlichkeiten unterliegen die Nachnahmepostanweisungen den Bestimmungen für den Postanweisungsverkehr zwischen den beiden Ländern.

ARTIKEL X

Das Ersuchen um Ausstellung von Rückscheinen für Nachnahmepakete ist zulässig.

ARTIKEL XI

1. Mit Ausnahme des Verlustes oder der Beschädigung durch höhere Gewalt (was unter höhere Gewalt zu verstehen ist, ist nach den gesetzlichen Bestimmungen und Vorschriften des Landes zu beurteilen, in dessen Bereich der Verlust oder die Beschädigung erfolgt ist—) hat der Absender oder ein anderer Entschädigungsberechtigter, wenn ein Nachnahmepaket verloren, beraubt oder beschädigt worden ist, Anspruch auf eine Entschädigung, die dem wirklichen Betrag des Verlustes, der Beraubung oder Beschädigung entspricht. Der Bemessung der Entschädigung wird der wirkliche Wert zu Zeit und am Orte der Aufgabe zugrunde gelegt, wie es im Postpaketvertrag vom 25. Juni/4. August 1928 für eingeschriebene, nicht mit Nachnahme belastete Pakete festgesetzt ist. Wenn die Nachnahmesendung ohne Einziehung des Nachnahme-

provided always that the indemnity shall not exceed the sum for which the required C. O. D. fee was paid in the country of origin.

betrags ausgehändigt wurde, hat der Absender oder ein anderer Berechtigter Anspruch auf Ersatz des Nachnahmebetrags. In allen Fällen wird der Ersatz nur geleistet, wenn der Verlust, die Beraubung oder Beschädigung nicht durch Verschulden, Fahrlässigkeit des Absenders oder Empfängers oder deren Vertreter oder durch die natürliche Beschaffenheit des Gutes erfolgt sind. Auf keinen Fall darf die Entschädigung über den Betrag hinausgehen, der durch die bei der Einlieferung entrichtete Gebühr gewährleistet wird.

Indemnity limited.

2. No indemnity will be paid for C. O. D. parcels which contain matter of no intrinsic value, unless the articles were delivered and the charges not remitted; nor for perishable matter or matter prohibited transmission in the parcel post mails exchanged between the contracting Administrations, 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 to such parcels without recourse to the other Administration.

2. Eine Entschädigung wird nicht gezahlt für Nachnahmepakete, die Gegenstände ohne wirklichen Wert enthalten, es sei denn, daß diese Gegenstände ohne Einziehung der Nachnahmebeiträge zugestellt wurden. Ebenso wenig wird eine Entschädigung geleistet für verderbliche Gegenstände oder für solche Gegenstände, deren Versendung mit der Paketpost zwischen den Vertragsverwaltungen verboten ist, oder für Pakete, die den Bedingungen dieses Übereinkommens nicht entsprechen, oder die nicht in der vorgeschriebenen Weise aufgegeben wurden. Doch kann die für den Verlust, die Beraubung oder Beschädigung verantwortliche Verwaltung für solche Pakete eine Entschädigung leisten, ohne daß sie jedoch ein Rückgriffsrecht gegen die andere Verwaltung hat.

No indemnity if parcel of no intrinsic value, etc.

3. Either of the two Administrations may, at its option, repay to the rightful claimant of indemnity, in case of complete loss, irreparable damage of the entire contents, or theft of the entire contents of a C. O. D. parcel, in addition to the postage, the C. O. D. fee, when requested. The registration fees are not in any case returned.

3. Jede der beiden Verwaltungen kann nach ihrer Entscheidung dem zur Stellung eines Ersatzanspruchs Berechtigten im Falle des vollen Verlustes, einer nicht wieder gutzumachenden Beschädigung des ganzen Inhalts oder der Beraubung des ganzen Inhalts eines Nachnahmepakets auf Verlangen außer der Beförderungsgeldgebühr auch die Nachnahmegebühr erstatten. Die Einschreibgebühren werden in keinem Falle erstattet.

Payments in event of complete loss.

4. When less than the proper amount is collected from the addressee on delivery, through fault of the Postal Service of either

4. Wenn durch Verschulden der Postverwaltung eines der beiden Länder vom Empfänger eines Nachnahmepakets weniger als der

Indemnity limited if erroneous amount collected from addressee.

country, the sender shall be entitled only to indemnity equal to the difference between the amount erroneously collected and the amount of the collect-on-delivery charge which should have been collected as indicated by the sender at the time of mailing.

Responsibility with country receiving parcel.

5. Until the contrary is proved, responsibility for a C. O. D. 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 or, if delivered, the transmission of the correct collect-on-delivery charges to the owner, unless it can show that the failure to collect and remit the correct collect-on-delivery charges was due to fault of the sender or the Administration of the country of origin.

angegebene Nachnahmebetrag eingezogen wurde, so hat der Absender nur Anspruch auf eine Entschädigung, die gleich ist dem Unterschied zwischen dem irrtümlich eingezogenen Betrag und dem vom Absender bei der Aufgabe angegebenen Betrag.

5. Bis zum Beweise des Gegenteilens bleibt für ein Nachnahmepaket die Verwaltung verantwortlich, die das Paket unbeanstandet übernommen hat und—obwohl sie in Besitz aller vorschrittmäßigen Unterlagen für die Nachforschungen gekommen ist—weder den Verbleib noch (—im Falle der Zustellung) die Übermittlung des Nachnahmebetrags an den Absender nachweisen kann; es sei denn, daß sie nachweisen kann, daß die Unterlassung der Einziehung und Übermittlung des richtigen Nachnahmebetrags dem Absender oder der Aufgabeverwaltung zur Last fallen.

Payment by Administration of origin.

6. When a C. O. D. article has been lost, rifled, or damaged, or has been delivered and the full charges have not been remitted, the Administration of origin shall pay indemnity to the rightful claimant as soon as possible and at the latest within a period of nine months 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 or failure to remit and has been duly notified.

Time.

6. Im Falle des Verlustes, der Beraubung oder Beschädigung eines Nachnahmepaketes oder wenn ein Paket zugestellt, aber nicht der volle Nachnahmebetrag übermittelt wurde, hat die Aufgabeverwaltung dem Entschädigungsberechtigten so bald als möglich, spätestens innerhalb von 9 Monaten, vom Tage der Nachfrage an gerechnet, Ersatz zu leisten; diese Zahlung geht zu Lasten der Bestimmungsverwaltung, wenn diese Verwaltung für den Verlust oder die unrichtige Übermittlung des Nachnahmebetrags verantwortlich ist und vorschrittmäßig unterrichtet wurde.

Action, when parcel recovered after indemnity paid.

7. When a C. O. D. parcel for which indemnity has been paid is recovered, the postmaster at the delivering office will deliver the parcel and collect the charges, hold such amount and request instructions from the Administration to which his office is subordinate. If the addressee, however, refuses to accept a recovered parcel and pay the charges, the postmaster will hold it and likewise seek instructions as to its disposition. In the latter case the Administration responsible for the

7. Wenn ein Nachnahmepaket, für das Ersatz geleistet worden ist, wieder aufgefunden wird, so hat das Bestimmungspostamt das Paket zuzustellen, diesen Betrag aufzubewahren und Weisungen von der übergeordneten Dienststelle einzuholen. Wenn aber der Empfänger sich weigert, das wiederaufgefundene Paket zu übernehmen und den Nachnahmebetrag zu erlegen, so soll das Bestimmungspostamt das Paket aufbewahren und gleichfalls Weisungen über seine weitere Behand-

indemnity shall determine the disposition to be made of the parcel involved.

8. Other provisions concerning the payments of indemnity for C. O. D. parcels will be the same as govern the payment of indemnity for registered parcels without C. O. D. charges, as set forth in Article XII of the Parcel Post Convention of June 25/August 4, 1928.

9. The provisions of this Agreement do not cover transit C. O. D. parcels.

10. By the fact of the payment of indemnity, the Administration making the payment is subrogated to the rights of the sender for any eventual recourse against the addressee or a third party.

ARTICLE XII

The amount regularly collected from the addressee is guaranteed to the sender on the conditions laid down by the money order convention already mentioned.

ARTICLE XIII

1. Each C. O. D. parcel and the relative dispatch note must bear, on the address side, the conspicuous impression of an official stamp or label reading "Collect on Delivery" or "C. O. D." or "Remboursement", and in close proximity to these words there must appear the number given the parcel which shall be the registry number (only one original number) and after it must be shown in Roman letters and in Arabic figures, the exact amount of the collect-on-delivery charges which should not include the additional money order fee or fees that will be collected in the country making delivery of the parcel for making the remittance to the sender.

lung einholen. Im letzteren Fall wird die für den Ersatz verantwortliche Verwaltung weitere Verfügung über das Paket treffen.

8. Die anderen Bestimmungen über die Zahlung der Entschädigung für Nachnahmepakete sind die gleichen, wie für die Zahlung der Entschädigung für eingeschriebene, nicht mit Nachnahme belasteten Pakete, wie sie im Artikel XII des Postpaketvertrags vom 25. Juni/4. August 1928 festgesetzt sind.

9. Die Bestimmungen des gegenwärtigen Übereinkommens gelten nicht für Nachnahmepakete des Durchgangs.

10. Durch die Zahlung des Ersatzbetrags tritt die verantwortliche Verwaltung bezüglich aller etwaigen Ansprüche gegen den Empfänger oder gegen Dritte in die Rechte des Absenders.

ARTIKEL XII

Für den vom Empfänger ordnungsmäßig eingezogenen Nachnahmebetrag wird dem Absender nach den Bestimmungen des Postanweisungsbereinkommens gehaftet.

ARTIKEL XIII

1. Jedes Nachnahmepaket und die entsprechende Paketkarte müssen auf der Anschriftseite den deutlichen Aufdruck eines amtlichen Stempels oder einen Zettel mit dem Vermerk tragen "Collect on Delivery" oder "C. O. D." oder "Remboursement" und unmittelbar neben diesen Worten muß die Nummer des Pakets, die die Einschreibnummer (nur eine Originalnummer) sein soll, angegeben sein und danach in lateinischen Buchstaben und in arabischen Ziffern der genaue Nachnahmebetrag, in den aber nicht einzubeziehen sind die Postanweisungsgebühr oder Gebühren, die im Bestimmungsland des Pakets für die Übermittlung des Nachnahmebetrags an den Absender (im Aufgabeland) eingezogen werden.

Other indemnity provisions.

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Transit parcels not included.

Administration paying indemnity subrogated to rights of sender.

Sender guaranteed amount collected.

Official stamping of parcels, etc., mailed.

Tags authorized.

2. In addition to being marked or labeled in the manner indicated in Section 1 above, each C. O. D. parcel may have a C. O. D. tag attached in a form mutually agreed upon.

2. Außer der im vorstehenden Par. 1 genannten Bezeichnung und Bezettelung kann jedes Nachnahmepaket noch einen C. O. D.-Zettel tragen, dessen Anbringungsart zwischen den beiden Verwaltungen vereinbart wird.

ARTICLE XIV

Reforwarding parcels to other countries.

1. Unless mutually otherwise agreed, C. O. D. parcels shall not be reforwarded to any other country than Germany or the United States.

1. Wenn nichts anderes vereinbart wird, dürfen Nachnahmepakete nach keinem dritten Lande nachgesandt werden.

Recall by sender.

2. The sender of a C. O. D. parcel may cause it to be recalled upon complying with such requirements as may be established in this connection by the country of origin.

2. Der Absender eines Nachnahmepakets kann es zurückfordern, wenn er sich den im Aufgabelande geltenden entsprechenden Vorschriften unterwirft.

ARTIKEL XIV

Disposition of undeliverable parcels.

The sender may provide, in case his C. O. D. parcel is undeliverable as originally addressed, for other disposition to be made of it the same as in the case of parcels without trade charges and as stipulated in Article XIX of the Parcel Post Convention of June 25/August 4, 1928.

Der Absender kann für den Fall, daß sein Paket nicht an die ursprüngliche Anschrift zugestellt werden könnte, dieselben Verfügungen treffen, die für Pakete ohne Nachnahme im Artikel XIX des Postpaketvertragsabkommens vom 25. Juni/4. August 1928 festgesetzt sind.

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ARTICLE XV

ARTIKEL XV

Arranging details for handling indemnity claims.

Details as to the methods of handling indemnity claims involving C. O. D. parcels and other details for the execution of this Agreement may be arranged by correspondence between the two Administrations.

Etwaige nähere Bestimmungen über die Art der Behandlung der Ersatzansprüche bei Nachnahmepaketen und sonstigen näheren Bestimmungen über die Ausführung dieses Übereinkommens können im Wege des Schriftwechsels zwischen den beiden Verwaltungen festgesetzt werden.

ARTIKEL XVI

ARTICLE XVII

ARTIKEL XVII

Application of other Postal Conventions to matters not covered hereby.

All matters connected with the exchange of C. O. D. articles not covered by this Agreement shall be governed by the Money Order, Postal, and Parcel Post Conventions in force between the two countries, or 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 Agreement, and then if no other arrangement has been

Soweit die gegenwärtige Vereinbarung keine Bestimmungen trifft, haben bezüglich aller Fragen des Austausches der Nachnahmepakete die Bestimmungen des Postanweisungs- und des Paketabkommens zwischen den beiden Verwaltungen oder die Bestimmungen des Weltpostvertrags und seiner Vollzugsordnung zu gelten, insoweit sie anwendbar sind und den Bestimmungen dieses Übereinkommens nicht widersprechen; im übrigen gelten, wenn

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made, the internal legislation or regulations of the United States or Germany, according to the country involved, shall govern—or the matter involved will be made the subject of mutual agreement by correspondence between the two countries.

eine andere Vereinbarung nicht getroffen worden ist, je nach dem beteiligten Lande die inneren Gesetze, Verordnungen und Vorschriften des Deutschen Reichs oder der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika; es kann über die Frage aber auch im Wege des Schriftwechsels zwischen den beiden Verwaltungen Vereinbarung getroffen werden.

ARTICLE XVIII

Either Administration may temporarily suspend the C. O. D. 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 telegraph if necessary.

ARTIKEL XVIII

Jede der beiden Verwaltungen kann, wenn besondere Gründe hierfür vorliegen, den Nachnahmediendienst für eine Zeit ganz oder teilweise einstellen oder ihn auf bestimmte Ämter beschränken; eine solche Maßnahme muß jedoch der andern Verwaltung vorher, erforderlichenfalls, telegraphisch bekannt gegeben werden.

Temporary suspension of service.

ARTICLE XIX

This Agreement shall take effect and operations thereunder shall begin on a date to be mutually settled between the Administrations of the two countries, and shall continue in force indefinitely; but may be annulled at the desire of either Administration upon six months' previous notice given to the other.

ARTIKEL XIX

Dieses Übereinkommen soll zu einem zwischen den beiden Verwaltungen zu vereinbarenden Zeitpunkt in Kraft treten und auf unbestimmte Zeit in Geltung bleiben; es kann aber auf Wunsch einer der beiden Verwaltungen nach vorheriger sechsmonatiger Kündigung außer Kraft gesetzt werden.

Effect and duration.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of January, 1932, and at Berlin on the 22nd day of December 1931

Gegeben in doppelter Ausfertigung und unterzeichnet in Berlin, am 22. Dezember 1931 und in Washington am 5. Januar 1932

Signatures.

[SEAL]

WALTER F. BROWN,
Postmaster General of the
United States.

[SEAL]

Deutscher Reichspostminister.
Dr. SCHÄTZEL

The foregoing Agreement for Collect on Delivery Service between the United States of America and Germany has been negotiated and concluded with my advice and consent, and is hereby approved and ratified.

Approval by the President.

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

[SEAL]

By the President:

HENRY L. STIMSON

Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, February 9, 1932.

HERBERT HOOVER

February 20, 1928.

Convention between the United States of America and other American Republics relating to the duties, rights, prerogatives and immunities of consular agents. Signed at Habana, February 20, 1928; ratification advised by the Senate, January 22, 1932; ratified by the President, February 1, 1932; ratification of the United States of America deposited with the Pan American Union, February 8, 1932; proclaimed by the President, February 11, 1932.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Consular agents.
Rights, duties, prerogatives and immunities of.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, a convention relating to the duties, rights, prerogatives and immunities of consular agents was adopted by the plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, Peru, Uruguay, Panama, Ecuador, Mexico, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Venezuela (with a reservation), Colombia, Honduras, Costa Rica, Chile, Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Haiti, Dominican Republic and Cuba at the Sixth International Conference of American States, which assembled at Habana, Cuba, from January 16 to February 20, 1928, the English text of which convention, as contained in the final act signed by the plenipotentiaries of the said states at the closing session of the said conference, is word for word as follows:

CONVENTION

[Consular Agents]

Contracting Powers.

The governments of the Republics represented at the Sixth International Conference of American States, held in the city of Habana, Republic of Cuba, in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-eight, desirous of defining the duties, rights, prerogatives and immunities of consular agents, in accordance with the usages and agreements on the matter;

Plenipotentiaries.

Have decided to conclude a convention to that end and have appointed the following plenipotentiaries:

Perú: Jesús Melquiades Salazar, Víctor Maúrtua, Enrique Castro Oyanguren, Luis Ernesto Denegri.

Uruguay: Jacobo Varela Acevedo, Juan José Amézaga, Leonel Aguirre, Pedro Erasmo Callorda.

Panamá: Ricardo J. Alfaro, Eduardo Chiari.

Ecuador: Gonzalo Zaldumbide, Víctor Zevallos, Colón Eloy Alfaro.

Mexico: Julio García, Fernando González Roa, Salvador Urbina, Aquiles Elorduy.

Salvador: Gustavo Guerrero, Héctor David Castro, Eduardo Alvarez.

Guatemala: Carlos Salazar, Bernardo Alvarado Tello, Luis Beltranena, José Azurdia.

Nicaragua: Carlos Cuadra Pazos, Joaquín Gómez, Máximo H. Zepeda. Plenipotentiaries—
Continued.

Bolivia: José Antezana, Adolfo Costa du Rels.

Venezuela: Santiago Key Ayala, Francisco Gerardo Yanes, Rafael Angel Arraiz.

Colombia: Enrique Olaya Herrera, Jesús M. Yepes, Roberto Urdaneta Arbeláez, Ricardo Gutiérrez Lee.

Honduras: Fausto Dávila, Mariano Vázquez.

Costa Rica: Ricardo Castro Beeche, J. Rafael Oreamuno, Arturo Tinoco.

Chile: Alejandro Lira, Alejandro Alvarez, Carlos Silva Vildó-sola, Manuel Bianchi.

Brazil: Raúl Fernandes, Lindolfo Collor, Alarico da Silveira, Sampaio Correa, Eduardo Espínola.

Argentina: Honorio Pueyrredón, (Later resigned), Laurentino Olascoaga, Felipe A. Espil.

Paraguay: Lisandro Díaz León.

Haiti: Fernando Dennis, Charles Riboul.

Dominican Republic: Francisco J. Peynado, Gustavo A. Díaz, Elías Brache, Angel Morales, Tulio M. Cestero, Ricardo Pérez Alfonseca, Jacinto R. de Castro, Federico C. Alvarez.

United States of America: Charles Evans Hughes, Noble Brandon Judah, Henry P. Fletcher, Oscar W. Underwood, Dwight W. Morrow, Morgan J. O'Brien, James Brown Scott, Ray Lyman Wilbur, Leo S. Rowe.

Cuba: Antonio S. de Bustamante, Orestes Ferrara, Enrique Hernández Cartaya, José Manuel Cortina, Arístides Agüero, José B. Alemán, Manuel Márquez Sterling, Fernando Ortiz, Néstor Carbonell, Jesús María Barraqué.

Who, after having deposited their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the following provisions:

Section I—Appointments and functions

Appointments and functions.

ARTICLE 1

States may appoint in the territory of others, with the express or tacit consent of the latter, consuls who shall there represent and defend their commercial and industrial interests and render to their nationals such assistance and protection as they may need.

Consular officers.

ARTICLE 2

The form and requirements for appointment, the classes and the rank of the consuls, shall be regulated by the domestic laws of the respective state.

Form and requirements for appointment, classes and rank.

ARTICLE 3

Unless consented to by the state where he is to serve, one of its nationals may not act as consul. The granting of an exequatur implies such consent.

Service by nationals of state wherein serving.

ARTICLE 4

The consul having been appointed, the state shall forward through diplomatic channels to the other state the respective commission which shall contain the name, category and authority of the appointee.

Commission to be forwarded.

As to a vice consul or commercial agent appointed by the respective consul, where there is authorization by law, the commission shall be issued and communicated to the latter.

Vice consuls and commercial agents.

ARTICLE 5

Refusal to accept appointed consuls.

States may refuse to accept consuls appointed in their territory or subject the exercise of consular functions to certain special obligations.

ARTICLE 6

Recognition.

Granting provisional recognition.

Ante, p. 1977.

The consul can be recognized as such only after having presented his commission and obtained the exequatur of the state in whose territory he is to serve. Provisional recognition can be granted upon the request of the legation of the consul pending the delivery in due form of the exequatur.

Officials appointed under the terms of Article 4 are likewise subject to this formality and in such case it rests with the respective consul to request the exequatur.

ARTICLE 7

Protection by authorities of consular district.

The exequatur having been obtained, it shall be presented to the authorities of the consular district, who shall protect the consul in the exercise of his functions and guarantee to him the immunities to which he is entitled.

ARTICLE 8

Withdrawal of exequatur.

The territorial government may at any time withdraw the consul's exequatur, but, except in urgent cases, it shall not have recourse to this measure without previously attempting to obtain from the consul's government his recall.

ARTICLE 9

Authority of assistants if death of consular agents.

In case of the death, disability or absence of consular agents any of the assistant employees whose official position has been previously made known to the ministry of foreign affairs or the department of state, may temporarily assume the consular functions; while thus engaged he shall enjoy all the rights and prerogatives corresponding to the permanent official.

ARTICLE 10

Exercise of law of consul's state.

Consuls shall exercise the functions that the law of their state confers upon them, without prejudice to the legislation of the country where they are serving.

ARTICLE 11

Representations of consuls.

In the exercise of their functions, consuls shall deal directly with the authorities of their district. Should their representations not be heeded, they may then pursue them before the government of the state through the intermediary of their diplomatic representative, but should not communicate directly with the government except in the absence or non-existence of a diplomatic representative.

ARTICLE 12

When diplomatic representative of consul's state absent.

In case of the absence of a diplomatic representative of the consul's state, the consul may undertake such diplomatic actions as the government of the state in which he functions may permit in such cases.

ARTICLE 13

A person duly accredited for the purpose may combine diplomatic representation and the consular function provided the state before which he is accredited consents to it.

Exercise of diplomatic and consular representation.

Section II—Prerogatives of consuls

Prerogatives of consuls.

ARTICLE 14

In the absence of a special agreement between two nations, the consular agents who are nationals of the state appointing them, shall neither be arrested nor prosecuted except in the cases when they are accused of committing an act classed as a crime by local legislation.

Immunity from arrest.

ARTICLE 15

In criminal cases, the prosecution or the defense may request attendance of consular agents at the trial, as witnesses. This request must be made with all possible consideration to consular dignity and to the duties of the consular office and shall be complied with by the consular official.

Attendance at trial.

Consular agents shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the courts in civil cases, although with the limitation that when the consul is a national of his state and is not engaged in any private business with purposes of gain, his testimony shall be taken either verbally or in writing, at his residence or office, with all the consideration to which he is entitled.

Jurisdiction of courts in civil cases.

The consul may, nevertheless, of his own free will appear as a witness when such appearance does not seriously hinder the discharge of his official duties.

Voluntary appearance as witness.

ARTICLE 16

Consuls are not subject to local jurisdiction for acts done in their official character and within the scope of their authority. In case a private individual deems himself injured by the consul's action, he must submit his complaint to the government, which, if it considers the claim to be relevant, shall make it valid through diplomatic channels.

Jurisdiction of courts over consul's official acts.

ARTICLE 17

In respect to unofficial acts, consuls are subject, in civil as well as in criminal matters, to the jurisdiction of the state where they exercise their functions.

Unofficial acts.

ARTICLE 18

The official residence of the consuls and places used for the consulate's offices and archives are inviolable and in no case may the local authorities enter them without the permission of the consular agents; neither shall they examine nor seize, under any pretext whatsoever, documents or other objects found in a consular office. No consular officer shall be required to present his official files before the courts or to make declaration with respect to their contents.

Inviolability of official residence, offices, and archives.

When consular agents are engaged in business within the territory of the state where they are exercising their duties, the files and documents of the consulate shall be kept in a place entirely separate from the one where private or business papers are kept.

Private business papers to be separated.

ARTICLE 19

Delivery of refugees upon demand.

Consuls are obliged to deliver, upon the simple request of the local authorities, persons accused or condemned for crimes who may have sought refuge in the consulate.

ARTICLE 20

Exemption from taxation.

Consular agents, as well as the employees of the consulate who are nationals of the state appointing them, not engaged in business with purposes of gain, in the state where they perform their functions, shall be exempt from all national, state, provincial, or municipal taxes levied upon their person or property, except such taxes as may apply to the possession or ownership of real estate located in the state where discharging their duties or to the proceeds of the same. Consular agents and employees who are nationals of the state they represent, are exempt from taxes on the salaries, honorariums, or wages which they receive in return for their consular services.

ARTICLE 21

Immunities, etc., of substitute employees.

The employee who substitutes for the consular agent in his absence, or for another cause, shall enjoy during his temporary term of office the same immunities and prerogatives as the latter.

ARTICLE 22

Jurisdiction in private acts of consuls.

Consuls engaged in business or exercising other functions apart from those pertaining to their consular duties are subject to local jurisdiction in all their activities not pertaining to the consular service.

Suspension and termination of consular functions.

Section III—Suspension and termination of consular functions

ARTICLE 23

Illness, death, etc.

Consular agents suspend their functions because of illness or leave of absence, and terminate their office:

- a) By death;
- b) By retirement, resignation, or dismissal; and
- c) By the cancellation of the exequatur.

ARTICLE 24

Obligations prior hereto not affected.

The present convention does not affect obligations previously undertaken by the contracting parties through international agreements.

ARTICLE 25

Ratification formalities.

After being signed, the present convention shall be submitted to the ratification of the signatory states. The Government of Cuba is charged with transmitting authentic certified copies to the governments for the aforementioned purpose of ratification. The instrument of ratification shall be deposited in the archives of the Pan American Union in Washington, the Union to notify the signatory governments of said deposit. Such notification shall be considered as an exchange of ratifications. This convention shall remain open to the adherence of non-signatory states.

In witness whereof, the aforementioned plenipotentiaries sign the present convention in Spanish, English, French, and Portuguese, in the city of Habana, the 20th day of February, 1928. Signatures.

Perú: Jesús M. Salazar, Víctor M. Maúrtua, Luis Ernesto Denegri, E. Castro Oyanguren.

Uruguay: Varela, Pedro Erasmo Callorda.

Panamá: J. Alfaro, Eduardo Chiari.

Ecuador: Gonzalo Zaldumbide, Víctor Zevallos, C. E. Alfaro.

Mexico: Julio Garcíá, Fernando González Roa, Salvador Urbina, Aquiles Elorduy.

Salvador: J. Gustavo Guerrero, Héctor David Castro, Ed. Alvarez.

Guatemala: Carlos Salazar, B. Alvarado, Luis Beltranena, J. Azurdia.

Nicaragua: Carlos Cuadra Pazos, Máximo H. Zepeda, Joaquín Gómez.

Bolivia: José Antezana, A. Costa du R.

Reservation of the Delegation of Venezuela

On behalf of the Government that I represent, I make a reservation with respect to the coincidence of diplomatic and consular functions in the same person, because it is totally opposed to our tradition, maintained since it was established until the present time, in a way that admits of no change.

Venezuela: Santiago Key Ayala, Francisco G. Yanes, Rafael Angel Arraiz.

Colombia: Enrique Olaya Herrera, R. Gutiérrez Lee, J. M. Yepes.

Honduras: F. Dávila, Mariano Vázquez.

Costa Rica: Ricardo Castro Beeche, J. Rafael Oreamuno, A. Tinoco Jiménez.

Chile: Alejandro Lira, Alejandro Alvarez, C. Silva Vildósola, Manuel Bianchi.

Brazil: Raúl Fernandes, Lindolfo Collor.

Argentina: Laurentino Olascoaga, Felipe A. Espil, Carlos Alberto Alcorta.

Paraguay: Lisandro Díaz León, Juan Vicente Ramírez.

Haiti: Fernando Dennis.

Dominican Republic: Fraco. J. Peynado, Tulio M. Cestero, Jacinto R. de Castro, Elías Brache, R. Pérez Alfonseca.

United States of America: Charles Evans Hughes, Noble Brandon Judah, Henry P. Fletcher, Oscar W. Underwood, Morgan J. O'Brien, James Brown Scott, Ray Lyman Wilbur, Leo S. Rowe.

Cuba: Antonio S. de Bustamante, Orestes Ferrara, E. Hernández Cartaya, Aristides de Agüero Bethencourt, M. Márquez Sterling, Néstor Carbonell.

Certification of English text.

Certified to be the English text of the Convention on Consular Agents as contained in the Final Act signed at the closing session of the Sixth International Conference of American States.

FRANK B KELLOGG
*Secretary of State of the
United States of America.*

Ratification deposited.

AND WHEREAS, the said convention has been duly ratified on the part of the United States of America and the instrument of ratification by the United States of America was deposited with the Pan American Union on February 8, 1932, in accordance with Article 25 of the said convention;

Adhering countries.

AND WHEREAS, the said convention has been ratified also by the Governments of Panama, Brazil, Mexico and Nicaragua, and the instruments of ratification of the said Governments were deposited with the Pan American Union on May 21, 1929, September 3, 1929, December 16, 1929, and March 20, 1930, respectively;

Proclamation.

Now, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this eleventh day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] thirty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON
Secretary of State.

Arbitration and conciliation treaty between the United States and Switzerland. Signed at Washington, February 16, 1931; ratification advised by the Senate, April 29, 1932; ratified by the President, May 9, 1932; ratified by Switzerland, May 4, 1932; ratifications exchanged at Washington, May 23, 1932; proclaimed, May 25, 1932.

February 16, 1931.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a treaty of arbitration and conciliation between the United States of America and Switzerland was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington on the sixteenth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, the original of which treaty, being in the English and French languages, is word for word as follows:

Arbitration and conciliation with Switzerland.
Preamble.

The President of the United States of America and the Swiss Federal Council

Le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique et le Conseil Fédéral Suisse

Contracting Powers.

Mindful of the obligations, which have been assumed by the United States of America and Switzerland, that the settlement of all disputes of whatever nature or of whatever origin, which may arise between them, shall never be sought except by pacific means; desirous moreover of reaffirming the adherence of the two countries to the principle of submitting to impartial decision all juridical controversies in which they may become involved; and eager to demonstrate the sincerity of the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy in the relations between the United States of America and Switzerland,

conscients des obligations que les Etats-Unis d'Amérique et la Suisse ont assumées en vue de ne rechercher que par des moyens pacifiques le règlement de tout différend qui viendrait à s'élever entre eux, quelles qu'en soient la nature ou l'origine; désireux d'affirmer de nouveau l'adhésion des deux pays au principe que tous les différends d'ordre juridique qui pourraient les diviser soient soumis à une décision impartiale, et soucieux de montrer la sincérité de la renonciation à la guerre en tant qu'instrument de politique nationale dans les rapports entre les Etats-Unis d'Amérique et la Suisse,

Purposes declared.

Have decided to conclude a treaty of arbitration and conciliation and for that purpose have appointed as their respective Plenipotentiaries:

ont résolu de conclure un traité d'arbitrage et de conciliation et ont désigné, à cet effet, leurs plénipotentiaires, savoir:

Plenipotentiaries.

The President of the United States of America:

Le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique:

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State of the United States of America; and

M. Henry L. Stimson, Secrétaire d'Etat des Etats-Unis d'Amérique; et

The Swiss Federal Council:

Le Conseil Fédéral Suisse:

Marc Peter, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Switzerland to the United States of America;

M. Marc Peter, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Suisse aux Etats-Unis d'Amérique;

Who, having communicated to one another their full powers found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I

Disputes to be submitted to arbitration or conciliation.

Every dispute arising between the Contracting Parties, of whatever nature it may be, shall, when ordinary diplomatic proceedings have failed, be submitted to arbitration or to conciliation, as the Contracting Parties may at the time decide.

ARTICLE II

Submission for investigation and report to Permanent Commission of Conciliation.

Any dispute which has not been settled by diplomacy and in regard to which the Contracting Parties do not in fact have recourse to adjudication by an arbitral tribunal shall be submitted for investigation and report to a Permanent Commission of Conciliation constituted in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

ARTICLE III

Permanent Commission of Conciliation. Composition, etc.

The Permanent Commission of Conciliation shall be composed of five members and shall be constituted as soon as possible after the exchange of ratifications of this Treaty. Each of the Contracting Parties shall appoint two members, one from among its own nationals, the other from among the nationals of a third State. The Contracting Parties will, in common accord, appoint the fifth member, who shall not be one of their nationals, and who shall be ex officio the President of the Commission. If no agreement is reached as to the choice of the President of the Commission his election shall be conducted in accordance with the method prescribed in the fourth, fifth and sixth paragraphs of Article 45 of the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, concluded at The Hague on October 18, 1907.

President of Commission.

Vol. 36, p. 2223.

Recall, vacancies, etc.

At any time when there is no case before the Commission, either of the Contracting Parties may

lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, reconnus en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des dispositions suivantes:

ARTICLE I

Tout différend, de quelque nature qu'il soit, qui viendrait à s'élever entre les parties contractantes sera, en cas d'échec des procédés diplomatiques ordinaires, soumis à l'arbitrage ou à la conciliation suivant ce que décideront alors les parties contractantes.

ARTICLE II

Tout différend qui n'aurait pu être réglé par la voie diplomatique et pour la solution duquel les parties contractantes n'auraient pas, en fait, recours à un tribunal d'arbitrage sera soumis, aux fins d'enquête et rapport, à une Commission permanente de conciliation constituée conformément à ce qui est prescrit plus loin.

ARTICLE III

La Commission permanente de conciliation comprendra cinq membres et sera constituée aussitôt que possible après l'échange des ratifications du présent traité. Les parties contractantes nommeront chacune deux membres, l'un choisi parmi leurs propres nationaux, le second parmi les ressortissants d'un Etat tiers. Elles désigneront d'un commun accord le cinquième membre qui ne sera pas un de leurs nationaux et qui sera de plein droit président de la Commission. En cas de désaccord sur le choix du président de la commission, il sera procédé à sa nomination, conformément au mode prescrit aux alinéas 4, 5 et 6 de l'article 45 de la convention pour le règlement pacifique des conflits internationaux, conclue, à La Haye, le 18 octobre 1907.

En tout temps, lorsqu'il n'y aura aucun cas pendant devant la commission, chacune des par-

recall a member of the Commission appointed by it and may designate his successor. The recall of the President of the Commission will be effected at any such time on the request of either Contracting Party, provided that if the President shall have been elected in accordance with the method prescribed in the fourth, fifth and sixth paragraphs of Article 45 of the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, concluded at The Hague on October 18, 1907, no request for his recall may be made within a period of two years from the date of his election. Vacancies, from whatever cause, shall be filled as soon as possible in the manner hereinabove provided for the making of original appointments.

Members of the Commission shall receive an adequate honorarium during the time when they are engaged in the performance of duties relating to a case before them. Each of the Contracting Parties will bear its own expenses and one-half of the expenses of the Commission.

ARTICLE IV

After the Contracting Parties shall have agreed to submit a dispute to conciliation, the Commission shall proceed to the consideration of such dispute upon a request sent to its President by either of them.

The Commission shall meet, in the absence of an agreement otherwise, at the place designated by its President.

The Commission may frame its own rules of procedure. In the absence of such rules it shall follow in so far as practicable the procedure set forth in Articles 18 to 34, inclusive, of the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes concluded at The Hague, October 18, 1907.

ties contractantes aura la faculté de révoquer tout membre de la commission nommé par elle et de lui désigner un successeur. Le président de la commission pourra être révoqué en tout temps à la requête de l'une des parties contractantes lorsqu'il n'y aura aucun cas pendant devant la commission, à la condition que, si le président a été désigné conformément à la procédure prescrite par les alinéas 4, 5 et 6 de l'article 45 de la convention pour le règlement pacifique des conflits internationaux, conclue, à La Haye, le 18 octobre 1907, aucune demande de révocation ne pourra être faite avant l'expiration d'un délai de deux années à compter de sa nomination. En cas de vacance de siège et quelle qu'en soit la cause, il sera pourvu aussitôt que possible au remplacement des membres de la commission selon le mode fixé pour leur nomination.

Les membres de la Commission de conciliation recevront une indemnité suffisante pour le temps qu'ils consacreront à l'examen d'un différend soumis à la commission. Chacune des parties contractantes supportera ses propres frais et une part égale des frais de la commission.

ARTICLE IV

Lorsque les parties contractantes se seront mises d'accord pour soumettre un différend à la procédure de conciliation, la commission sera saisie sur requête adressée à son président par l'une des parties contractantes.

Sauf accord contraire, la commission se réunira au lieu désigné par son président.

La commission peut arrêter ses propres règles de procédure. A défaut de telles règles, elle suivra, autant que possible, la procédure prévue par les articles 18 à 34 inclusivement de la convention pour le règlement pacifique des conflits internationaux, conclue, à La Haye, le 18 octobre 1907.

Commission members to receive honorarium.

Expenses.

Reference of disputes to Commission.

Place of meeting.

Rules of procedure.

Time for report.

The Commission shall submit its report within one year after the date on which the case shall have been submitted to it, unless the Contracting Parties should, in common accord, shorten or extend the time limit. The report shall be prepared in triplicate, one copy shall be presented to each Government and the third retained by the Commission for its files.

La commission présentera son rapport dans le délai d'une année à compter du jour où elle aura été saisie du différend, à moins que les parties contractantes n'abrègent ou ne prorogent ce délai d'un commun accord. Le rapport sera établi en trois exemplaires; un exemplaire sera remis à chaque gouvernement et le troisième, retenu par la commission pour ses dossiers.

Facilities to be furnished.

The Contracting Parties agree to furnish the Commission with all the means and facilities required for its investigation and report.

Les parties contractantes s'engagent à fournir à la commission tous les moyens et facilités nécessaires pour son enquête et son rapport.

Independent action reserved.

The Contracting Parties reserve the right to act independently on the subject matter of the dispute after the report of the Commission shall have been submitted.

Après que le rapport de la commission leur aura été soumis, les parties contractantes se réserveront le droit d'agir librement dans la question ayant fait l'objet du différend.

ARTICLE V

All differences not adjusted by Permanent Commission, etc., to be submitted to arbitration.

The Contracting Parties bind themselves to submit to arbitration every difference which may have arisen or may arise between them by virtue of a claim of right, which is juridical in its nature, provided that it has not been possible to adjust such difference by diplomacy and it has not in fact been adjusted as a result of reference to the Permanent Commission of Conciliation constituted pursuant to Articles II and III of this Treaty.

ARTICLE V

Les parties contractantes s'engagent à soumettre à l'arbitrage tout différend qui se serait élevé ou s'élèverait entre elles sur une prétention de nature juridique, à la condition qu'il n'ait pu être résolu par la voie diplomatique ou qu'il n'ait pas été réglé, en fait, à la suite d'un renvoi à la Commission permanente de conciliation constituée conformément aux articles II et III du présent traité.

ARTICLE VI

Subjects not included.

The provisions of Article V shall not be invoked in respect of any difference the subject matter of which

(a) is within the domestic jurisdiction of either of the Contracting Parties,

(b) involves the interests of third Parties,

(c) depends upon or involves the maintenance of the traditional attitude of the United States of America concerning American questions, commonly described as the Monroe Doctrine,

ARTICLE VI

Les dispositions de l'article V ne pourront être invoquées dans tout différend dont l'objet

a) relève de la compétence exclusive de l'une ou l'autre des parties contractantes;

b) affecte les intérêts d'Etats tiers;

c) dépend du maintien ou touche au maintien de l'attitude traditionnelle des Etats-Unis d'Amérique dans les affaires américaines, communément connue sous le nom de doctrine de Monroe;

(d) depends upon or involves the observance of the obligations of Switzerland in accordance with the Covenant of the League of Nations.

d) dépend de l'observation ou touche à l'observation des engagements assumés par la Suisse en conformité du Pacte de la Société des Nations.

ARTICLE VII

ARTICLE VII

The tribunal to which juridical differences shall be submitted shall be determined in each case by the Contracting Parties but shall, in the absence of other agreement, be the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague by the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes concluded October 18, 1907. Decision as to the tribunal shall be made in each case by a special agreement, which special agreement shall provide for the organization of the tribunal if necessary, shall define its powers, shall state the question or questions at issue and shall settle the terms of reference.

Le tribunal auquel seront soumis les différends d'ordre juridique sera constitué, dans chaque cas particulier, par les parties contractantes. Toutefois et sauf accord contraire, ce tribunal sera la Cour permanente d'arbitrage établie à La Haye par la convention pour le règlement pacifique des conflits internationaux, conclue le 18 octobre 1907. Les décisions relatives au tribunal feront l'objet, dans chaque cas particulier, d'un accord spécial, qui pourvoira, s'il y a lieu, à l'organisation du tribunal, définira ses pouvoirs, exposera la question ou les questions en litige et déterminera les questions à résoudre.

Juridical differences referred to tribunal mutually agreed upon, or to Permanent Court of Arbitration.

Vol. 34, p. 2221.

Such special agreement shall, in each case, be made on the part of the United States of America by the President thereof, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and on the part of Switzerland in accordance with its constitutional law.

Cet accord spécial sera dans chaque cas conclu, pour les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, par le Président avec l'avis et le consentement du Sénat, et, pour la Suisse, conformément à la Constitution fédérale.

Special agreement.

ARTICLE VIII

ARTICLE VIII

The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof and by Switzerland in accordance with its constitutional law.

Le présent traité sera ratifié par le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique avec l'avis et le consentement du Sénat et par la Suisse conformément à la Constitution fédérale.

Ratification.

The ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible, and the treaty shall come into force on the day of the exchange of the ratifications. It shall thereafter remain in force continuously unless and until terminated on notice of one year by either Contracting Party to the other.

L'échange des ratifications aura lieu à Washington dans le plus bref délai possible et le traité entrera en vigueur le jour de l'échange des ratifications. Il demeurera en vigueur aussi longtemps qu'il n'aura pas été dénoncé sur avis d'une année donné par l'une des parties contractantes à l'autre.

Exchange of ratifications.

Duration.

Signatures.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty in duplicate in the English and French languages, both texts having equal force, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Washington the sixteenth day of February in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one.

En foi de quoi, les plénipotentiaires ont signé le présent traité, en deux exemplaires, chacun en langues anglaise et française, les deux textes faisant également foi, et y ont apposé leur cachet.

Fait à Washington le 16 février mil neuf cent trente et un.

[SEAL] HENRY L STIMSON
[SEAL] MARC PETER

Ratifications exchanged.

AND WHEREAS the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the twenty-third day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two;

Proclamation.

Now, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this twenty-fifth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] thirty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:
HENRY L STIMSON
Secretary of State.

Pan American maritime neutrality convention. Signed at Habana, February 20, 1928; ratification advised by the Senate, with reservation regarding section 3 of article 12, January 28, 1932; ratified by the President, with reservation regarding section 3 of article 12, February 6, 1932; ratification of the United States deposited with the Pan American Union, March 22, 1932; proclaimed, May 26, 1932.

February 20, 1928.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Convention on Maritime Neutrality was adopted in the English, Spanish, Portuguese and French languages by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America (with a reservation in respect of Section 3 of Article 12), Peru, Uruguay, Panama, Ecuador, Mexico, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Venezuela, Colombia, Honduras, Costa Rica, Chile (with a reservation), Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Haiti, Dominican Republic, and Cuba (with a reservation), at the Sixth International Conference of American States which assembled at Habana, Cuba, from January 16 to February 20, 1928, the English text of which convention, as contained in the final act signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the said states at the closing session of the said conference, is word for word as follows:

Pan American maritime neutrality convention.

Preamble.

English text.

CONVENTION

[Maritime Neutrality]

The Governments of the Republics represented at the Sixth International Conference of American States, held in the city of Habana, Republic of Cuba, in the year 1928;

Governments represented.

Desiring that, in case war breaks out between two or more states the other states may, in the service of peace, offer their good offices or mediation to bring the conflict to an end, without such an action being considered as an unfriendly act;

Purposes declared.

Convinced that, in case this aim cannot be attained, neutral states have equal interest in having their rights respected by the belligerents;

Considering that neutrality is the juridical situation of states which do not take part in the hostilities, and that it creates rights and imposes obligations of impartiality, which should be regulated;

Recognizing that international solidarity requires that the liberty of commerce should be always respected, avoiding as far as possible unnecessary burdens for the neutrals;

It being convenient, that as long as this object is not reached, to reduce those burdens as much as possible; and

In the hope that it will be possible to regulate the matter so that all interests concerned may have every desired guaranty;

Have resolved to formulate a convention to that effect and have appointed the following plenipotentiaries:

Plenipotentiaries.

Peru: Jesús Melquiades Salazar, Víctor Maúrtua, Enrique Castro Oyanguren, Luis Ernesto Denegri.

Plenipotentiaries—
Continued.

Uruguay: Jacobo Varela Acevedo, Juan José Amézaga, Leonel Aguirre, Pedro Erasmo Callorda.

Panamá: Ricardo J. Alfaro, Eduardo Chiari.

Ecuador: Gonzalo Zaldumbide, Víctor Zevallos, Colón Eloy Alfaro.

Mexico: Julio García, Fernando González Roa, Salvador Urbina, Aquiles Elorduy.

Salvador: Gustavo Guerrero, Héctor David Castro, Eduardo Alvarez.

Guatemala: Carlos Salazar, Bernardo Alvarado Tello, Luis Beltranena, José Azurdia.

Nicaragua: Carlos Cuadra Pazos, Joaquín Gómez, Máximo H. Zepeda.

Bolivia: José Antezana, Adolfo Costa du Rels.

Venezuela: Santiago Key Ayala, Francisco Gerardo Yanes, Rafael Angel Arraiz.

Colombia: Enrique Olaya Herrera, Jesús M. Yepes, Roberto Urdaneta Arbeláez, Ricardo Gutiérrez Lee.

Honduras: Fausto Dávila, Mariano Vázquez.

Costa Rica: Ricardo Castro Beeche, J. Rafael Oreamuno, Arturo Tinoco.

Chile: Alejandro Lira, Alejandro Alvarez, Carlos Silva Vildósola, Manuel Bianchi.

Brazil: Raúl Fernandes, Lindolfo Collor, Alarico da Silveira, Sampaio Correa, Eduardo Espínola.

Argentina: Honorio Pueyrredón, (Later resigned), Laurentino Olascoaga, Felipe A. Espil.

Paraguay: Lisandro Díaz León.

Haiti: Fernando Dennis, Charles Riboul.

Dominican Republic: Francisco J. Peynado, Gustavo A. Díaz, Elías Brache, Angel Morales, Tulio M. Cestero, Ricardo Pérez Alfonseca, Jacinto R. de Castro, Federico C. Alvarez.

United States of America: Charles Evans Hughes, Noble Brandon Judah, Henry P. Fletcher, Oscar W. Underwood, Dwight W. Morrow, Morgan J. O'Brien, James Brown Scott, Ray Lyman Wilbur, Leo S. Rowe.

Cuba: Antonio S. de Bustamante, Orestes Ferrara, Enrique Hernández Cartaya, José Manuel Cortina, Aristides Agüero, José B. Alemán, Manuel Márquez Sterling, Fernando Ortiz, Néstor Carbonell, Jesús María Barraqué.

Who, after having presented their credentials, which were found in good and correct form, have agreed upon the following provisions:

Freedom of com-
merce in time of war.

Section I.—Freedom of commerce in time of war.

ARTICLE 1

The following rules shall govern commerce in time of war:

Rules governing
Right of search, etc.,
of non-neutral ships.

1. Warships of the belligerents have the right to stop and visit on the high seas and in territorial waters that are not neutral any merchant ship with the object of ascertaining its character and nationality and of verifying whether it conveys cargo prohibited by international law or has committed any violation of blockade. If the merchant ship does not heed the signal to stop, it may be pursued by the warship and stopped by force; outside of such a case the ship cannot be attacked unless, after being hailed, it fails to observe the instructions given it.

Restriction on attack.

The ship shall not be rendered incapable of navigation before the crew and passengers have been placed in safety.

2. Belligerent submarines are subject to the foregoing rules. If the submarine cannot capture the ship while observing these rules, it shall not have the right to continue to attack or to destroy the ship.

Belligerent submarines.

ARTICLE 2

Both the detention of the vessel and its crew for violation of neutrality shall be made in accordance with the procedure which best suits the state effecting it and at the expense of the transgressing ship. Said state, except in the case of grave fault on its part, is not responsible for damages which the vessel may suffer.

Detention for neutrality violations.

Section II.—Duties and rights of belligerents.

Duties and rights of belligerents.

ARTICLE 3

Belligerent states are obligated to refrain from performing acts of war in neutral waters or other acts which may constitute on the part of the state that tolerates them, a violation of neutrality.

Hostile acts in neutral waters forbidden.

ARTICLE 4

Under the terms of the preceding article, a belligerent state is forbidden:

Acts forbidden.

a) To make use of neutral waters as a base of naval operations against the enemy, or to renew or augment military supplies or the armament of its ships, or to complete the equipment of the latter;

Using neutral waters.

b) To install in neutral waters radio-telegraph stations or any other apparatus which may serve as a means of communication with its military forces, or to make use of installations of this kind it may have established before the war and which may not have been opened to the public.

Radio-telegraph installations.

ARTICLE 5

Belligerent warships are forbidden to remain in the ports or waters of a neutral state more than twenty-four hours. This provision will be communicated to the ship as soon as it arrives in port or in the territorial waters, and if already there at the time of the declaration of war, as soon as the neutral state becomes aware of this declaration.

Temporary stay in neutral ports.

Vessels used exclusively for scientific, religious, or philanthropic purposes are exempted from the foregoing provisions.

Exemptions.

A ship may extend its stay in port more than twenty-four hours in case of damage or bad conditions at sea, but must depart as soon as the cause of the delay has ceased.

Delay by reason of damage, etc.

When, according to the domestic law of the neutral state, the ship may not receive fuel until twenty-four hours after its arrival in port, the period of its stay may be extended an equal length of time.

Fueling.

ARTICLE 6

The ship which does not conform to the foregoing rules may be interned by order of the neutral government.

Vessels may be interned for not conforming to rules.

A ship shall be considered as interned from the moment it receives notice to that effect from the local neutral authority, even though a petition for reconsideration of the order has been interposed by the transgressing vessel, which shall remain under custody from the moment it receives the order.

ARTICLE 7

Maximum of warships of a belligerent, permitted.

In the absence of a special provision of the local legislation, the maximum number of ships of war of a belligerent which may be in a neutral port at the same time shall be three.

ARTICLE 8

Order of departure.

A ship of war may not depart from a neutral port within less than twenty-four hours after the departure of an enemy warship. The one entering first shall depart first, unless it is in such condition as to warrant extending its stay. In any case the ship which arrived later has the right to notify the other through the competent local authority that within twenty-four hours it will leave the port, the one first entering, however, having the right to depart within that time. If it leaves, the notifying ship must observe the interval which is above stipulated.

ARTICLE 9

Repairs permitted.

Damaged belligerent ships shall not be permitted to make repairs in neutral ports beyond those that are essential to the continuance of the voyage and which in no degree constitute an increase in its military strength.

Damages by enemy's fire excepted.

Damages which are found to have been produced by the enemy's fire shall in no case be repaired.

The neutral state shall ascertain the nature of the repairs to be made and will see that they are made as rapidly as possible.

ARTICLE 10

Provisioning.

Belligerent warships may supply themselves with fuel and stores in neutral ports, under the conditions especially established by the local authority and in case there are no special provisions to that effect, they may supply themselves in the manner prescribed for provisioning in time of peace.

ARTICLE 11

Refueling restrictions.

Warships which obtain fuel in a neutral port cannot renew their supply in the same state until a period of three months has elapsed.

ARTICLE 12

Belligerents to receive equal treatment.

Where the sojourn, supplying, and provisioning of belligerent ships in the ports and jurisdictional waters of neutrals are concerned, the provisions relative to ships of war shall apply equally:

1. To ordinary auxiliary ships;
2. To merchant ships transformed into warships, in accordance with Convention VII of The Hague of 1907.

Neutral vessels to be seized for specified offenses.

The neutral vessel shall be seized and in general subjected to the same treatment as enemy merchantmen:

- a) When taking a direct part in the hostilities;
- b) When at the orders or under the direction of an agent placed on board by an enemy government;
- c) When entirely freight-loaded by an enemy government;
- d) When actually and exclusively destined for transporting enemy troops or for the transmission of information on behalf of the enemy.

Merchandise of, included.

In the cases dealt with in this article, merchandise belonging to the owner of the vessel or ship shall also be liable to seizure.

Post, p. 1906.

3. To armed merchantmen.

ARTICLE 13

Auxiliary ships of belligerents, converted anew into merchantmen, shall be admitted as such in neutral ports subject to the following conditions:

Belligerent auxiliary merchantmen.
Conditions governing admittance into neutral ports.

1. That the transformed vessel has not violated the neutrality of the country where it arrives;
2. That the transformation has been made in the ports or jurisdictional waters of the country to which the vessel belongs, or in the ports of its allies;
3. That the transformation be genuine, namely, that the vessel show neither in its crew nor in its equipment that it can serve the armed fleet of its country as an auxiliary, as it did before;
4. That the government of the country to which the ship belongs communicate to the states the names of auxiliary craft which have lost such character in order to recover that of merchantmen; and
5. That the same government obligate itself that said ships shall not again be used as auxiliaries to the war fleet.

ARTICLE 14

The airships of belligerents shall not fly above the territory or the territorial waters of neutrals if it is not in conformity with the regulations of the latter.

Belligerent airships.

Section III.—Rights and duties of neutrals.

Rights and duties of neutrals.

ARTICLE 15

Of the acts of assistance coming from the neutral states, and the acts of commerce on the part of individuals, only the first are contrary to neutrality.

Acts contrary to neutrality.

ARTICLE 16

The neutral state is forbidden:

- a) To deliver to the belligerent, directly or indirectly, or for any reason whatever, ships of war, munitions or any other war material;
- b) To grant it loans, or to open credits for it during the duration of war.

Acts forbidden.

Credits that a neutral state may give to facilitate the sale or exportation of its food products and raw materials are not included in this prohibition.

Exception.

ARTICLE 17

Prizes cannot be taken to a neutral port except in case of unseaworthiness, stress of weather, or want of fuel or provisions. When the cause has disappeared, the prizes must leave immediately; if none of the indicated conditions exist, the state shall suggest to them that they depart, and if not obeyed shall have recourse to the means at its disposal to disarm them with their officers and crew, or to intern the prize crew placed on board by the captor.

When prizes may enter neutral ports.

Duration of stay.

ARTICLE 18

Outside of the cases provided for in Article 17, the neutral state must release the prizes which may have been brought into its territorial waters.

Release of prizes.

ARTICLE 19

When a ship transporting merchandise is to be interned in a neutral state, cargo intended for said country shall be unloaded and that destined for others shall be transhipped.

Cargoes of interned ships.

ARTICLE 20

Reprovisioning re-
strictions.

The merchantman supplied with fuel or other stores in a neutral state which repeatedly delivers the whole or part of its supplies to a belligerent vessel, shall not again receive stores and fuel in the same state.

ARTICLE 21

Belligerent merchant-
men furnishing sup-
plies to warships.

Should it be found that a merchantman flying a belligerent flag, by its preparations or other circumstances, can supply to warships of a state the stores which they need, the local authority may refuse it supplies or demand of the agent of the company a guaranty that the said ship will not aid or assist any belligerent vessel.

ARTICLE 22

Exportation, etc., of
arms, etc.

Neutral states are not obligated to prevent the export or transit at the expense of any one of the belligerents of arms, munitions and in general of anything which may be useful to their military forces.

Post, p. 1895.

Transit shall be permitted when, in the event of a war between two American nations, one of the belligerents is a mediterranean country, having no other means of supplying itself, provided the vital interests of the country through which transit is requested do not suffer by the granting thereof.

ARTICLE 23

Departure of nation-
als of belligerents, etc.,
for military service.

Neutral states shall not oppose the voluntary departure of nationals of belligerent states even though they leave simultaneously in great numbers; but they may oppose the voluntary departure of their own nationals going to enlist in the armed forces.

ARTICLE 24

Communication fa-
cilities.

The use by the belligerents of the means of communication of neutral states or which cross or touch their territory is subject to the measures dictated by the local authority.

ARTICLE 25

Care of the dead or
wounded.

If as the result of naval operations beyond the territorial waters of neutral states there should be dead or wounded on board belligerent vessels, said states may send hospital ships under the vigilance of the neutral government to the scene of the disaster. These ships shall enjoy complete immunity during the discharge of their mission.

ARTICLE 26

Surveillance by neu-
tral States.

Neutral states are bound to exert all the vigilance within their power in order to prevent in their ports or territorial waters any violation of the foregoing provisions.

Fulfilment and ob-
servance of the laws of
neutrality.

Section IV.—Fulfilment and observance of the laws of neutrality.

ARTICLE 27

Indemnification pro-
visions.

A belligerent shall indemnify the damage caused by its violation of the foregoing provisions. It shall likewise be responsible for the acts of persons who may belong to its armed forces.

ARTICLE 28

Contracting parties
only affected.

The present convention does not affect obligations previously undertaken by the contracting parties through international agreements.

ARTICLE 29

After being signed, the present convention shall be submitted to the ratification of the signatory states. The Government of Cuba is charged with transmitting authentic certified copies to the governments for the aforementioned purpose of ratification. The instrument of ratification shall be deposited in the archives of the Pan American Union in Washington, the Union to notify the signatory governments of said deposit. Such notifications shall be considered as an exchange of ratifications. This convention shall remain open to the adherence of nonsignatory states.

Ratification provisions.
Communication to other Powers.
Deposit.

Adherence of nonsignatory States.

In witness whereof, the aforementioned plenipotentiaries sign the present convention in Spanish, English, French, and Portuguese, in the city of Habana, the 20th day of February, 1928.

Signatures.

Peru: JESÚS M. SALAZAR, VICTOR M. MAÚRTUA, LUIS ERNESTO DENEGRI, E. CASTRO OYANGUREN.

Uruguay: VARELA, PEDRO ERASMO CALLOEDA.

Panama: R. J. ALFARO, EDUARDO CHIARI.

Ecuador: GONZALO ZALDUMBIDE, VICTOR ZEVALLOS, C. E. ALFARO.

Mexico: JULIO GARCÍA, FERNANDO GONZÁLEZ ROA, SALVADOR URBINA, AQUILES ELORDUY.

Salvador: J. GUSTAVO GUERRERO, HÉCTOR DAVID CASTRO, ED. ALVAREZ.

Guatemala: CARLOS SALAZAR, B. ALVARADO, LUIS BELTRANENA, J. AZURDIA.

Nicaragua: CARLOS CUADRA PAZOS, MÁXIMO H. ZEPEDA, JOAQUÍN GÓMEZ.

Bolivia: JOSÉ ANTEZANA, A. COSTA DU R.

Venezuela: SANTIAGO KEY AYALA, FRANCISCO G. YANES, RAFAEL ANGEL ARRAIZ.

Colombia: ENRIQUE OLAYA HERRERA, R. GUTIÉRREZ LEE, J. M. YEPES.

Honduras: F. DÁVILA, MARIANO VÁZQUEZ.

Costa Rica: RICARDO CASTRO BEECHE, J. RAFAEL OREAMUNO, A. TINOCO JIMÉNEZ.

Reservation of the Delegation of Chile

Reservation of Chile.

The delegation of Chile signs the present convention with a reservation concerning Article 22, paragraph 2.

Ante, p. 1994.

Chile: ALEJANDRO LIRA, ALEJANDRO ALVAREZ, C. SILVA VILDÓSOLA, MANUEL BIANCHI.

Brazil: RAÚL FERNANDES, LINDOLFO COLLOR.

Argentina: LAURENTINO OLASCOAGA, FELIPE A. ESPIL, CARLOS ALBERTO ALCORTA.

Paraguay: LISANDRO DÍAZ LEÓN, JUAN VICENTE RAMÍREZ.

Haiti: FERNANDO DENNIS.

Dominican Republic: FRACO. J. PEYNADO, TULLIO M. CESTERO, JACINTO R. DE CASTRO, ELÍAS BRACHE, R. PÉREZ ALFONSECA.

Reservation of
United States of America.

Reservation of the Delegation of the United States of America.

Ante, p. 1992.

The delegation of the United States of America signs the present convention with a reservation regarding Article 12, section 3.

United States of America: CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, NOBLE BRANDON JUDAH, HENRY P. FLETCHER, OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD, MORGAN J. O'BRIEN, JAMES BROWN SCOTT, RAY LYMAN WILBUR, LEO S. ROWE.

Reservation of Cuba.

Reservation of the Delegation of Cuba.

Ante, p. 1992.

The delegation of the Republic of Cuba signs with a reservation in reference to Article 12, section 3.

Cuba: ANTONIO S. DE BUSTAMANTE, ORESTES FERRARA, E. HERNÁNDEZ CARTAYA, ARÍSTIDES DE AGÜERO BETHENCOURT, M. MÁRQUEZ STERLING, NÉSTOR CARBONELL.

Certification of English text.

Certified to be the English text of the Convention on Maritime Neutrality as contained in the Final Act signed at the closing session of the Sixth International Conference of American States.

FRANK B KELLOGG
*Secretary of State of the
United States of America.*

Ratification with reservation.

AND WHEREAS the said convention has been duly ratified on the part of the United States of America, subject to the reservation made by the delegates of the United States of America at the said conference in regard to Section 3 of Article 12 thereof, namely, "3. To armed merchantmen.", which Section the Government of the United States of America does not accept, and the instrument of ratification of the United States of America was deposited with the Pan American Union on March 22, 1932, in accordance with Article 29 of the said convention;

Ante, p. 1992.

Ante, p. 1995.
Ratifications.

AND WHEREAS the said convention has been ratified also by the Governments of Panama, Nicaragua, and Bolivia and the instruments of ratification of the said governments were deposited with the Pan American Union on May 21, 1929, January 12, 1931, and March 9, 1932, respectively;

Proclamation.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof, with the exception of Section 3 of Article 12, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this twenty-sixth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] thirty-two and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON
Secretary of State.

Parcel post agreement between the United States of America and Switzerland, with Regulations of Execution. Signed at Washington, April 1, 1932, at Berne, May 18, 1932; approved by the President, April 11, 1932.¹

April 1, 1932.
May 18, 1932.

I. Arrangement
entre
l'Administration des Postes des Etats-Unis d'Amérique
et
l'Administration des Postes de Suisse,
concernant
l'Échange des Colis Postaux.

I. Agreement
between
the United States Post Office Department
and
the Swiss Postal Administration
concerning
the Exchange of Parcel Post.

I. Arrangement
entre
l'Administration des Postes des Etats-Unis
d'Amérique
et
l'Administration des Postes de Suisse
concernant
l'Échange des Colis Postaux.

I. Agreement
between
the United States Post Office
Department
and
the Swiss Postal Administration
concerning
the Exchange of Parcel Post.

Les soussignés, munis des pleins-pouvoirs de leurs Gouvernements respectifs ont, d'un commun accord et sous réserve de ratification par l'Autorité supérieure compétente, arrêté l'Arrangement suivant:

The undersigned, provided with full powers by their respective Governments, have, by common consent and subject to ratification by the competent superior authorities, drawn up the following Agreement:

Parcel post agreement with Switzerland.
Preamble.

ARTICLE PREMIER.

Objet de l'Arrangement.

1. Entre les Etats-Unis d'Amérique (y compris l'Alaska, Porto Rico, les Iles Vierges, Guam, Samoa et Hawaï), d'une part, et la Suisse, y compris le Liechtenstein, d'autre part, il peut être échangé, sous la dénomination de

ARTICLE 1.

Object of the Agreement.

1. Between the United States of America (including Alaska, Porto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, Samoa, and Hawaii) on one hand, and Switzerland (including Liechtenstein) on the other hand, there may be ex-

Object.

Territory embraced.

¹ So in original.

Limits of weight and size.

colis postaux, des envois jusqu'à concurrence de 44 livres (20 kg). Dans la direction Etats-Unis d'Amérique-Suisse, ces colis ne doivent pas dépasser les dimensions suivantes:

Longueur maximum de 4 pieds (feet), à condition que les colis de plus de 42 pouces (inches), mais ne dépassant pas 44 pouces de longueur, n'excèdent pas 24 pouces de pourtour; les colis de plus de 44 pouces, mais ne dépassant pas 46 pouces de longueur, n'excèdent pas 20 pouces de pourtour; les colis dépassant 46 pouces, jusqu'à 4 pieds de longueur, n'excèdent pas 16 pouces de pourtour; les colis jusqu'à 3½ pieds de longueur n'excèdent pas 6 pieds de longueur et pourtour ensemble.

Dans la direction Suisse-Etats-Unis d'Amérique, ces colis ne doivent pas dépasser les dimensions suivantes:

longueur, 105 cm (3 pieds 6 pouces).

longueur et pourtour, (pris dans un sens autre que celui de la longueur) ensemble, 180 cm (6 pieds) ou 200 cm (6½ pieds) si la longueur ne dépasse pas 75 cm (2½ pieds).

2. La manière de voir du bureau expéditeur, en ce qui concerne le calcul exact du poids et des dimensions, doit être considérée comme prévalant, sauf erreur évidente.

ART. 2.

Liberté de transit.

1. Chaque Administration garantit la liberté de transit sur son territoire, dans les relations avec les pays avec lesquels elle entretient un échange de colis, pour tout colis originaire ou à destination de l'autre Administration contractante.

2. Les Administrations se notifient la nomenclature des pays à destination desquels elles acceptent des colis en transit.

changed, under the denomination of parcel post, parcels up to the weight limit of 44 pounds (20 kilograms). In the direction from the United States of America to Switzerland, these parcels may not exceed the following dimensions:

Greatest length 4 feet, on condition that parcels over 42 inches but not over 44 inches long do not exceed 24 inches in girth; that parcels over 44 inches but not over 46 inches long do not exceed 20 inches in girth; that parcels over 46 inches but not over 4 feet long do not exceed 16 inches in girth; and that parcels up to 3½ feet in length do not exceed 6 feet in length and girth combined.

In the direction from Switzerland to the United States of America, these parcels may not exceed the following dimensions:

Length, 105 centimeters (3 feet 6 inches),

Length and girth (taken in a direction other than that of the length) combined, 180 centimeters (6 feet), or 200 centimeters (6½ feet) if the length does not exceed 75 centimeters (2½ feet).

2. The viewpoint of the dispatching office in regard to the exact calculation of the weight and dimensions must be considered as prevailing, except in case of obvious error.

ARTICLE 2.

Liberty of Transit.

1. Each Administration guarantees liberty of transit over its territory, in relations with countries with which it maintains an exchange of parcels, for every parcel originating in or destined for the other contracting Administration.

2. The Administrations notify each other as to the countries of destination for which they accept parcels in transit.

Transit parcels.

Rights guaranteed.

Notice.

3. Pour être acceptés au transit, les colis doivent être conformes aux prescriptions du pays intermédiaire.

3. To be accepted in transit, parcels must be in conformity with the provisions of the intermediate country.

Intermediate country, requirements.

ART. 3.

ARTICLE 3.

Affranchissement. Taxes.

Postage and Other Charges.

1. L'Administration du pays d'origine est autorisée à percevoir sur l'expéditeur de chaque colis, suivant les prescriptions en vigueur dans son service, les taxes de transport, les taxes à la valeur, ainsi que les droits pour les avis de réception et les recherches.

1. The Administration of the country of origin is authorized to collect from the sender of each parcel, in accordance with the provisions in force in its service, the postage charges and insurance fees, as well as the fees for return receipts and inquiries.

Postage, etc.

Collecting from sender.

2. Les taxes et droits prévus au § 1 doivent être payés d'avance, sauf en cas de réexpédition ou de renvoi des colis.

2. The charges and fees provided for in Section 1 must be paid in advance, save in case of reforwarding or return of parcels.

Prepayment.

3. Il ne peut être perçu aucun droit et aucune taxe autres que ceux prévus par le présent Arrangement ou par son Règlement d'exécution.

3. No fee or postage charge other than those provided for by the present Agreement or its Regulations of Execution may be collected.

Additional charges.

ART. 4.

ARTICLE 4.

Récépissé de dépôt.

Certificate of Mailing.

Sur demande, l'expéditeur d'un colis ordinaire peut obtenir un récépissé au moment du dépôt du colis. Chaque pays a le droit de percevoir la taxe y relative prévue dans son service intérieur.

On request, the sender of an ordinary parcel may obtain a certificate at the time of mailing the parcel. Each country has the right to collect therefor the fee provided for in its domestic service.

Certificate of mailing.

Furnished to sender.

Domestic fee allowed.

ART. 5.

ARTICLE 5.

Droits de dédouanement, de factage et de magasinage.

Customs-Clearance, Delivery and Storage Charges.

1. L'Administration du pays de destination peut percevoir sur le destinataire, pour l'accomplissement des formalités en douane et la remise à domicile, un droit qui ne peut excéder 20 cents (100 centimes-or) par colis, ainsi qu'un droit supplémentaire jusqu'à concurrence de 10 cents (50 centimes-or) par colis pour chaque nouvelle présentation, lorsque la première présentation est restée infructueuse.

1. The Administration of the country of destination may collect from the addressee, for the fulfillment of customs formalities and delivery at his residence, a charge not exceeding 20 cents (100 gold centimes) per parcel, as well as a supplementary charge of 10 cents (50 gold centimes) per parcel for each new presentation, when the first presentation has been unsuccessful.

Customs-clearance, delivery and storage charges.

Collected from addressee.

2. Chaque Administration est autorisée à percevoir un droit de magasinage convenable pour les colis qui ne sont pas retirés dans

2. Each Administration is authorized to collect a suitable storage charge for parcels which are not withdrawn within the

le délai qu'elle a fixé. Ce droit ne peut toutefois excéder 1 dollar (5 francs-or) par colis.

period which it has fixed. This charge may not, however, exceed 1 dollar (5 gold francs) per parcel.

ART. 6.

ARTICLE 6.

Custom duties.

*Droits de douane.**Custom Duties.*

To be collected on delivery.

1. Les colis sont soumis à toutes les prescriptions et dispositions douanières en vigueur dans le pays de destination. Les droits exigibles de ce chef sont perçus sur le destinataire lors de la remise du colis, suivant le règlement des douanes.

1. The parcels are subject to all customs laws and regulations in force in the country of destination. The duties collectible on that account are collected from the addressee on delivery of the parcel, in accordance with the customs regulations.

Prepayment arrangements.

2. Les Administrations peuvent s'entendre spécialement par voie de correspondance pour l'échange de colis avec bulletin d'affranchissement.

2. The Administrations may come to a special agreement, by way of correspondence, for the exchange of parcels with prepayment bulletins.

ART. 7.

ARTICLE 7.

Prohibitions.

*Interdictions.**Prohibitions.*

Parcels specified.

1. Il est interdit d'insérer dans les colis postaux:

1. It is forbidden to inclose in parcels:

Letters, etc.

a) des communications ou des notes ayant le caractère de lettres. Il est cependant permis d'insérer dans l'envoi la facture ouverte réduite à ses énonciations constitutives, de même qu'une simple copie de l'adresse du colis, avec mention de l'adresse de l'expéditeur;

a) Communications or notes having the character of letters. It is permissible, however, to enclose in the parcel the open invoice reduced to its essential features, as well as a simple copy of the address of the parcel with mention of the address of the sender.

With different address.

b) un objet portant une adresse autre que celle du destinataire de l'envoi;

b) An article bearing an address other than that of the addressee of the parcel.

Live animals.

c) des animaux vivants;

c) Live animals.

Articles not admissible.

d) des objets dont l'admission n'est pas autorisée par les lois ou règlements de douane ou autres d'un des deux pays;

d) Articles whose admission is not authorized by the customs or other laws or regulations of one of the two countries.

Explosives.

e) des matières explosibles ou inflammables et, d'une manière générale, des marchandises dont le transport est dangereux.

e) Explosive or inflammable articles, and, in general, all merchandise whose transportation is dangerous.

Erroneously accepted.

2. Si des colis tombant sous l'une de ces interdictions ont été admis à tort à l'expédition, l'Administration qui en fait la constatation les traite suivant sa législation et ses règlements intérieurs.

2. If parcels coming under one of these prohibitions have been wrongly accepted for mailing, the Administration detecting them treats them in accordance with its domestic laws and regulations.

List of prohibited articles to be exchanged.

3. Les deux Administrations se communiquent, au moyen de la "Liste des objets interdits" publiée par le Bureau international de l'Union postale universelle, la

3. The two Administrations advise each other, by means of the List of Prohibited Articles published by the International Bureau of the Universal Postal

nomenclature de tous les objets interdits. Toutefois, elles n'assument de ce chef aucune responsabilité envers les organes de la douane ou de la police ou envers l'expéditeur.

Union, of all prohibited articles. However, they do not assume, on that account, any responsibility toward the customs or police authorities or the sender.

ART. 8.

Retrait et modification d'adresse.

L'expéditeur d'un colis peut le faire retirer du service ou en faire modifier l'adresse tant que cet envoi n'a pas été remis au destinataire. Les demandes de retrait ou de modification d'adresse sont soumises aux prescriptions en vigueur dans le service intérieur des deux Administrations contractantes. Elles doivent être transmises à l'Administration centrale ou à tels autres bureaux qui pourraient être désignés par voie de correspondance.

ARTICLE 8.

Return and Change of Address.

The sender of a parcel may have it returned or have its address changed provided that it has not been delivered to the addressee. The requests for return or change of address are subject to the provisions in force in the domestic service of the two contracting Administrations. They must be sent to the Central Administration, or to such other offices as may be designated by way of correspondence.

Return and change of address.

Requests for, subject to prevailing regulations.

ART. 9.

Avis de réception et feuilles de recherches.

1. L'expéditeur d'un colis avec valeur déclarée peut obtenir un avis de réception contre paiement du droit prévu dans le pays d'origine.

Lorsqu'un avis de réception est demandé, l'expéditeur ou le bureau d'origine doit inscrire ou imprimer sur le colis la mention bien apparante: "Return receipt requested" (avis de réception demandé), "Advice of delivery requested" (avis de distribution demandé) ou simplement y appor- ter les deux lettres "A. R." en traits fortement marqués.

2. Un droit, que l'Administration d'origine fixe à sa convenance, peut être perçu pour toute réclamation présentée après l'expédition soit d'un colis ordinaire, soit d'un colis avec valeur déclarée, à moins que l'expéditeur n'ait déjà acquitté le droit spécial pour un avis de réception.

Le pays d'origine a également la faculté de percevoir un droit lorsqu'il s'agit de redresser une irrégularité qui n'est pas imputable à la poste.

ARTICLE 9.

Return Receipts and Tracers.

1. The sender of an insured parcel may obtain a return receipt upon payment of the fee provided for in the country of origin.

When a return receipt is requested, the sender or the office of origin must write or print on the parcel the conspicuous note: "Return receipt requested" (Avis de réception demandé), "Advice of delivery requested" (Avis de distribution demandé), or simply place thereon the two letters "A. R.", traced in heavy lines.

2. A charge, which the Administration of origin fixes at its convenience, may be collected for every inquiry presented after mailing an ordinary or insured parcel, unless the sender has already paid the special fee for a return receipt.

The country of origin also has the option of collecting a fee when it is a question of correcting an irregularity which is not the fault of the postal service.

Return receipts and tracers.

Insured parcels.

Marking of requests.

Fee.

Correcting irregularities.

ART. 10.

Réexpédition.

ARTICLE 10.

Reforwarding.

Reforwarding.

Supplementary charges.

1. La réexpédition d'un colis dans l'intérieur d'un des pays contractants donne lieu à la perception des taxes supplémentaires prévues par l'Administration de ce pays. Il en est de même, le cas échéant, en ce qui concerne la remise de ce colis à une autre personne au lieu de destination primitif.

1. The reforwarding of a parcel within one of the contracting countries gives rise to the collection of the supplementary charges provided for by the Administration of that country. The same is true, if occasion arises, in regard to the delivery of such parcel to another person at the original place of destination.

Collecting new fees.

2. Si un colis doit être réexpédié sur un des deux pays signataires du présent Arrangement, il est passible des nouvelles taxes de transport et, le cas échéant, de la taxe à la valeur, à moins que ces taxes n'aient été payées d'avance. Les colis avec valeur déclarée doivent être réexpédiés comme tels. Les nouveaux droits sont perçus sur le destinataire par l'Administration qui effectue la remise.

2. If a parcel must be reforwarded to one of the two countries signatory to the present Agreement, it is liable to new postage charges, and, if occasion arises, new insurance fees, unless such charges and fees have been paid in advance. Insured parcels must be reforwarded as such. The new fees are collected from the addressee by the Administration effecting the delivery.

Forwarding, etc., to a third country.

3. Sur demande de l'expéditeur ou du destinataire, les colis peuvent aussi être réexpédiés sur un autre pays ou y être renvoyés. Les colis avec valeur déclarée ne peuvent cependant être réexpédiés ou renvoyés que comme tels. Les expéditeurs peuvent pourvoir les colis de la mention "Ne pas réexpédier sur un tiers pays". Dans ce cas, les colis ne doivent être réexpédiés sur aucun autre pays. En cas de perte, de spoliation ou d'avarie d'un colis avec valeur déclarée réexpédié sur un tiers pays ou renvoyé par ce pays, l'indemnité est déterminée exclusivement d'après les dispositions de l'art. 15, paragraphe 4, du présent Arrangement.

3. At the request of the sender or addressee, parcels may also be reforwarded or returned to another country. Insured parcels may not, however, be reforwarded or returned except as such. The senders may mark the parcels: "Do not forward to a third country". In that case, the parcels must not be reforwarded to any other country. In case of loss, rifling or damage of an insured parcel reforwarded to another country or returned by that country, the indemnity is decided upon exclusively in accordance with the provisions of Article 15, Section 4, of the present Agreement.

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ART. 11.

Colis envoyés en fausse direction.

ARTICLE 11.

Misdirected parcels.

Misdirected parcels.

Ordinary.

Les colis ordinaires envoyés en fausse direction sont réexpédiés sur leur véritable destination par la voie la plus directe dont peut disposer l'Administration réexpéditrice. Ils ne peuvent pas être frappés de droits de douane ou autres par cette Administration. Les colis avec valeur

Ordinary parcels, when mis-sent, are reforwarded to their true destination by the most direct route at the disposal of the reforwarding Administration. They must not be charged with customs or other charges by that Administration. Insured parcels, when missent, may not be refor-

Insured.

déclarée envoyés en fausse direction ne peuvent être réexpédiés que comme tels sur leur destination. En cas d'impossibilité, ils sont renvoyés à l'origine.

warded to their destination except as such. If this is impossible, they are returned to origin.

ART. 12.

ARTICLE 12.

Rebuts.

Rebuts.

Rebuts.

1. Si l'expéditeur n'a pas donné d'instructions contraires, les colis tombés en rebut lui sont renvoyés sans avis préalable. Ils sont passibles des nouveaux frais de transport, ainsi que, le cas échéant, de la taxe à la valeur, et sont renvoyés comme colis de la même catégorie qu'à l'aller. Les taxes sont exigibles de l'expéditeur et perçues par l'Administration qui lui rend les colis.

1. If the sender has not given contrary instructions, undeliverable parcels are returned to him without previous notice. They are liable to new postage charges as well as insurance fees if necessary, and are returned as parcels of the same class in which they were received. The charges are collectible from the sender, and are collected by the Administration delivering the parcels to him:

Returning undeliverable parcels.

Subject to new charges.

Requests from sender allowed.

2. Au moment du dépôt, l'expéditeur peut demander, pour le cas de non remise:

2. At the time of mailing, the sender may request, in the event of non-delivery:

a) que le colis lui soit immédiatement renvoyé,

a) that the parcel be returned to him immediately,

b) qu'il soit considéré comme abandonné,

b) that it be considered as abandoned; or

c) qu'il soit remis à une autre personne dans le pays de destination.

c) that it be delivered to another person in the country of destination.

Si l'expéditeur use de cette faculté, il doit revêtir le colis et le bulletin d'expédition (Despatch-Note) d'une des mentions suivantes:

If the sender makes use of this option, he must mark the parcel and the dispatch note with one of the following notes:

Marks.

"En cas de non-remise, le colis doit être renvoyé immédiatement";

"In case of non-delivery, the parcel should be returned immediately";

"En cas de non-remise, le colis doit être considéré comme abandonné";

"In case of non-delivery, the parcel should be considered as abandoned";

"En cas de non-remise, le colis doit être délivré à.....";

"In case of non-delivery, the parcel should be delivered to.....";

Aucune mention autre que celles prévues ci-dessus n'est admise.

No note other than those provided for above is permitted.

3. Sauf disposition contraire, les colis tombés en rebut sont renvoyés à l'origine 30 jours après leur arrivée au bureau de destination. Les colis que le destinataire refuse d'accepter doivent être renvoyés immédiatement. Dans tous les cas, le motif de la non-remise doit être indiqué sur le colis.

3. Barring contrary instructions, undeliverable parcels are returned to origin 30 days after their arrival at the office of destination. Parcels which the addressee refuses to accept shall be returned immediately. In all cases, the reason for the non-delivery must be indicated on the parcel.

Time for returning undeliverable parcels.

Disposal of perishable articles.

4. Les envois sujets à détérioration ou à corruption peuvent être vendus immédiatement, même en route, à l'aller ou au retour, sans avis préalable et sans formalité judiciaire, au profit de qui de droit.

Si, pour une cause quelconque, la vente est impossible, les objets détériorés ou corrompus sont détruits. La vente ou la destruction donne lieu à l'établissement d'un procès-verbal qui est envoyé à l'Administration d'origine.

Sale of abandoned parcels.

5. Les colis tombés en rebut dont l'expéditeur a fait abandon, peuvent, à l'expiration du délai de 30 jours, être vendus au profit de l'Administration du pays de destination. Toutefois, s'il s'agit d'un colis avec valeur déclarée, il est dressé un procès-verbal qui doit être envoyé à l'Administration du pays d'origine. De même, l'Administration du pays d'origine doit être avisée, lorsqu'un colis avec valeur déclarée tombe en rebut, n'est pas renvoyé à l'origine.

4. Parcels liable to deterioration or corruption may be sold immediately, even enroute on the outward or return voyage, without previous notice and without judicial formality, for the profit of the rightful party.

If, for any reason, sale is impossible, the deteriorated or corrupted articles are destroyed. The sale or destruction gives rise to the making of a report which is sent to the Administration of origin.

5. Undeliverable parcels which the sender has abandoned may, at the expiration of a 30-day period, be sold for the profit of the Administration of the country of destination. However, in the case of an insured parcel, a report is made up, which must be sent to the Administration of the country of origin. Likewise, the Administration of the country of origin must be advised when an insured parcel which is undeliverable is not returned to origin.

ART. 13.

ARTICLE 13.

Customs duties.

Annulation des droits de douane.

Cancellation of Customs Duties.

Cancelation if parcel destroyed, etc.

Si les formalités exigées par l'autorité douanière ont été remplies, les droits de douane proprement dits sont annulés, en Suisse et aux Etats-Unis, sur les colis détruits, renvoyés à l'origine ou réexpédiés sur un tiers pays.

If the formalities required by the customs authorities have been fulfilled, the customs duties properly so-called are canceled, in Switzerland and the United States on parcels destroyed, returned to origin or reforwarded to a third country.

ART. 14.

ARTICLE 14.

Insured parcels.

Colis avec valeur déclarée.

Insured Parcels.

Fee.

L'expéditeur d'un colis peut le consigner comme colis avec valeur déclarée. Outre les taxes de transport ordinaires, il est perçu une taxe à la valeur fixée suivant les prescriptions du pays d'origine.

The sender of a parcel may mail it as insured. In addition to the ordinary postage charges, there is collected an insurance fee fixed in accordance with the legislation of the country of origin.

ART. 15.

ARTICLE 15.

Responsibility, etc.

Responsabilité. Indemnité.

Responsibility. Indemnity.

No indemnity for loss of ordinary parcels.

1. Ni l'expéditeur, ni le destinataire n'ont droit à une indemnité en cas de perte, de spoliation ou d'avarie d'un colis ordinaire, c'est-à-dire sans valeur déclarée.

1. Neither the sender nor the addressee is entitled to indemnity in case of loss, rifling or damage of an ordinary parcel, i. e., of an uninsured parcel.

2. Sauf en cas de perte ou d'avarie due à la force majeure, telle qu'elle est définie par les jugements de tribunaux ou les prescriptions du pays dans le territoire duquel le fait s'est produit, l'expéditeur ou un autre ayant droit peut prétendre à une indemnité correspondant au montant réel de la perte, de la spoliation ou de l'avarie, d'après la valeur au lieu et à l'époque où la marchandise a été acceptée au transport, lorsqu'un colis avec valeur déclarée a été perdu, spolié ou avarié, à moins que le dommage n'ait été causé par la faute ou la négligence de l'expéditeur, du destinataire ou de leur représentant, ou ne provienne de la nature de l'objet. Toutefois, le montant de l'indemnité ne peut être supérieur à la somme assurée sur laquelle la taxe à la valeur a été perçue dans le pays d'origine ou au maximum de 100 dollars (500 francs-or). Les deux Administrations peuvent cependant s'entendre, par voie de correspondance, pour fixer une indemnité plus élevée.

3. Aucune des deux Administrations n'est tenue au paiement d'une indemnité en cas de perte ou d'avarie due à la force majeure, quelles que soient les définitions particulières de ce terme, à moins que, dans les mêmes conditions données, l'autre Administration ne consente à assumer la responsabilité dans les relations réciproques et bien que chaque pays ait la faculté de payer des indemnités à sa convenance et sans recours contre l'autre pays, pour les pertes ou avaries dues à la force majeure d'après une définition quelconque de ce terme.

4. Lorsqu'un colis avec valeur déclarée provenant d'un pays et destiné à être remis dans l'autre pays est réexpédié de là sur un tiers pays ou y est renvoyé, l'ayant droit à l'indemnité, en cas de perte, de spoliation ou d'avarie survenue subséquemment à la réexpédition ou au renvoi du colis par le pays de l'adresse primitive, ne peut prétendre, le cas échéant, qu'à l'in-

2. Save in case of loss or damage due to force majeure, as defined by the legal decisions or rulings in force in the country on whose territory the case has arisen, the sender, or other rightful claimant, may claim an indemnity corresponding to the actual amount of the loss, rifling or damage, in accordance with the value at the place where and the time when the merchandise was accepted for transportation, when an insured parcel has been lost, rifled or damaged, unless the damage was caused by the fault or negligence of the sender, the addressee, or their representatives, or arises from the nature of the article. However, the amount of the indemnity may not be greater than the amount for which insured, on which the insurance fee has been collected in the country of origin, or the maximum amount of \$100 (500 gold francs). The two Administrations may, however, agree by correspondence to fix a higher indemnity.

3. Neither of the two Administrations is bound to any indemnity in case of loss or damage due to force majeure, whatever the particular definitions of that term may be, unless, on the same given conditions, the other Administration consents to assume responsibility in the reciprocal relations, although each country has the option of paying indemnity at its convenience and without recourse against the other country for losses or damage due to force majeure in accordance with any definition of that term.

4. When an insured parcel originating in one country and destined to be delivered in the other country is reforwarded from there to a third country or is returned to a third country, the party entitled to the indemnity, in case of loss, rifling or damage occurring subsequent to the reforwarding or return of the parcel by the original country of destination, can lay claim, in such a case,

Allowance to sender.

Loss by force majeure.

Parcels forwarded to a third country.

demnité que consent à verser ou— suivant l'entente intervenue entre les pays intéressés directement à la réexpédition ou au renvoi—que doit payer le pays où le fait s'est produit. Chacun des deux pays signataires du présent Arrangement qui réexpédie à tort un colis avec valeur déclarée sur un tiers pays, est responsable envers l'expéditeur dans la même mesure que le pays d'origine, donc dans les limites du présent Arrangement.

Responsibility for error.

Time limitation.

5. Les Administrations sont dégagées de toute responsabilité, si, dans le délai d'un an à partir du lendemain du jour du dépôt du colis avec valeur déclarée, aucune réclamation verbale ou écrite n'a été formulée par l'expéditeur ou la personne qu'il a autorisée.

No indemnity for indirect loss, etc.

6. Il n'est pas payé d'indemnité pour les dommages indirects résultant de la perte, de la spoliation, de l'avarie, de la non-livraison, de la remise à une fausse adresse ou du retard d'un colis avec valeur déclarée expédié d'après les conditions du présent Arrangement.

Matter not entitled to indemnity.

Il n'est payé aucune indemnité pour les colis avec valeur déclarée qui contiennent, soit des marchandises sans valeur réelle, soit des articles sujets à détérioration ou dont le transport est interdit par les deux Administrations, qui ne répondent pas aux dispositions du présent Arrangement, ou qui n'ont pas été déposés à la poste de la manière prescrite. Toutefois, le pays responsable de la perte, de la spoliation ou de l'avarie peut payer une indemnité pour ces colis, mais n'a pas de recours contre l'autre pays.

Reimbursement of postage, etc., on loss of parcels.

7. En cas de perte ou de spoliation complète, d'avarie irréparable de l'envoi entier, les deux Administrations peuvent, à leur convenance, rembourser à l'ayant droit le montant des taxes postales et droits spéciaux grevant un envoi avec valeur déclarée. La taxe à la valeur n'est remboursée en aucun cas.

only to the indemnity which the country where the loss, rifling or damage occurred consents to pay, or which that country is obligated to pay in accordance with the agreement made between the countries directly interested in the reforwarding or return. Either of the two countries signing the present Agreement which wrongly forwards an insured parcel to a third country is responsible to the sender to the same extent as the country of origin, that is, within the limits of the present Agreement.

5. The Administrations are released from all responsibility if, within the period of one year from the day following the date of mailing the insured parcel, no verbal or written inquiry has been made by the sender or the person whom he has authorized.

6. No indemnity is paid for indirect damages resulting from the loss, rifling, damage, non-delivery, misdelivery or delay of an insured parcel dispatched in accordance with the conditions of the present Agreement.

No indemnity is paid for insured parcels which contain either articles without actual value or articles liable to deterioration, or whose transportation is prohibited by the two Administrations, or which do not comply with the provisions of the present Agreement, or which were not posted in the prescribed manner. However, the country responsible for the loss, rifling or damage may pay indemnity for such parcels, but has no recourse against the other country.

7. In case of complete loss or rifling, or of irreparable damage of the entire parcel, the two administrations may, at their convenience, reimburse the rightful party for the amount of the postage and special charges due on an insured parcel. The insurance fee is not in any case returned.

8. Il n'est pas assumé de responsabilité pour les colis avec valeur déclarée dont les Administrations ne peuvent se rendre compte par suite de la destruction des documents de service résultant d'un cas de force majeure.

8. No responsibility is assumed for insured parcels for which the administrations can not account as a result of the destruction of the service records resulting from a case of force majeure.

If service records destroyed, responsibility not admitted.

9. Si l'expéditeur, le destinataire, le propriétaire ou son représentant, d'un colis avec valeur déclarée fait sciemment, à un moment quelconque, une déclaration frauduleuse de valeur supérieure à la valeur réelle du contenu, ou s'il fournit avec réflexion des moyens de preuve faux, controuvés ou frauduleux, l'Administration responsable du paiement de l'indemnité se réserve le droit de décliner ce paiement et de ne pas rembourser les taxes postales et les droits ou de verser l'indemnité qu'elle juge équitable d'après les moyens de preuve fournis. L'application de cette prescription ne préjudicie aucunement l'action judiciaire qui pourrait être intentée au réclamant, du fait de pareilles indications frauduleuses.

9. If the sender or addressee of an insured parcel, or the owner or his representative, knowingly makes, at any time, a fraudulent declaration of a value higher than the actual value of the contents, or if he knowingly furnishes false, forged, or fraudulent means of proof, the administration responsible for the payment of indemnity reserves the right to decline such payment and not to repay the postage and fees or to pay such indemnity as it deems equitable in the light of the means of proof furnished. The application of this provision does not in any way prejudice the judicial action which may be taken against the claimant on account of such fraudulent indications.

Reservation in case of false statement, etc.

10. En cas de perte, de spoliation ou d'avarie d'un colis avec valeur déclarée, l'Administration d'origine doit payer l'indemnité à l'ayant droit le plus tôt possible et, au plus tard, dans le délai d'un an à compter du lendemain du jour de la réclamation. Ce paiement a lieu pour le compte de l'Administration de destination, si elle est responsable et a été avisé régulièrement.

10. In case of loss, rifting or damage of an insured parcel, the Administration of origin must pay the indemnity to the rightful claimant as soon as possible, and, at the latest, within the period of one year, counting from the day following the date of the inquiry. This payment is made on behalf of the Administration of destination, if it is responsible and has been regularly advised.

Administration of origin to pay indemnity within a year.

11. Dans les cas mentionnés au paragraphe précédent, l'Administration du pays d'origine peut toutefois différer exceptionnellement le règlement de l'indemnité au delà d'un an, lorsque, dans ce délai, le sort du colis n'a pu être établi ou la question de responsabilité être tranchée.

11. In the cases mentioned in the preceding Section, the Administration of the country of origin may, however, exceptionally defer the settlement of the indemnity beyond one year, when within that period the disposal of the parcel could not be established or the question of responsibility settled.

Deferring settlement.

12. Sauf dans les cas où le paiement a été différé exceptionnellement, comme il est dit au paragraphe 11, l'Administration du pays d'origine est autorisée à désintéresser l'ayant droit pour le compte du pays de destination, si

12. Save in cases where the payment has been exceptionally deferred, as stated in Section 11, the Administration of the country of origin is authorized to make payment to the rightful party on behalf of the country of destina-

Payment by country of origin if country of destination delays six months.

ce dernier, régulièrement saisi, a laissé s'écouler 6 mois sans donner de solution à l'affaire.

Country responsible.

13. L'obligation de payer l'indemnité incombe au pays dont dépend le bureau d'origine. Ce pays conserve un droit de recours contre le pays responsable, c'est-à-dire contre l'Administration dans le territoire de laquelle la perte, la spoliation ou l'avarie s'est produite.

Reimbursements.

14. Le pays responsable de la perte, de la spoliation ou de l'avarie et pour le compte duquel le paiement est effectué, est tenu de rembourser le montant de l'indemnité au pays ayant effectué le paiement. Ce remboursement doit avoir lieu sans retard et, au plus tard, dans le délai de 6 mois après notification du paiement.

Reimbursement on gold basis.

15. Le remboursement des indemnités doit s'effectuer sur la base de la monnaie-or.

Means to be used.

16. Ces remboursements au pays créancier doivent être effectués sans frais pour cet Office, soit par mandat de poste, soit par traite, en monnaie ayant cours dans le pays créancier ou par tout autre procédé à convenir mutuellement par voie de correspondance.

Responsibility of receiving country unable to show disposition.

17. Jusqu'à preuve du contraire, la responsabilité de la perte ou de la spoliation d'un colis avec valeur déclarée incombe au pays qui, ayant reçu le colis sans formuler de réserves et étant mis en possession de tous les moyens réglementaires d'investigation, ne peut établir le sort du colis.

Dispatching office responsible if loss discovered by receiving office.

18. Lorsque la perte, la spoliation ou l'avarie d'un colis avec valeur déclarée est constatée lors de l'ouverture du récipient par le bureau d'échange réceptionnaire et a été signalée régulièrement au bureau d'échange expéditeur, la responsabilité incombe à l'Administration dont dépend ce dernier bureau, à moins que le fait ne se soit accompli sur le territoire de l'Administration réceptionnaire ou intermédiaire.

Loss, etc., in transit.

Si la perte, la spoliation ou l'avarie s'est produite en cours de

tion, if the latter, regularly notified, has allowed 6 months to pass without settling the matter.

13. The obligation of paying the indemnity is incumbent on the country to which the office of origin belongs. This country reserves the right of recourse against the country responsible, that is to say, against the Administration on whose territory the loss, rifling or damage has occurred.

14. The country responsible for the loss, rifling or damage, and on whose account the payment is effected, is bound to repay the amount of the indemnity to the country which has effected the payment. This reimbursement must take place without delay; and, at the latest, within the period of 6 months after notification of the payment.

15. The reimbursement of the indemnities must be effected on the basis of gold money.

16. These repayments to the creditor country must be made without expense for that Office, by money order or draft, in money valid in the creditor country or in any other way to be agreed upon mutually by correspondence.

17. Until the contrary is proved, the responsibility for the loss or rifling of an insured parcel is incumbent on the country which, having received the parcel without making any reservations, and being put in possession of all the regulation means of investigation, can not establish the disposal of the parcel.

18. When the loss, rifling or damage of an insured parcel is detected upon opening the receptacle at the receiving exchange office and has been regularly pointed out to the dispatching exchange office, the responsibility falls on the Administration to which the latter office belongs, unless the irregularity occurred on the territory of the receiving or intermediary Administration.

If the loss, rifling, or damage has taken place in the course of

transport sans qu'il soit possible d'établir sur le territoire ou dans le service de quel pays le fait s'est accompli, les Offices en cause supportent le dommage par parts égales.

Sauf entente contraire entre les pays intéressés, entente qui peut intervenir par voie de correspondance, aucune indemnité ne sera payée pour la perte, la spoliation ou l'avarie de colis avec valeur déclarée en transit, c'est-à-dire pour des colis avec valeur déclarée originaires de l'un des deux pays contractants à destination de pays ne participant pas au présent Arrangement, ou pour des colis originaires d'un pays ne participant pas à cet Arrangement, à destination de l'un des deux pays contractants.

19. L'expéditeur est responsable des défauts de l'emballage et de l'insuffisance de la fermeture et des cachets des colis avec valeur déclarée. D'autre part, les deux Administrations sont dégagées de toute responsabilité en cas de perte, de spoliation ou d'avarie causée par des défauts non remarqués au moment du dépôt.

transportation, without its being possible to establish on the territory or in the service of what country the act took place, the Offices involved bear the loss in equal shares.

Barring contrary agreement between the countries concerned, which agreement may be made by correspondence, no indemnity will be paid for the loss, rifling or damage of an insured parcel in transit, i. e., for insured parcels originating in one of the two contracting countries and destined for countries not participating in the present Agreement, or for parcels originating in a country not participating in this Agreement and destined for one of the two contracting countries.

19. The sender is responsible for defects in the packing and insufficiency in the closing and the seals of insured parcels. Moreover, the two Administrations are released from all responsibility in case of loss, rifling or damage caused by defects not noticed at the time of mailing.

Destined for third country, etc.

Sender responsible for packing, etc.

ART. 16.

Bonification des taxes.

1. Pour chaque colis échangé entre les pays contractants (art. 1), l'Office expéditeur bonifie à l'Office destinataire, sur les feuilles de route, les quotes-parts revenant à ce dernier, et indiquées dans le Règlement d'exécution.

2. Les sommes à bonifier pour un colis en transit, c'est-à-dire à destination soit d'une possession, soit d'un tiers pays, sont indiquées de même dans le Règlement d'exécution.

3. Les taxes de transit revenant au pays européen traversé, pour les colis des Etats-Unis d'Amérique et d'au delà, à destination de la Suisse, sont bonifiées directement et à ses frais par l'Administration des Etats-Unis; dans la direction inverse, par l'Administration des postes suisses.

ARTICLE 16.

Payments.

1. For each parcel exchanged between the contracting countries (Article 1), the dispatching Office credits to the Office of destination, in the parcel bills, the quotas due to the latter, and indicated in the Regulations of Execution.

2. The sums to be paid for a parcel in transit, i. e., destined either for a possession or for a third country, are likewise indicated in the Regulations of Execution.

3. The transit charges due to the European country traversed for parcels from the United States of America and beyond destined for Switzerland are paid directly, and at its expense, by the Administration of the United States; in the other direction, by the Administration of Posts of Switzerland.

Payments.

Credits.

Art. p. 1907.

Post, p. 2012.

Parcels for a third country or possession.

Post, p. 2017.

Division of transit charges.

In case of reforwarding, etc.

4. En cas de réexpédition ou de renvoi d'un colis à l'origine, l'Office réexpéditeur reprend sur l'autre Office la quote-part qui lui revient à teneur du § 1 ci-dessus et, le cas échéant:

- a) les taxes prévues aux §§ 2 et 3 ci-dessus, dont il se trouve à découvert;
- b) les droits de dédouanement, de factage et de magasinage prévus à l'art. 5;
- c) les taxes de réexpédition prévues à l'art. 10, § 1.

ART. 17.

Matters not herein provided for.

Dispositions non prévues par le présent Arrangement.

Universal Postal Convention provisions to govern.

1. A moins qu'elles ne soient réglées par le présent Arrangement, toutes les questions concernant l'échange, les demandes de retrait, le renvoi des colis, ainsi que la remise et l'établissement des avis de réception et le règlement des indemnités, sont traitées suivant les dispositions de la Convention postale universelle et de son Règlement d'exécution, en tant que celles-ci sont applicables et ne sont pas contraires à celles qui précèdent. Si le cas n'est prévu nulle part, la législation interne des Etats-Unis ou de la Suisse, ou les décisions prises par l'un ou l'autre des pays, sont applicables dans le pays respectif.

Details to be fixed by common consent.

2. Les détails relatifs à l'application du présent Arrangement seront fixés par les deux Administrations dans un Règlement d'exécution dont les dispositions pourront être modifiées ou complétées d'un commun accord par voie de correspondance. Un même accord par voie de correspondance pourra intervenir en vue de l'échange de colis contre remboursement.

Exchange of C. O. D. parcels.

3. Les deux Administrations se notifient mutuellement leurs lois, ordonnances et tarifs concernant l'échange des colis postaux, ainsi que toutes les modifications de taxes qui y seraient introduites dans la suite.

Mutual notice of postal laws, etc.

4. In case of reforwarding or return to origin of a parcel, the redispaching Office recovers from the other Office the quota due to it in accordance with Section 1 above, and moreover, as the case may be:

- a) such of the charges prescribed by Sections 2 and 3 above as may be due to it;
- b) the customs-clearance, delivery and storage charges provided for by Article 5;
- c) the reforwarding charges contemplated by Article 10, Section 1.

ARTICLE 17.

Matters not Provided for in the Present Agreement.

1. Unless they are provided for in the present Agreement, all questions concerning the exchange, requests for return, the return of parcels, as well as delivery and making out of return receipts and settlement of indemnities, are treated in accordance with the provisions of the Universal Postal Convention and its Regulations of Execution, in so far as they are applicable and are not contrary to the foregoing provisions. If the case is not provided for at all, the domestic legislation of the United States or Switzerland, or the decisions made by one country or the other, are applicable in the respective country.

2. The details relative to the application of the present Agreement will be fixed by the two Administrations in Regulations of Execution, the provisions of which may be modified or completed by common consent by way of correspondence. A similar agreement through correspondence may be made with a view to the exchange of C. O. D. parcels.

3. The two Administrations notify each other mutually of their laws, ordinances and tariffs concerning the exchange of parcel post, as well as of all modifications in rates which may be subsequently made.

ART. 18.

ARTICLE 18.

Durée de l'Arrangement.

Duration of the Agreement.

1. Le présent Arrangement, qui remplace et abroge celui de Washington du 15 décembre 1922, entrera en vigueur après avoir été ratifié par les parties contractantes.

1. The present Agreement, which replaces and abrogates that of Washington of December 15, 1922, will enter into force after having been ratified by the contracting parties.

Duration of Agreement.

Former convention abrogated. Vol. 43, p. 1631, repealed.

Toutefois, il est loisible aux deux Administrations de l'appliquer provisoirement dès le 1^{er} avril 1932.

However, it is permissible for the two Administrations to apply it provisionally from April 1, 1932.

Provisional application.

2. Il déploiera ses effets aussi longtemps qu'il n'aura pas été dénoncé 6 mois à l'avance par l'une ou l'autre des deux Administrations.

2. It shall remain in effect as long as it has not been terminated six months in advance by one or the other of the two Administrations.

Duration.

Chacune des deux Administrations est autorisée à supprimer totalement ou partiellement le service des colis avec valeur déclarée ou à le restreindre à quelques bureaux, si des motifs spéciaux nécessitent cette mesure et sous la réserve d'en informer préalablement l'autre Administration. Le cas échéant, la notification doit en être faite par la voie la plus rapide.

Each of the two Administrations is authorized to discontinue, totally or partially, the service of insured parcels or to restrict it to certain offices, if special reasons make that measure necessary, on the condition that the other Administration is so advised in advance. If need be, the notification thereof must be by the most rapid means.

Discretionary discontinuance of insuring parcels.

Fait en double expédition et signé à Washington, le 1^{er} avril 1932.
et à Berne, le 18 mai 1932.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington on the first day of April, 1932.

Signatures.

*Le Directeur général
des postes et des télégraphes:*
FURRER
[SEAL]

WALTER F BROWN
*The Postmaster General of the
United States of America.*
[SEAL]

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

Approval by the President.

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

[SEAL]

HERBERT HOOVER

Ratified by Switzerland.

Ratifié Berne, le 18 mai 1932.

*Le Département fédéral des postes
et des chemins de fer:*
PILET GOLAZ

By the President.
W. R. CASTLE JR
Acting Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1932.

Regulations of Execution.

II. Règlement d'exécution
de l'Arrangement concernant l'Échange des Colis Postaux
conclu entre
les Etats-Unis de l'Amérique du Nord et la Suisse.

II. Regulations of Execution
for the Agreement concerning the Exchange of Parcel Post
concluded between
the United States of America and Switzerland.

II. Règlement d'Exécution
de l'Arrangement concernant l'Échange
des Colis Postaux
conclu entre
les Etats-Unis de l'Amérique du Nord et
la Suisse.

II. Regulations of Execution
for the Agreement concerning the Exchange
of Parcel Post
concluded between
the United States of America and
Switzerland.

§ 1.

SECTION 1.

Preparation of parcels.

*Conditionnement des colis.**Preparation of Parcels.*

1. Le nom et l'adresse de l'expéditeur et du destinataire doivent être écrits d'une façon lisible et exacte, si possible sur le colis même ou sur une étiquette fixée solidement à l'envoi.

Il est recommandé d'insérer un double de l'adresse dans chaque colis, surtout lorsque l'usage d'une étiquette volante est rendu nécessaire par le conditionnement ou par la forme de l'envoi.

Les colis dont l'adresse de l'expéditeur ou du destinataire consiste en initiales seulement ne sont pas admis, exception faite des désignations commerciales (raisons sociales) composées d'initiales.

Les adresses au crayon ne sont pas admises. Sont toutefois acceptées les adresses écrites au crayon-encre, sur un fond préalablement mouillé.

2. Les colis contenant des espèces monnayées, de l'or ou de l'argent en barres, des pierres ou autres matières précieuses doivent toujours être expédiés avec déclaration de valeur.

Lorsqu'un colis contenant des objets de l'espèce est expédié sans déclaration de valeur, l'office postal qui remarque l'erreur en

1. The name and address of the sender and of the addressee must be written, legibly and correctly, if possible on the parcel itself, or on a label affixed securely to the parcel.

It is recommended that a duplicate of the address be inclosed in every parcel, especially when the use of a tag is rendered necessary by the packing or form of the parcel.

Parcels on which the name of the sender or of the addressee is indicated merely by initials are not admitted, except in the case of commercial designations (trade names) composed of initials.

Addresses in pencil are not admitted. However, addresses written in indelible pencil on a previously dampened surface are accepted.

2. Parcels containing coins, gold or silver in bars, precious stones, or other precious articles, must always be sent insured.

When a parcel containing coin, gold or silver in bars, precious stones or other precious articles is sent uninsured through error,

premier lieu est tenu de le traiter comme colis avec valeur déclarée et d'après les dispositions de son pays.

3. Chaque colis doit être emballé de manière que le contenu soit préservé pendant toute la durée du transport. Les colis avec valeur déclarée doivent être scellés par des cachets à la cire, par des plombs ou par un autre moyen équivalent. Pour les colis ordinaires, un ficelage soigneux suffit comme moyen de fermeture, mais ils peuvent aussi être scellés.

Comme mesure de sécurité, chaque Administration peut exiger qu'une empreinte ou marque spéciale de l'expéditeur figure sur les plombs ou cachets de fermeture des colis avec valeur déclarée.

L'Administration des douanes du pays de destination est autorisée à ouvrir les colis. A cet effet, les cachets ou toute autre fermeture peuvent être brisés ou rompus. Les envois ouverts par la douane doivent être refermés et, en outre, scellés d'office, si l'expéditeur les avait scellés.

4. Pour les colis avec valeur déclarée, le montant de la valeur déclarée doit figurer tant sur le colis que sur le bulletin d'expédition.

5. Chaque colis avec valeur déclarée doit porter du côté de l'adresse un numéro (insurance number), et l'indication "insured", "valeur déclarée" ou "V".

6. Les étiquettes ou timbres-poste apposés sur les colis avec valeur déclarée doivent être espacés afin qu'ils ne puissent servir à cacher des lésions de l'emballage. Ils ne doivent pas, non plus, être repliés sur deux faces de l'emballage, de manière à couvrir la bordure.

7. Les liquides et les corps facilement liquéfiables doivent être expédiés dans un double récipient. Entre le premier (bouteille, flacon, boîte, etc.) et le second (boîte en métal, en bois résistant, en fibre de solide qualité

the post office which first discovers it is bound to treat it as an insured parcel, and in accordance with the legislation of its country.

3. Each parcel must be packed in such a manner that the contents are protected over the whole route. Insured parcels must be sealed with wax or lead or by some equivalent means. For ordinary parcels, careful tying is sufficient as a mode of closing, but they may also be sealed.

As a protective measure, either Administration may require that a special imprint or mark of the sender appear on the wax or lead seals closing insured parcels.

The Customs Administration of the country of destination is authorized to open the parcels. To that end, the seals or any other fastenings may be broken. Parcels opened by the customs must be refastened and also officially sealed, if the sender has sealed them.

4. For insured parcels, the amount of the insured value shall appear both on the parcel and on the dispatch note.

5. Each insured parcel must bear on the address side an insurance number and the notation "Insured", "Valeur déclarée", or "V".

6. The labels or postage stamps affixed to insured parcels must be spaced so that they cannot serve to conceal injuries to the packing. Neither must they be folded over two faces of the wrapping so as to cover the edge.

7. Liquids and easily liquefiable substances must be sent in a double receptacle. Between the first (bottle, flask, box, etc.) and the second (box of metal, strong wood, or strong carton of fibre-board, or receptacle of equal

Regulations—Contd.

ou récipient de résistance équivalente), un espace doit être ménagé, qu'on remplira de sciure, de son ou de toute autre matière spongieuse, en quantité suffisante pour absorber tout le liquide en cas de bris du récipient.

8. Les poudres et les matières colorantes en poudre doivent être emballées dans de fortes boîtes en fer-blanc ou autre métal, qui, après avoir été soudées, seront placées à leur tour dans des boîtes en bois ou dans d'autres récipients de résistance égale, de manière à exclure tout endommagement d'autres envois.

§ 2.

Dispatch notes and customs declarations.

Bulletins d'expédition et déclarations en douane.

1. Pour chaque colis ou expédition collective de trois colis ordinaires au plus, destinés à la même personne et soumis à la même bonification, l'expéditeur doit remplir un bulletin d'expédition et une déclaration en douane conformes aux formules en usage dans le pays d'origine.

Les bulletins d'expédition doivent porter les indications suivantes: bureau de dépôt, nom et adresse de l'expéditeur, nombre des déclarations en douane, poids, port payé, nom et adresse du destinataire et bureau de destination. Pour les colis avec valeur déclarée, le numéro (assurance number) et le montant de la valeur déclarée doivent aussi figurer sur le bulletin d'expédition.

Les déclarations en douane doivent fournir les indications suivantes: description générale du colis, mention exacte et détaillée du contenu, valeur, poids brut, date d'expédition, nom et adresse de l'expéditeur et du destinataire et pays d'origine de la marchandise.

2. Les Administrations n'assument aucune responsabilité en ce qui concerne l'exactitude des déclarations en douane ou des bulletins d'expédition.

strength), there must be left a space to be filled with sawdust, bran, or other absorbent material, in a sufficient quantity to absorb all the liquid in case that the receptacle is broken.

8. Powders and dyes in powdered form must be packed in strong boxes of tin or other metal, which, after soldering, must be placed in turn in wooden boxes or other receptacles of equal strength in such a way as to avoid all damage to other articles.

SECTION 2.

Dispatch Notes and Customs Declarations.

1. For each parcel or collective shipment of not more than three uninsured parcels addressed to the same person and subject to the same payment, the sender must make out a dispatch note and a customs declaration in accordance with the forms in use in the country of origin.

The dispatch notes must bear the following information: Office of mailing, name and address of the sender, number of customs declarations, weight, postage paid, name and address of the addressee, and office of destination. For insured parcels, the number and the amount of the insured value must also appear on the dispatch note.

The customs declaration must show the following information: General description of the parcel, exact and detailed description of the contents, value, gross weight, date of mailing, name and address of the sender and addressee and country of origin of the merchandise.

2. The Administrations assume no responsibility in regard to the exactness of the customs declarations or dispatch notes.

3. Les bulletins d'expédition et les déclarations en douane afférents aux colis originaires de Suisse doivent être attachés solidement aux envois.

Les bulletins d'expédition et les déclarations en douane afférents aux colis originaires des Etats-Unis d'Amérique sont expédiés le plus rapidement possible, par la poste aux lettres, au bureau d'échange suisse, avec l'original de la feuille de route correspondante.

§ 3.

Échange de colis.

1. Les colis sont échangés dans des sacs clos au moyen de cachets ou de plombs, entre les bureaux désignés par les Administrations. Ils sont transmis au pays de destination aux frais du pays d'origine et de la manière qui convient à ce dernier.

Le poids de chaque sac ne doit pas dépasser 50 kg.

2. Les colis ordinaires et les colis avec valeur déclarée sont compris dans des sacs spéciaux, chaque catégorie séparément.

De plus, dans la direction Suisse-États-Unis, il est fait une distinction entre les colis pour les États-Unis et les colis en transit.

Les fiches des sacs contenant des colis avec valeur déclarée doivent porter la lettre "V".

§ 4.

Inscription des colis.

1. Les colis ordinaires compris dans chaque dépêche à destination de la Suisse sont inscrits en bloc sur les feuilles de route, mais par catégories d'envois jusqu'à 1 kg, de 1 à 5 kg, de 5 à 10 kg, de 10 à 15 kg et de 15 à 20 kg.

Les colis ordinaires compris dans chaque dépêche à destination des États-Unis d'Amérique sont inscrits sur les feuilles de route par la seule mention du nombre total des colis et de leur poids net total.

3. The dispatch notes and customs declarations relative to parcels originating in Switzerland must be attached securely to the parcels.

The dispatch notes and customs declarations relating to parcels originating in the United States of America are sent as rapidly as possible in the letter mails to the Swiss exchange office with the original of the corresponding parcel bill.

SECTION 3.

Exchange of Parcels.

1. The parcels are exchanged in sacks closed by means of wax or lead seals, between the offices designated by the Administrations. They are transmitted to the country of destination at the expense of the country of origin and in a manner convenient to the latter.

The weight of each sack must not exceed 50 kilograms.

2. Ordinary parcels and insured parcels are included in special sacks, each class separately.

Moreover, in the direction from Switzerland to the United States, a distinction is made between parcels for the United States and parcels in transit.

The labels of the sacks containing insured parcels must bear the letter "V".

SECTION 4.

Entry of the parcels.

1. The ordinary parcels included in each dispatch sent to Switzerland are to be entered in bulk on the parcel bills, but by classes of parcels up to 1 kilogram, from 1 to 5 kilograms, from 5 to 10 kilograms, from 10 to 15 kilograms, and from 15 to 20 kilograms.

The ordinary parcels included in each dispatch sent to the United States of America are to be entered on the parcel bills to show the total number of parcels and the total net weight thereof.

Regulations—Contd.

Exchange of parcels.

Entry of the parcels.

Regulations—Contd.

Le total des sommes à bonifier par une Administration à l'autre doit aussi figurer sur les feuilles de route. Il en est de même du nombre total des sacs compris dans chaque dépêche.

Les colis renvoyés à l'origine ou réexpédiés sont inscrits isolément.

Le mode de procéder détaillé et le mode exact d'inscription et de transmission des colis en transit, c'est-à-dire à destination de tiers pays, ou des récipiends qui les renferment, seront fixés par arrangement réciproque, par voie de correspondance.

2. Les colis avec valeur déclarée sont inscrits isolément et sur des feuilles de route distinctes, avec indication du numéro (insurance number) et du nom du bureau d'origine.

Pour les colis avec valeur déclarée à destination de la Suisse, les feuilles de route doivent porter aussi l'indication de la coupure de poids à laquelle les colis appartiennent, le total des bonifications, ainsi que le nombre total des sacs servant à l'expédition desdits colis.

Pour les colis avec valeur déclarée à destination des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, les feuilles de route doivent porter, en outre, l'indication du poids net total des colis, le total des bonifications, ainsi que le nombre total des sacs servant à l'expédition desdits colis.

3. Les colis transmis à découvert pour l'Alaska, Hawaï, Porto-Rico, les Iles Vierges, Guam et Samoa, sont inscrits séparément sur les feuilles de route, par groupes correspondant à leurs différentes destinations.

4. Il doit être établi des feuilles de route distinctes pour les colis ordinaires, d'une part, et pour les colis avec valeur déclarée, d'autre part; il en va de même pour les colis expédiés de Suisse en transit par les Etats-Unis.

5. Les colis renvoyés à l'origine seront désignés comme tels dans les feuilles de route par la mention "retour" (returned), les colis réexpédiés, par l'indication "réexpédié" (redirected).

The total amounts to be credited by one Administration to the other and the total number of sacks comprising each dispatch must also be shown on the parcel bills.

Redirected or returned parcels shall be entered individually.

The detailed mode of procedure and the exact manner of entry and transmission of transit parcels, i. e., those destined for third countries, or of the receptacles containing them, will be fixed by reciprocal agreement, through correspondence.

2. Insured parcels shall be entered individually on separate parcel bills to show the insurance number and the name of the office of origin.

In the case of insured parcels for Switzerland, the parcel bills must also show the indication of the division of weight to which the parcel belongs, the total amount to be credited, and the total number of sacks in which the parcels are dispatched.

In the case of insured parcels for the United States of America, the parcel bills must also show the total net weight of the parcels and the total amount to be credited as well as the total number of sacks in which the parcels are dispatched.

3. Parcels sent à découvert for Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and Samoa are to be entered separately, according to their different destinations, on the parcel bills.

4. Separate parcel bills must be prepared for the ordinary parcels on one hand, and for the insured parcels on the other hand; the same holds true for parcels dispatched from Switzerland in transit through the United States.

5. Parcels returned to origin shall be designated as such in the parcel bills by means of the note "Returned"; redirected parcels by the note "Redirected".

6. Chaque bureau d'échange expéditeur numérote les feuilles de route d'après une série annuelle. Le dernier numéro de l'année précédente doit être mentionné sur la première feuille de la nouvelle année.

6. Each dispatching exchange office numbers the parcel bills in accordance with an annual series. The last number of the preceding year must be mentioned on the first bill of the new year.

7. Les feuilles de route sont établies en double exemplaire. L'original est expédié par la poste aux lettres, tandis que le duplicata est inséré dans l'un des sacs. L'office d'échange des Etats-Unis joint, en outre, les papiers d'accompagnement à l'original de la feuille de route (voir aussi § 2).

7. The parcel bills are prepared in duplicate. The original is sent in the regular mails; while the duplicate is inserted in one of the sacks. The United States exchange office also attaches the accompanying papers to the original of the parcel bill (see also Section 2).

Le sac renfermant la feuille de route est désigné par la lettre "F" tracée d'une manière apparente sur l'étiquette.

The sack containing the parcel bill is designated by the letter "F", traced in a conspicuous manner on the label.

§ 5.

SECTION 5.

Bonification des quotes-parts.

Payments.

1. Les quotes-parts terminales à bonifier par l'Office expéditeur à l'Office destinataire, en vertu de l'art. 16, § 1, de l'Arrangement, sont les suivantes:

1. The terminal quotas to be credited by the dispatching Office to the Office of destination, by virtue of Article 16, Section 1, of the Agreement are the following:

Payments.

I. Par la Suisse aux Etats-Unis d'Amérique:

I. By Switzerland to the United States of America.

By Switzerland.

a) *Taxe au poids:*

a) *Rate by weight:*

70 centimes-or par kilogramme, sur la base du poids net en bloc (bulk net weight) de chaque dépêche.

70 gold centimes per kilogram, based on the bulk net weight of each dispatch.

Cette taxe s'applique aussi aux colis à destination de l'Alaska. Elle est réduite à 35 centimes-or par kilogramme pour les colis à destination de Porto-Rico, des Iles Vierges, Guam, Samoa et Hawaï.

This rate applies also to parcels for Alaska. The rate is reduced to 35 gold centimes per kilogram for parcels for Porto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, Samoa, and Hawaii.

b) *Taxe à la valeur* (s'il s'agit de colis avec valeur déclarée), en sus de la taxe au poids:

b) *Rate by value* (in the case of insured parcels) in addition to the rate by weight:

10 centimes-or par colis avec valeur déclarée jusqu'à 500 francs-or (100 dollars).

10 gold centimes per parcel with insured value up to 500 gold francs (100 dollars).

II. Par les Etats-Unis d'Amérique à la Suisse:

II. By the United States of America to Switzerland:

By the United States of America.

a) *Taxe au poids:*

a) *Rate by weight:*

jusqu'à 1 kg= 60 ct-or

Up to 1 kilogram = 60 gold centimes

au delà de	1	"	5	"	=110	"
"	"	"	5	"	=170	"
"	"	"	10	"	=220	"
"	"	"	15	"	=320	"

From	1	to	5	kilograms	=110	"	"
"	"	"	5	"	=170	"	"
"	"	"	10	"	=220	"	"
"	"	"	15	"	=320	"	"

Regulations—Contd.

b) *Taxe à la valeur* (s'il s'agit de colis avec valeur déclarée), en sus de la taxe au poids:
10 centimes-or par colis avec valeur déclarée jusqu'à 500 francs-or (100 dollars).

2. Les quotes parts à bonifier pour les colis expédiés par une Administration à l'autre, en vue de leur transmission ultérieure à une possession ou à un pays tiers, seront fixées par l'Administration intermédiaire.

§ 6.

Vérification par les bureaux d'échange.

Verification.

1. A la réception d'une dépêche, le bureau d'échange destinataire procède à sa vérification. Les inscriptions sur la feuille de route doivent être vérifiées exactement. Chaque erreur ou omission doit être portée immédiatement à la connaissance du bureau d'échange expéditeur au moyen d'un bulletin de vérification. Une dépêche est considérée comme ayant été trouvée en ordre à tous égards, lorsqu'il n'est pas dressé de bulletin de vérification.

2. Si l'on constate une erreur ou une irrégularité à la réception d'une dépêche, toutes les pièces pouvant servir de preuves à l'appui en vue de recherches ultérieures ou de l'examen de demandes d'indemnité doivent être conservées.

3. En cas de manque d'une feuille de route, il en est établi un duplicata dont une copie est envoyée au bureau d'échange expéditeur de la dépêche.

4. Lorsqu'un colis porte des traces évidentes de spoliation ou d'avarie, il doit être revêtu d'une mention s'y rapportant et d'une empreinte de timbre du bureau qui a fait la constatation. Le cas échéant, il est dressé un procès-verbal qui est joint au colis.

b) *Rate by value* (in the case of insured parcels) in addition to the rate by weight:

10 gold centimes per parcel with insured value up to 500 gold francs (100 dollars).

2. The amounts to be allowed for 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.

SECTION 6.

Verification by the Exchange Office.

1. Upon receipt of a dispatch, the exchange office of destination proceeds to verify it. The entries in the parcel bill must be verified exactly. Each error or omission must be brought immediately to the knowledge of the dispatching exchange office by means of a bulletin of verification. A dispatch is considered as having been found in order in all regards when no bulletin of verification is made up.

2. If an error or irregularity is found upon receipt of a dispatch, all objects which may serve later on for investigations, or for examination of requests for indemnity, must be kept.

3. In case of shortage of a parcel bill, a duplicate is prepared, a copy of which is sent to the exchange office of origin of the dispatch.

4. When a parcel bears evident traces of rifling or damage, it must be marked with a note to that effect, and with an imprint of the stamp of the office which has detected the fact. If need be, a report is prepared and attached to the parcel.

§ 7.

Récipients.

1. Chaque Administration pourvoit à l'acquisition¹ des sacs nécessaires pour l'expédition de ses colis. Les sacs vides doivent être renvoyés au pays d'origine par le prochain courrier.

2. Il y a lieu d'indiquer sur la feuille de route tant le nombre des sacs utilisés pour la confection de la dépêche que celui des sacs vides en retour. A l'aide de ces indications, chaque Administration exerce un contrôle sur la rentrée des récipients qui lui appartiennent. Au cas où ce contrôle démontrerait que le 10% du nombre total des sacs utilisés pendant une année n'a pas été renvoyé, la valeur des sacs manquants doit être remboursée à l'Office expéditeur.

§ 8.

Décompte.

1. A la fin de chaque trimestre, chaque Administration établit un compte sur la base des feuilles de route.

2. Ces comptes sont soumis à l'examen de l'Administration correspondante dans le courant du mois qui suit le trimestre auquel ils se rapportent.

3. La récapitulation, l'envoi, l'examen et l'acceptation de ces comptes ne doivent pas être retardés et le règlement du solde aura lieu, au plus tard, à l'expiration du trimestre suivant.

4. Le solde résultant de la balance des comptes entre les deux Administrations est payé par traite à vue, tirée sur New York ou par un autre moyen convenu réciproquement par voie de correspondance. Les frais de paiement sont à la charge de l'Administration débitrice.

SECTION 7.

Receptacles.

1. Each Administration provides itself with the necessary sacks for the exchange of its parcels. The empty sacks must be returned to the country of origin by the next mail.

2. It is necessary to indicate in the parcel bill both the number of sacks used for the preparation of the dispatch and the number of empty sacks returned. With the aid of these indications, each Administration exercises a control over the return of the receptacles belonging to it. In case that this control shows that 10 per cent of the total number of sacks used during a year have not been returned, the value of the missing sacks must be repaid to the dispatching office.

SECTION 8.

Accounting.

1. At the end of each quarter, each Administration makes up an account on the basis of the parcel bills.

2. These accounts are submitted for examination to the corresponding Administration in the course of the month which follows the quarter to which they relate.

3. The recapitulation, transmission, examination and acceptance of these accounts must not be delayed, and the payment of the balance shall take place, at the latest, at the expiration of the following quarter.

4. The balance resulting from the adjustment of the accounts between the two Administrations is paid by a sight draft drawn on New York, or by some other means mutually agreed upon by correspondence. The expenses of payment are chargeable to the debtor Administration.

Regulations—Contd.

Receptacles.

Accounting.

¹ So in original.

Signatures.

Fait en deux expéditions et
signé à Washington, le 1^{er} avril
1932.

*Le Directeur général des postes
des Etats-Unis d'Amérique:*

Berne, le 18 mai 1932.

*Le Directeur général des postes et
des télégraphes suisses:*

FURRER

[SEAL]

Done in duplicate and signed
at Washington, April 1, 1932.

*The Postmaster General of the
U. S. A.:*

WALTER F BROWN

Berne, 18 mai 1932.

*The Director General of Posts and
Telegraphs of Switzerland:*

[SEAL]

Approval of Regula-
tions.

The foregoing Regulations for the Execution of the Parcel Post Agreement between the United States of America and Switzerland have been negotiated and concluded with my advice and consent and are 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

W. R. CASTLE JR

Acting Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1932

Convention between the United States of America and other powers, relating to prisoners of war. Signed at Geneva, July 27, 1929; ratification advised by the Senate, January 7, 1932; ratified by the President, January 16, 1932; ratification of the United States of America deposited with the Government of Switzerland, February 4, 1932; proclaimed, August 4, 1932.

July 27, 1929.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, a Convention Relating to the Treatment of Prisoners of War was signed by the respective Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and forty-six other countries, at Geneva on July 27, 1929, the original of which Convention in the French language is word for word as follows:

Treatment of prisoners of war.
Preamble.

Translation

CONVENTION RELATIVE AU TRAITEMENT DES PRISONNIERS DE GUERRE DU 27 JUILLET 1929.

CONVENTION OF JULY 27, 1929, RELATIVE TO THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

Le Président du Reich Allemand, le Président des États-Unis d'Amérique, le Président fédéral de la République d'Autriche, Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, le Président de la République de Bolivie, le Président de la République des États-Unis du Brésil, Sa Majesté le Roi de Grande-Bretagne, d'Irlande et des Territoires britanniques au delà des Mers, Empereur des Indes, Sa Majesté le Roi des Bulgares, le Président de la République du Chili, le Président de la République de Chine, le Président de la République de Colombie, le Président de la République de Cuba, Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark et d'Islande, le Président de la République Dominicaine, Sa Majesté le Roi d'Égypte, Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne, le Président de la République d'Estonie, le Président de la République de Finlande, le Président de la République Française, le Président de la

The President of the German Reich, the President of the United States of America, the Federal President of the Republic of Austria, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the President of the Republic of Bolivia, the President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, His Majesty the King of the Bulgarians, the President of the Republic of Chile, the President of the Republic of China, the President of the Republic of Colombia, the President of the Republic of Cuba, His Majesty the King of Denmark and Iceland, the President of the Dominican Republic, His Majesty the King of Egypt, His Majesty the King of Spain, the President of the Republic of Estonia, the President of the Republic of the

Contracting Powers.

République Hellénique, Son Altesse sérénissime le Gouverneur de la Hongrie, Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie, Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon, le Président de la République de Lettonie, Son Altesse royale la Grande-Duchesse de Luxembourg, le Président des États-Unis du Mexique, le Président de la République de Nicaragua, Sa Majesté le Roi de Norvège, Sa Majesté la Reine des Pays-Bas, Sa Majesté impériale le Shah de Perse, le Président de la République de Pologne, le Président de la République Portugaise, Sa Majesté le Roi de Roumanie, Sa Majesté le Roi des Serbes, Croates et Slovènes, Sa Majesté le Roi de Siam, Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède, le Conseil fédéral suisse, le Président de la République Tchécoslovaque, le Président de la République Turque, le Président de la République orientale de l'Uruguay, le Président de la République des États-Unis de Vénézuéla,

French Republic, the President of the Hellenic Republic, His Serene Highness the Regent of Hungary, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, the President of the Republic of Latvia, Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Luxembourg, the President of the United States of Mexico, the President of the Republic of Nicaragua, His Majesty the King of Norway, Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia, the President of the Republic of Poland, the President of the Portuguese Republic, His Majesty the King of Rumania, His Majesty the King of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, His Majesty the King of Siam, His Majesty the King of Sweden, the Swiss Federal Council, the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, the President of the Turkish Republic, the President of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, [and] the President of the Republic of the United States of Venezuela,

Purpose declared.

reconnaissant que, dans le cas extrême d'une guerre, il sera du devoir de toute Puissance d'en atténuer, dans la mesure du possible, les rigueurs inévitables et d'adoucir le sort des prisonniers de guerre;

recognizing that, in the extreme case of a war, it will be the duty of every Power to diminish, so far as possible, the unavoidable rigors thereof and to mitigate the fate of prisoners of war;

désireux de développer les principes qui ont inspiré les conventions internationales de La Haye, en particulier la Convention concernant les lois et coutumes de la guerre et le Règlement qui y est annexé;

desirous of developing the principles which inspired the international conventions of The Hague, in particular the Convention relative to the laws and customs of war and the Regulations annexed thereto;

Plenipotentiaries.

ont résolu de conclure une Convention à cet effet, et ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir:

have decided to conclude a Convention to that end, and have appointed the following as their Plenipotentiaries, namely:

LE PRÉSIDENT DU REICH ALLEMAND:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE GERMAN REICH:

S. Exc. M. Edmund Rhomberg, D^r en Droit, Ministre en disponibilité;

His Excellency Herr Edmund Rhomberg, Doctor of Laws, Minister unassigned;

MULTILATERAL CONVENTION—WAR PRISONERS. JULY 27, 1929. 2023

LE PRÉSIDENT DES ÉTATS-UNIS
D'AMÉRIQUE:

L'Honorable Eliot Wadsworth,
ancien Secrétaire adjoint de la
Trésorerie,

S. Exc. l'Honorable Hugh R.
Wilson, Envoyé extraordinaire et
Ministre plénipotentiaire des
Etats-Unis d'Amérique à Berne;

LE PRÉSIDENT FÉDÉRAL DE LA
RÉPUBLIQUE D'AUTRICHE:

M. Marc Leitmaier, D^r en
Droit, Conseiller ministériel à la
Chancellerie fédérale, Départe-
ment des Affaires étrangères;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DES BELGES:

M. Paul Demolder, Général
Major Médecin, Commandant du
Service de Santé de la 1^{re} Circon-
scription militaire,

M. Joseph de Ruelle, Juriscon-
sulte du Ministère des Affaires
étrangères;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
DE BOLIVIE:

S. Exc. M. Alberto Cortadellas,
Ministre-Résident de Bolivie à
Berne;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
DES ÉTATS-UNIS DU BRÉSIL:

S. Exc. M. Raoul de Rio-
Branco, Envoyé extraordinaire et
Ministre plénipotentiaire du Brésil
à Berne;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE GRANDE-
BRETAGNE, D'IRLANDE ET
DES TERRITOIRES BRITAN-
NIQUES AU DELA DES MERS,
EMPEREUR DES INDES:

POUR LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE
ET L'IRLANDE DU NORD,
AINSI QUE TOUTE PARTIE
DE L'EMPIRE BRITANNIQUE
NON MEMBRE SÉPARÉ DE
LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS:

Le Très Honorable Sir Horace
Rumbold, G.C.M.G., M.V.O.,
Ambassadeur de Sa Majesté Bri-
tannique à Berlin;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA:

Plenipotentiaries—
Continued.

The Honorable Eliot Wads-
worth, former Assistant Secre-
tary of the Treasury,

His Excellency the Honorable
Hugh R. Wilson, Envoy Extraor-
dinary and Minister Plenipoten-
tiary of the United States of Amer-
ica at Berne;

THE FEDERAL PRESIDENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA:

Herr Marc Leitmaier, Doctor
of Laws, Ministerial Counselor at
the Federal Chancellery, Depart-
ment of Foreign Affairs;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE
BELGIANS:

M. Paul Demolder, Surgeon
General, Chief of the Medical
Corps of the First Military Dis-
trict,

M. Joseph de Ruelle, Counselor
of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF BOLIVIA:

His Excellency Sr. Alberto Cor-
tadellas, Minister Resident of
Bolivia at Berne;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF THE UNITED STATES OF
BRAZIL:

His Excellency Sr. Raoul de
Rio-Branco, Envoy Extraordi-
nary and Minister Plenipoten-
tiary of Brazil at Berne;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF GREAT
BRITAIN, IRELAND AND THE
BRITISH DOMINIONS BE-
YOND THE SEAS, EMPEROR
OF INDIA:

FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND AND
ALL PARTS OF THE BRITISH
EMPIRE WHICH ARE NOT
SEPARATE MEMBERS OF THE
LEAGUE OF NATIONS:

The Right Honorable Sir Hor-
ace Rumbold, G.C.M.G., M.V.O.,
Ambassador of His Britannic
Majesty at Berlin;

2024 MULTILATERAL CONVENTION—WAR PRISONERS. JULY 27, 1929.

Plenipotentiaries—
Continued.

POUR LE DOMINION DU CANADA:

M. Walter Alexandre Riddell,
Conseiller permanent du Gou-
vernement canadien auprès de
la Société des Nations;

POUR LE COMMONWEALTH D'AUSTRALIE:

S. Exc. M. Claud Russell, En-
voyé extraordinaire et Ministre
plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté
Britannique à Berne;

POUR LE DOMINION DE LA NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE:

S. Exc. M. Claud Russell, En-
voyé extraordinaire et Ministre
plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté
Britannique à Berne;

POUR L'UNION DE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD:

M. Eric Hendrik Louw, Haut-
Commissaire de l'Union de l'Afri-
que du Sud à Londres;

POUR L'ÉTAT LIBRE D'IR- LANDE:

M. Sean Lester, Représentant
de l'Etat Libre d'Irlande auprès
de la Société des Nations;

POUR L'INDE:

S. Exc. M. Claud Russell, En-
voyé extraordinaire et Ministre
plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté
Britannique à Berne;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DES BUL- GARES:

M. Dimitri Mikoff, Chargé
d'Affaires de Bulgarie à Berne,
Représentant permanent du Gou-
vernement bulgare auprès de la
Société des Nations,

M. Stéphane N. Laftchieff,
Membre du Conseil d'Administra-
tion de la Croix-Rouge bulgare;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DU CHILI:

M. Guillermo Novoa-Sepulve-
da, Colonel, Attaché militaire près
la Légation du Chili à Berlin,

M. Dario Pulgar-Arriagada,
Capitaine du Service de Santé;

FOR THE DOMINION OF CAN- ADA:

Mr. Walter Alexander Riddell,
Permanent Counselor of the
Canadian Government to the
League of Nations;

FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA:

His Excellency Mr. Claud Rus-
sell, Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary of His
Britannic Majesty at Berne;

FOR THE DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND:

His Excellency Mr. Claud Rus-
sell, Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary of His
Britannic Majesty at Berne;

FOR THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA:

Mr. Eric Hendrik Louw, High
Commissioner of the Union of
South Africa at London;

FOR THE IRISH FREE STATE:

Mr. Sean Lester, Representa-
tive of the Irish Free State to the
League of Nations;

FOR INDIA:

His Excellency Mr. Claud Rus-
sell, Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary of His
Britannic Majesty at Berne;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BULGARIANS:

M. Dimitri Mikoff, Chargé
d'Affaires of Bulgaria at Berne,
Permanent Representative of the
Bulgarian Government to the
League of Nations,

M. Stéphane N. Laftchieff,
Member of the Administrative
Council of the Bulgarian Red
Cross;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE:

Colonel Guillermo Novoa-Se-
pulveda, Military Attaché to the
Legation of Chile at Berlin,

Captain Dario Pulgar-Arriaga-
da, Medical Corps;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
DE CHINE:

M. Chi Yung Hsiao, Chargé
d'Affaires p.i. de Chine à Berne;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
DE COLOMBIE:

S. Exc. M. Francisco José de
Urrutia, Envoyé extraordinaire
et Ministre plénipotentiaire de
Colombie à Berne;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
DE CUBA:

S. Exc. M. Carlos de Armenteros
y de Cardenas, Envoyé extra-
ordinaire et Ministre plénipoten-
tiaire de Cuba à Berne,

M. Carlos Blanco y Sanchez,
Secrétaire de Légation, adjoind à
la Délégation de Cuba auprès de
la Société des Nations;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE DANEMARK
ET D'ISLANDE:

POUR LE DANEMARK:

S. Exc. M. Harald de Scavenius,
Chambellan, Envoyé extra-
ordinaire et Ministre plénipoten-
tiaire de Danemark en Suisse et
aux Pays-Bas, ancien Ministre
des Affaires étrangères,

M. Gustave M. Rasmussen,
Chargé d'Affaires p.i. de Dane-
mark à Berne;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
DOMINICAINE:

M. Charles Ackermann, Consul
de la République Dominicaine
à Genève;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI D'ÉGYPTÉ:

M. Mohammed Abdel Moneim
Riad, Avocat au Contentieux de
l'Etat, Professeur de Droit inter-
national à l'Ecole militaire du
Caire,

M. Henri Wassif Simaika, At-
taché de la Légation Royale
d'Egypte à Rome;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI D'ESPAGNE:

S. Exc. M. le Marquis de la
Torrehermosa, Envoyé extraor-
dinaire et Ministre plénipoten-
tiaire d'Espagne à Berne;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF CHINA:

Mr. Chi Yung Hsiao, Chargé
d'Affaires *ad interim* of China at
Berne;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF COLOMBIA:

His Excellency Sr. Francisco
José de Urrutia, Envoy Extra-
ordinary and Minister Plenipo-
tentiary of Colombia at Berne;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF CUBA:

His Excellency Sr. Carlos de
Armenteros y de Cardenas, Envoy
Extraordinary and Minister Plen-
ipotentiary of Cuba at Berne,

Sr. Carlos Blanco y Sanchez,
Secretary of Legation, attached
to the Delegation of Cuba to the
League of Nations;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF DEN-
MARK AND ICELAND:

FOR DENMARK:

His Excellency Mr. Harald de
Scavenius, Chamberlain, Envoy
Extraordinary and Minister Plen-
ipotentiary of Denmark in Switz-
erland and in the Netherlands,
former Minister of Foreign Affairs,

Mr. Gustave M. Rasmussen,
Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* of
Denmark at Berne;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE DOMINICAN
REPUBLIC:

Sr. Charles Ackermann, Consul
of the Dominican Republic at
Geneva;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF EGYPT:

M. Mohammed Abdel Moneim
Riad, Counselor of the State Legal
Department, Professor of Inter-
national Law at the Military
School of Cairo,

M. Henri Wassif Simaika, At-
taché of the Royal Legation of
Egypt at Rome;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SPAIN:

His Excellency the Marquis de
la Torrehermosa, Envoy Extraor-
dinary and Minister Plenipoten-
tiary of Spain at Berne;

Plenipotentiaries—
Continued.

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
D'ESTONIE:

M. Hans Leesment, D^r en
Médecine, Président de la Croix-
Rouge estonienne;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
DE FINLANDE:

M. A. E. Martola, Lieutenant-
Colonel, Attaché militaire près la
Légation de Finlande à Paris;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
FRANÇAISE:

S. Exc. M. Henri Chassain de
Marcilly, Ambassadeur de France
à Berne,

M. Jean Du Sault, Conseiller
de l'Ambassade de France à
Berne;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
HELLÉNIQUE:

M. Raphael Raphael, Chargé
d'Affaires p.i. de Grèce à Berne,

M. Sophocle Venizelos, Lieu-
tenant-Colonel, Attaché militaire
près la Légation de Grèce à
Paris;

SON ALTESSE SÉRÉNISSIME LE
GOUVERNEUR DE LA HON-
GRIE:

S. Exc. M. Paul de Hevesy,
Ministre-Résident, Délégué per-
manent du Gouvernement Royal
auprès de la Société des Nations;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI D'ITALIE:

M. Giovanni Ciruolo, Sénateur
du Royaume;

SA MAJESTÉ L'EMPEREUR DU JA-
PON:

S. Exc. M. Isaburo Yoshida,
Envoyé extraordinaire et Minis-
tre plénipotentiaire du Japon à
Berne,

M. Sadamu Shimomura, Lieu-
tenant-Colonel,

M. Seizo Miura, Capitaine de
Frégate, Attaché naval près l'Amb-
assade du Japon à Paris;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
DE LETTONIE:

S. Exc. M. Charles Duzmans,
Envoyé extraordinaire et Minis-
tre plénipotentiaire de Lettonie

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF ESTONIA:

Mr. Hans Leesment, Doctor of
Medicine, President of the Esto-
nian Red Cross;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF FINLAND:

Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Mar-
tola, Military Attaché to the
Legation of Finland at Paris;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH
REPUBLIC:

His Excellency M. Henri Chas-
sain de Marcilly, Ambassador of
France at Berne,

M. Jean du Sault, Counselor
of the Embassy of France at
Berne;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE HELLENIC
REPUBLIC:

M. Raphael Raphael, Chargé
d'Affaires *ad interim* of Greece at
Berne,

Lieutenant-Colonel Sophocle
Venizelos, Military Attaché to
the Legation of Greece at Paris;

HIS SERENE HIGHNESS THE RE-
GENT OF HUNGARY:

His Excellency M. Paul de
Hevesy, Minister Resident, Per-
manent Delegate of the Royal
Government to the League of
Nations;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY:

Sig. Giovanni Ciruolo, Senator
of the Kingdom;

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF JA-
PAN:

His Excellency Mr. Isaburo
Yoshida, Envoy Extraordinary
and Minister Plenipotentiary of
Japan at Berne,

Lieutenant-Colonel Sadamu
Shimomura,

Captain Seizo Miura, Naval
Attaché to the Embassy of Japan
at Paris;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF LATVIA:

His Excellency Mr. Charles
Duzmans, Envoy Extraordinary
and Minister Plenipotentiary of

près S. M. le Roi des Serbes, Croates et Slovènes, Délégué permanent auprès de la Société des Nations,

S. Exc. M. Oskar Voit, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de Lettonie en Suisse, en Allemagne, en Hongrie et aux Pays-Bas;

SON ALTESSE ROYALE LA GRANDE-DUCHESSÉ DE LUXEMBOURG:

M. Charles Vermaire, Consul du Grand-Duché à Genève;

LE PRÉSIDENT DES ÉTATS-UNIS DU MEXIQUE:

S. Exc. M. Francisco Castillo Nájera, Général Médecin, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de Mexique à Bruxelles;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE NICARAGUA:

M. Antoine Sottile, D^r en Droit, Délégué permanent de Nicaragua auprès de la Société des Nations;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE NORVÈGE:

S. Exc. M. Johannes Irgens, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de Norvège à Berne, Rome et Athènes,

M. Jens Christian Meinich, Commandant d'Infanterie, Secrétaire général de la Croix-Rouge norvégienne;

SA MAJESTÉ LA REINE DES PAYS-BAS:

S. Exc. M. Willem Isaac Doude van Troostwijk, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire des Pays-Bas à Berne,

M. Johan Carl Diehl, Major-Général, Médecin Inspecteur général du Service de Santé de l'Armée, Vice-Président de la Croix-Rouge néerlandaise,

M. Jacob Harberts, Commandant à l'Etat-Major général, Professeur à l'Ecole supérieure de Guerre;

Latvia to His Majesty the King of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Permanent Delegate to the League of Nations,

His Excellency Mr. Oskar Voit, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Latvia in Switzerland, Germany, Hungary, and the Netherlands;

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GRAND DUCHESS OF LUXEMBOURG:

M. Charles Vermaire, Consul of the Grand Duchy at Geneva;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF MEXICO:

His Excellency Sr. Francisco Castillo Nájera, Surgeon General, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Mexico at Brussels;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA:

Sr. Antoine Sottile, Doctor of Laws, Permanent Delegate of Nicaragua to the League of Nations;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF NORWAY:

His Excellency Mr. Johannes Irgens, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Norway at Berne, Rome, and Athens,

Mr. Jens Christian Meinich, Commandant of Infantry, Secretary General of the Norwegian Red Cross;

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS:

His Excellency Mr. Willem Isaac Doude van Troostwijk, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Netherlands at Berne,

Major-General Johan Carl Diehl, Inspector-General of the Medical Corps of the Army, Vice President of the Netherland Red Cross,

Mr. Jacob Harberts, Commandant of the General Staff, Professor at the War College;

Plenipotentiaries—
Continued.

Plenipotentiaries—
Continued.

SA MAJESTÉ IMPÉRIALE LE SHAH
DE PERSE:

S. Exc. M. Anouchirevan Khan Sepahbodi, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de Perse à Berne;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
DE POLOGNE:

M. Joseph Gabriel Pracki, Colonel Médecin,
M. W. Jerzy Babecki, Lieutenant-Colonel;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
PORTUGAISE:

S. Exc. M. Vasco de Quevedo, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de Portugal à Berne,

M. Francisco de Calheiros e Menezes, Premier Secrétaire de Légation;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE ROUMANIE:

S. Exc. M. Michel B. Boeresco, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de Roumanie à Berne,

M. Eugène Vertejano, Colonel, Officier d'Etat-Major;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DES SERBES,
CROATES ET SLOVÈNES:

S. Exc. M. Ilija Choumenkovitch, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire du Royaume des Serbes, Croates et Slovènes à Berne, Délégué permanent auprès de la Société des Nations;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE SIAM:

S. A. S. le Prince Varnvaidya, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de Siam à Londres;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE SUÈDE:

S. Exc. M. Karl Ivan Westman, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de Suède à Berne;

LE CONSEIL FÉDÉRAL SUISSE:

M. Paul Dinichert, Ministre plénipotentiaire, Chef de la Division des Affaires étrangères du Département politique fédéral,

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE SHAH
OF PERSIA:

His Excellency M. Anouchirevan Khan Sepahbodi, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Persia at Berne;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF POLAND:

Colonel Joseph Gabriel Pracki, Medical Corps,
Lieutenant-Colonel W. Jerzy Babecki;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE PORTU-
GUESE REPUBLIC:

His Excellency Sr. Vasco de Quevedo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Portugal at Berne,

Sr. Francisco de Calheiros e Menezes, First Secretary of Legation;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF RU-
MANIA:

His Excellency M. Michel B. Boeresco, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Rumania at Berne,

Colonel Eugene Vertejano, Officer of the General Staff:

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE
SERBS, CROATS AND SLO-
VENES:

His Excellency M. Ilija Choumenkovitch, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes at Berne, Permanent Delegate to the League of Nations;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM:

His Serene Highness, Prince Varnvaidya, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Siam at London;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SWEDEN:

His Excellency Mr. Karl Ivan Westman, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Sweden at Berne;

THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL:

M. Paul Dinichert, Minister Plenipotentiary, Chief of the Division of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Political Department,

M. Carl Hauser, Colonel des Troupes sanitaires, Médecin en Chef de l'Armée,

M. Anton Züblin, Colonel d'Infanterie en disponibilité, Avocat,

M. Roger de la Harpe, Lieutenant-Colonel des Troupes sanitaires, Médecin,

M. Dietrich Schindler, Major de la Justice militaire, Professeur de Droit international à l'Université de Zurich;

Colonel Carl Hauser, Medical Corps, Surgeon General of the Army,

M. Anton Züblin, Infantry Colonel unassigned, Attorney,

Lieutenant-Colonel Roger de la Harpe, Medical Corps, Surgeon,

Major Dietrich Schindler, Judge Advocate General's Department, Professor of International Law at the University of Zürich;

Plenipotentiaries—
Continued.

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE TCHÉCOSLOVAQUE:

S. Exc. M. Zdeněk Fierlinger, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de Tchécoslovaquie à Berne;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC:

His Excellency M. Zdeněk Fierlinger, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Czechoslovakia at Berne;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE TURQUE:

S. Exc. Hassan Bey, Vice-Président de la Grande Assemblée nationale de Turquie, Vice-Président du Croissant-Rouge turc,

THE PRESIDENT OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC:

His Excellency Hassan Bey, Vice President of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, Vice President of the Turkish Red Crescent,

S. Exc. Nusret Bey, Président du Conseil d'Etat de la République,

His Excellency Nusret Bey, President of the Council of State of the Republic,

Le Professeur Akil Moukhtar Bey, D^r en Médecine,

Professor Akil Moukhtar Bey, Doctor of Medicine,

Le D^r Abdulkadir Bey, Lieutenant-Colonel, Médecin militaire, Professeur à l'École d'Application et à l'Hôpital de Gulhane;

Lieutenant-Colonel Abdulkadir Bey, Military Surgeon, Professor at the Military Academy and at the Hospital of Gulhane;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE ORIENTALE DE L'URUGUAY:

S. Exc. M. Alfredo de Castro, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire d'Uruguay à Berne;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY:

His Excellency Sr. Alfredo de Castro, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Uruguay at Berne;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DES ETATS-UNIS DE VÉNÉZUÉLA:

S. Exc. M. Caracciolo Parra-Pérez, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de Vénézuéla à Rome.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELA:

His Excellency Sr. Caracciolo Parra-Pérez, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Venezuela at Rome,

M. Ivan Manuel Hurtado-Machado, Chargé d'Affaires p.i. de Vénézuéla à Berne;

Sr. Ivan Manuel Hurtado-Machado, Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* of Venezuela at Berne;

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus de ce qui suit:

Who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

General provisions.

TITRE I. DISPOSITIONS
GÉNÉRALES.

ARTICLE PREMIER.

Application of Con-
vention to certain class-
es.

La présente Convention s'appliquera, sans préjudice des stipulations du Titre VII:

Belligerents, etc.

1) à toutes les personnes visées par les articles 1^{er}, 2 et 3 du Règlement annexé à la Convention de La Haye concernant les lois et coutumes de la guerre sur terre, du 18 octobre 1907, et capturées par l'ennemi;¹

Vol. 36, p. 2277.

Prisoners of war.

2) à toutes les personnes appartenant aux forces armées des parties belligérantes, capturées par l'ennemi au cours d'opérations de guerre maritimes ou aériennes, sous réserve des dérogations que les conditions de cette capture rendraient inévitables. Toutefois, ces dérogations ne devront pas porter atteinte aux principes fondamentaux de la présente Convention; elles prendront fin dès le moment où les personnes capturées auront rejoint un camp de prisonniers de guerre.

Vol. 36, p. 2285.

¹ *Règlement annexé*: ART. 1^{er}.—Les lois, les droits et les devoirs de la guerre ne s'appliquent pas seulement à l'armée, mais encore aux milices et aux corps de volontaires réunissant les conditions suivantes:

- 1^o d'avoir à leur tête une personne responsable pour ses subordonnés;
- 2^o d'avoir un signe distinctif fixe et reconnaissable à distance;
- 3^o de porter les armes ouvertement et
- 4^o de se conformer dans leurs opérations aux lois et aux coutumes de la guerre.

Dans les pays où les milices ou des corps de volontaires constituent l'armée ou en font partie, ils sont compris sous la dénomination d'*armée*.

ART. 2.—La population d'un territoire non occupé qui, à l'approche de l'ennemi, prend spontanément les armes pour combattre les troupes d'invasion, sans avoir eu le temps de s'organiser conformément à l'article premier, sera considérée comme belligérante si elle porte les armes ouvertement et si elle respecte les lois et coutumes de la guerre.

ART. 3.—Les forces armées des Parties belligérantes peuvent se composer de combattants et de non-combattants. En cas de capture par l'ennemi les uns et les autres ont droit au traitement des prisonniers de guerre. [Footnote in the original.]

TITLE I. GENERAL PROVI-
SIONS.

ARTICLE 1.

The present Convention shall apply, without prejudice to the stipulations of Title VII:

1) To all persons mentioned in Articles 1, 2 and 3 of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention respecting the laws and customs of war on land, of October 18, 1907, and captured by the enemy.¹

2) To all persons belonging to the armed forces of belligerent parties, captured by the enemy in the course of military operations at sea or in the air, except for such derogations as might be rendered inevitable by the conditions of capture. However, such derogations shall not infringe upon the fundamental principles of the present Convention; they shall cease from the moment when the persons captured have rejoined a prisoners-of-war camp.

¹ *Annexed Regulations*:

ART. 1. The laws, rights, and duties of war apply not only to armies, but also to militia and volunteer corps fulfilling the following conditions:

1. To be commanded by a person responsible for his subordinates;
2. To have a fixed distinctive emblem recognizable at a distance;
3. To carry arms openly; and
4. To conduct their operations in accordance with the laws and customs of war.

In countries where militia or volunteer corps constitute the army, or form part of it, they are included under the denomination "army."

ART. 2. The inhabitants of a territory which has not been occupied, who, on the approach of the enemy, spontaneously take up arms to resist the invading troops without having had time to organize themselves in accordance with Article 1, shall be regarded as belligerents if they carry arms openly and if they respect the laws and customs of war.

ART. 3. The armed forces of the belligerent parties may consist of combatants and noncombatants. In the case of capture by the enemy, both have a right to be treated as prisoners of war. [Footnote in the original.]

ARTICLE 2.

Les prisonniers de guerre sont au pouvoir de la Puissance ennemie, mais non des individus ou des corps de troupe qui les ont capturés.

Ils doivent être traités, en tout temps, avec humanité et être protégés notamment contre les actes de violence, les insultes et la curiosité publique.

Les mesures de représailles à leur égard sont interdites.

ARTICLE 3.

Les prisonniers de guerre ont droit au respect de leur personnalité et de leur honneur. Les femmes seront traitées avec tous les égards dus à leur sexe.

Les prisonniers conservent leur pleine capacité civile.

ARTICLE 4.

La Puissance détentrice des prisonniers de guerre est tenue de pourvoir à leur entretien.

Des différences de traitement entre les prisonniers ne sont licites que si elles se basent sur le grade militaire, l'état de santé physique ou psychique, les aptitudes professionnelles ou le sexe de ceux qui en bénéficient.

TITRE II. DE LA CAPTURE.

ARTICLE 5.

Chaque prisonnier de guerre est tenu de déclarer, s'il est interrogé à ce sujet, ses véritables noms et grade, ou bien son numéro matricule.

Dans le cas où il enfreindrait cette règle, il s'exposerait à une restriction des avantages accordés aux prisonniers de sa catégorie.

Aucune contrainte ne pourra être exercée sur les prisonniers pour obtenir des renseignements relatifs à la situation de leur armée ou de leur pays. Les prisonniers qui refuseront de répondre ne pourront être ni menacés, ni insultés, ni exposés à des désagréments ou désavantages de quelque nature que ce soit.

ARTICLE 2.

Prisoners of war are in the power of the hostile Power, but not of the individuals or corps who have captured them.

They must at all times be humanely treated and protected, particularly against acts of violence, insults and public curiosity.

Measures of reprisal against them are prohibited.

ARTICLE 3.

Prisoners of war have the right to have their person and their honor respected. Women shall be treated with all the regard due to their sex.

Prisoners retain their full civil status.

ARTICLE 4.

The Power detaining prisoners of war is bound to provide for their maintenance.

Difference in treatment among prisoners is lawful only when it is based on the military rank, state of physical or mental health, professional qualifications or sex of those who profit thereby.

TITRE II. CAPTURE.

ARTICLE 5.

Every prisoner of war is bound to give, if he is questioned on the subject, his true name and rank, or else his regimental number.

If he infringes this rule, he is liable to have the advantages given to prisoners of his class curtailed.

No coercion may be used on prisoners to secure information relative to the condition of their army or country. Prisoners who refuse to answer may not be threatened, insulted, or exposed to unpleasant or disadvantageous treatment of any kind whatever.

Jurisdiction.

Treatment.

Reprisals.

Courtesies.

Civil status.

Maintenance.

Impartial treatment.

Capture.

Identification.

Coercion forbidden.

Si, en raison de son état physique ou mental, un prisonnier est dans l'incapacité d'indiquer son identité, il sera confié au service de santé.

If, because of his physical or mental condition, a prisoner is unable to identify himself, he shall be turned over to the medical corps.

ARTICLE 6.

ARTICLE 6.

Personal effects.

Tous les effets et objets d'usage personnel—sauf les armes, les chevaux, l'équipement militaire et les papiers militaires—resteront en la possession des prisonniers de guerre, ainsi que les casques métalliques et les masques contre les gaz.

All effects and objects of personal use—except arms, horses, military equipment and military papers—shall remain in the possession of prisoners of war, as well as metal helmets and gas masks.

Money.

Les sommes dont sont porteurs les prisonniers ne pourront leur être enlevées que sur l'ordre d'un officier et après que leur montant aura été constaté. Un reçu en sera délivré. Les sommes ainsi enlevées devront être portées au compte de chaque prisonnier.

Money in the possession of prisoners may not be taken away from them except by order of an officer and after the amount is determined. A receipt shall be given. Money thus taken away shall be entered to the account of each prisoner.

Objects excluded.

Les pièces d'identité, les insignes de grade, les décorations et les objets de valeur ne pourront être enlevés aux prisonniers.

Identification documents, insignia of rank, decorations and objects of value may not be taken from prisoners.

Captivity.

TITRE III. DE LA CAPTIVITÉ.

TITLE III. CAPTIVITY.

SECTION I. DE L'ÉVACUATION DES PRISONNIERS DE GUERRE.

SECTION I. EVACUATION OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

ARTICLE 7.

ARTICLE 7.

Evacuation.

Dans le plus bref délai possible après leur capture, les prisonniers de guerre seront évacués sur des dépôts situés dans une région assez éloignée de la zone de combat pour qu'ils se trouvent hors de danger.

Prisoners of war shall be evacuated within the shortest possible period after their capture, to depots located in a region far enough from the zone of combat for them to be out of danger.

Ne pourront être maintenus, temporairement, dans une zone dangereuse que les prisonniers qui, en raison de leurs blessures ou de leurs maladies, courraient de plus grands risques à être évacués qu'à rester sur place.

Only prisoners who, because of wounds or sickness, would run greater risks by being evacuated than by remaining where they are may be temporarily kept in a dangerous zone.

Les prisonniers ne seront pas inutilement exposés au danger, en attendant leur évacuation d'une zone de combat.

Prisoners shall not be needlessly exposed to danger while awaiting their evacuation from the combat zone.

L'évacuation à pied des prisonniers ne pourra se faire normalement que par étapes de 20 kilomètres par jour, à moins que la nécessité d'atteindre les dépôts d'eau et de nourriture n'exige de plus longues étapes.

Evacuation of prisoners on foot may normally be effected only by stages of 20 kilometers a day, unless the necessity of reaching water and food depots requires longer stages.

ARTICLE 8.

Les belligérants sont tenus de se notifier réciproquement toute capture de prisonniers dans le plus bref délai possible, par l'intermédiaire des bureaux de renseignements, tels qu'ils sont organisés à l'article 77. Ils sont également tenus de s'indiquer mutuellement les adresses officielles auxquelles les correspondances des familles peuvent être adressées aux prisonniers de guerre.

Aussitôt que faire se pourra, tout prisonnier devra être mis en mesure de correspondre lui-même avec sa famille, dans les conditions prévues aux articles 36 et suivants.

En ce qui concerne les prisonniers capturés sur mer, les dispositions du présent article seront observées aussitôt que possible après l'arrivée au port.

SECTION II. DES CAMPS DE PRISONNIERS DE GUERRE.

ARTICLE 9.

Les prisonniers de guerre pourront être internés dans une ville, forteresse ou localité quelconque, avec l'obligation de ne pas s'en éloigner au delà de certaines limites déterminées. Ils pourront également être internés dans des camps clôturés; ils ne pourront être enfermés ou consignés que par mesure indispensable de sûreté ou d'hygiène, et seulement pendant la durée des circonstances qui nécessitent cette mesure.

Les prisonniers capturés dans des régions malsaines ou dont le climat est pernicieux pour les personnes venant des régions tempérées seront transportés, aussitôt que possible, sous un climat plus favorable.

Les belligérants éviteront, autant que possible, de réunir dans un même camp des prisonniers de races ou de nationalités différentes.

Aucun prisonnier ne pourra, à quelque moment que ce soit, être renvoyé dans une région où il

ARTICLE 8.

Belligerents are bound mutually to notify each other of their capture of prisoners within the shortest period possible, through the intermediary of the information bureaus, such as are organized according to Article 77. They are likewise bound to inform each other of the official addresses to which the correspondence of their families may be sent to prisoners of war.

As soon as possible, every prisoner must be enabled to correspond with his family himself, under the conditions provided in Articles 36 *et seq.*

As regards prisoners captured at sea, the provisions of the present article shall be observed as soon as possible after arrival at port.

SECTION II. PRISONERS-OF-WAR CAMPS.

ARTICLE 9.

Prisoners of war may be interned in a town, fortress, or other place, and bound not to go beyond certain fixed limits. They may also be interned in enclosed camps; they may not be confined or imprisoned except as an indispensable measure of safety or sanitation, and only while the circumstances which necessitate the measure continue to exist.

Prisoners captured in unhealthy regions or where the climate is injurious for persons coming from temperate regions, shall be transported, as soon as possible, to a more favorable climate.

Belligerents shall, so far as possible, avoid assembling in a single camp prisoners of different races or nationalities.

No prisoner may, at any time, be sent into a region where he might be exposed to the fire of the

Mutual notice of captures to be made.

Post, p. 2056.

Correspondence allowed.

Post, p. 2043.

Prisoners - of - war camps.

serait exposé au feu de la zone de combat, ni être utilisé pour mettre par sa présence certains points ou certaines régions à l'abri du bombardement.

CHAPITRE PREMIER.—*De l'installation des camps.*

ARTICLE 10.

Installation of camps.

Les prisonniers de guerre seront logés dans des bâtiments ou dans des baraquements présentant toutes garanties possibles d'hygiène et de salubrité.

Les locaux devront être entièrement à l'abri de l'humidité, suffisamment chauffés et éclairés. Toutes les précautions devront être prises contre les dangers d'incendie.

Quant aux dortoirs: surface totale, cube d'air minimum, aménagement et matériel de couchage, les conditions seront les mêmes que pour les troupes de dépôt de la Puissance détentrice.

Food and clothing of prisoners of war.

CHAPITRE 2.—*De la nourriture et de l'habillement des prisonniers de guerre.*

ARTICLE 11.

Food.

La ration alimentaire des prisonniers de guerre sera équivalente en quantité et qualité à celle des troupes de dépôt.

Les prisonniers recevront, en outre, les moyens de préparer eux-mêmes les suppléments dont ils disposeraient.

De l'eau potable en suffisance leur sera fournie. L'usage du tabac sera autorisé. Les prisonniers pourront être employés aux cuisines.

Post, p. 2050.

Toutes mesures disciplinaires collectives portant sur la nourriture sont interdites.

ARTICLE 12.

Clothing, etc.

L'habillement, le linge et les chaussures seront fournis aux prisonniers de guerre par la Puissance détentrice. Le remplacement et les réparations de ces effets devront être assurés

combat zone, nor used to give protection from bombardment to certain points or certain regions by his presence.

CHAPTER 1. *Installation of Camps.*

ARTICLE 10.

Prisoners of war shall be lodged in buildings or in barracks affording all possible guarantees of hygiene and healthfulness.

The quarters must be fully protected from dampness, sufficiently heated and lighted. All precautions must be taken against danger of fire.

With regard to dormitories—the total surface, minimum cubic amount of air, arrangement and material of bedding—the conditions shall be the same as for the troops at base camps of the detaining Power.

CHAPTER 2. *Food and Clothing of Prisoners of War.*

ARTICLE 11.

The food ration of prisoners of war shall be equal in quantity and quality to that of troops at base camps.

Furthermore, prisoners shall receive facilities for preparing, themselves, additional food which they might have.

A sufficiency of potable water shall be furnished them. The use of tobacco shall be permitted. Prisoners may be employed in the kitchens.

All collective disciplinary measures affecting the food are prohibited.

ARTICLE 12.

Clothing, linen and footwear shall be furnished prisoners of war by the detaining Power. Replacement and repairing of these effects must be assured regularly. In addition, laborers

régulièrement. En outre, les travailleurs devront recevoir une tenue de travail partout où la nature du travail l'exigera.

Dans tous les camps seront installées des cantines où les prisonniers pourront se procurer, aux prix du commerce local, des denrées alimentaires et des objets usuels.

Les bénéfices procurés par les cantines aux administrations des camps seront utilisés au profit des prisonniers.

CHAPITRE 3.—*De l'hygiène dans les camps.*

ARTICLE 13.

Les belligérants seront tenus de prendre toutes les mesures d'hygiène nécessaires pour assurer la propreté et la salubrité des camps et pour prévenir les épidémies.

Les prisonniers de guerre disposeront, jour et nuit, d'installations conformes aux règles de l'hygiène et maintenues en état constant de propreté.

En outre, et sans préjudice des bains et douches dont les camps seront pourvus dans la mesure du possible, il sera fourni aux prisonniers pour leurs soins de propreté corporelle une quantité d'eau suffisante.

Ils devront avoir la possibilité de se livrer à des exercices physiques et de bénéficier du plein air.

ARTICLE 14.

Chaque camp possédera une infirmerie, où les prisonniers de guerre recevront les soins de toute nature dont ils pourront avoir besoin. Le cas échéant, des locaux d'isolement seront réservés aux malades atteints d'affections contagieuses.

Les frais de traitement, y compris ceux des appareils provisoires de prothèse, seront à la charge de la Puissance détentriche.

Les belligérants seront tenus de remettre, sur demande, à tout prisonnier traité une déclaration officielle indiquant la nature et la durée de sa maladie, ainsi que les soins reçus.

must receive work clothes whenever the nature of the work requires it.

Canteens shall be installed in all camps where prisoners may obtain, at the local market price, food products and ordinary objects.

Profits made by the canteens for camp administrations shall be used for the benefit of prisoners.

CHAPTER 3. *Sanitary Service in Camps.*

ARTICLE 13.

Belligerents shall be bound to take all sanitary measures necessary to assure the cleanliness and healthfulness of camps and to prevent epidemics. Sanitary service in camps.

Prisoners of war shall have at their disposal, day and night, installations conforming to sanitary rules and constantly maintained in a state of cleanliness.

Furthermore, and without prejudice to baths and showers with which the camp shall be as well provided as possible, prisoners shall be furnished a sufficient quantity of water for the care of their own bodily cleanliness.

It shall be possible for them to take physical exercise and enjoy the open air.

ARTICLE 14.

Every camp shall have an infirmary, where prisoners of war shall receive every kind of attention they need. If necessary, isolated quarters shall be reserved for the sick affected with contagious diseases. Infirmary, etc.

Expenses of treatment, including therein those of temporary prosthetic equipment, shall be borne by the detaining Power. Medical treatment.

Upon request, belligerents shall be bound to deliver to every prisoner treated an official statement showing the nature and duration of his illness as well as the attention received.

Professional services. Il sera loisible aux belligérants de s'autoriser mutuellement, par voie d'arrangements particuliers, à retenir dans les camps des médecins et infirmiers chargés de soigner leurs compatriotes prisonniers.

It shall be lawful for belligerents reciprocally to authorize, by means of private arrangements, the retention in the camps of physicians and attendants to care for prisoners of their own country.

Surgical cases. Les prisonniers atteints d'une maladie grave ou dont l'état nécessite une intervention chirurgicale importante, devront être admis, aux frais de la Puissance détentrice, dans toute formation militaire ou civile qualifiée pour les traiter.

Prisoners affected with a serious illness or whose condition necessitates an important surgical operation, must be admitted, at the expense of the detaining Power, to any military or civil medical unit qualified to treat them.

ARTICLE 15.

ARTICLE 15.

Inspections. Des inspections médicales des prisonniers de guerre seront organisées au moins une fois par mois. Elles auront pour objet le contrôle de l'état général de santé et de l'état de propreté, ainsi que le dépistage des maladies contagieuses, notamment de la tuberculose et des affections vénériennes.

Medical inspections of prisoners of war shall be arranged at least once a month. Their purpose shall be the supervision of the general state of health and cleanliness, and the detection of contagious diseases, particularly tuberculosis and venereal diseases.

CHAPITRE 4.—*Des besoins intellectuels et moraux des prisonniers de guerre.*

CHAPTER 4. *Intellectual and Moral Needs of Prisoners of War.*

ARTICLE 16.

ARTICLE 16.

Intellectual and moral needs. Toute latitude sera laissée aux prisonniers de guerre pour l'exercice de leur religion, y compris l'assistance aux offices de leur culte, à la seule condition de se conformer aux mesures d'ordre et de police prescrites par l'autorité militaire.

Prisoners of war shall enjoy complete liberty in the exercise of their religion, including attendance at the services of their faith, on the sole condition that they comply with the measures of order and police issued by the military authorities.

Ministers of religion. Les ministres d'un culte, prisonniers de guerre, quelle que soit la dénomination de ce culte, seront autorisés à exercer pleinement leur ministère parmi leurs coreligionnaires.

Ministers of a religion, prisoners of war, whatever their religious denomination, shall be allowed to minister fully to members of the same religion.

ARTICLE 17.

ARTICLE 17.

Diversions and sports. Les belligérants encourageront le plus possible les distractions intellectuelles et sportives organisées par les prisonniers de guerre.

So far as possible, belligerents shall encourage intellectual diversions and sports organized by prisoners of war.

CHAPITRE 5.—*De la discipline intérieure des camps.*

CHAPTER 5. *Internal Discipline of Camps.*

ARTICLE 18.

Chaque camp de prisonniers de guerre sera placé sous l'autorité d'un officier responsable.

Outre les marques extérieures de respect prévues par les règlements en vigueur dans leurs armées à l'égard de leurs nationaux, les prisonniers de guerre devront le salut à tous les officiers de la Puissance détentrice.

Les officiers prisonniers de guerre ne seront tenus de saluer que les officiers de grade supérieur ou égal de cette Puissance.

ARTICLE 19.

Le port des insignes de grade et des décorations sera autorisé.

ARTICLE 20.

Les règlements, ordres, avertissements et publications de toute nature devront être communiqués aux prisonniers de guerre dans une langue qu'ils comprennent. Le même principe sera appliqué aux interrogatoires.

CHAPITRE 6.—*Dispositions spéciales concernant les officiers et assimilés.*

ARTICLE 21.

Dès le début des hostilités, les belligérants seront tenus de se communiquer réciproquement les titres et les grades en usage dans leurs armées respectives, en vue d'assurer l'égalité de traitement entre les officiers et assimilés de grades équivalents.

Les officiers et assimilés prisonniers de guerre seront traités avec les égards dus à leur grade et à leur âge.

ARTICLE 22.

En vue d'assurer le service des camps d'officiers, des soldats prisonniers de guerre de la même armée, et autant que possible

ARTICLE 18.

Every camp of prisoners of war shall be placed under the command of a responsible officer. Internal discipline of camps.

Besides the external marks of respect provided by the regulations in force in their armies with regard to their nationals, prisoners of war must salute all officers of the detaining Power. Salutes.

Officers who are prisoners of war are bound to salute only officers of a higher or equal rank of that Power.

ARTICLE 19.

The wearing of insignia of rank and of decorations shall be permitted. Wearing insignia.

ARTICLE 20.

Regulations, orders, notices and proclamations of every kind must be communicated to prisoners of war in a language which they understand. The same principle shall be applied in examinations. Language.

CHAPTER 6. *Special Provisions Regarding Officers and Persons of Equivalent Status.*

ARTICLE 21.

Upon the beginning of hostilities, belligerents shall be bound to communicate to one another the titles and ranks in use in their respective armies, with a view to assuring equality of treatment between corresponding ranks of officers and persons of equivalent status. Officers, etc. Provisions governing.

Officers and persons of equivalent status who are prisoners of war shall be treated with the regard due their rank and age.

ARTICLE 22.

In order to assure service in officers' camps, soldiers of the same army who are prisoners of war and, wherever possible, who Service in officers' camps.

parlant la même langue, y seront détachés, en nombre suffisant, en tenant compte du grade des officiers et assimilés.

Ceux-ci se procureront leur nourriture et leurs vêtements sur la solde qui leur sera versée par la Puissance détentrice. La gestion de l'ordinaire par les officiers eux-mêmes devra être favorisée de toute manière.

speak the same language, shall be assigned thereto, in sufficient numbers, considering the rank of the officers and persons of equivalent status.

The latter shall secure their food and clothing from the pay which shall be granted them by the detaining Power. Administration of the mess-fund by the officers themselves must be facilitated in every way.

Financial resources of prisoners of war.

CHAPITRE 7.—*Des ressources pécuniaires des prisonniers de guerre.*

CHAPTER 7. *Financial Resources of Prisoners of War.*

ARTICLE 23.

ARTICLE 23.

Pay.

Sous réserve d'arrangements particuliers entre les Puissances belligérantes, et notamment de ceux prévus à l'article 24, les officiers et assimilés prisonniers de guerre recevront de la Puissance détentrice la même solde que les officiers de grade correspondant dans les armées de cette Puissance, sous condition, toutefois, que cette solde ne dépasse pas celle à laquelle ils ont droit dans les armées du pays qu'ils ont servi. Cette solde leur sera versée intégralement, une fois par mois si possible, et sans qu'il puisse être fait aucune déduction pour des dépenses incombant à la Puissance détentrice, alors même qu'elles seraient en leur faveur.

Subject to private arrangements between belligerent Powers, and particularly those provided in Article 24, officers and persons of equivalent status who are prisoners of war shall receive from the detaining Power the same pay as officers of corresponding rank in the armies of that Power, on the condition, however, that this pay does not exceed that to which they are entitled in the armies of the country which they have served. This pay shall be granted them in full, once a month if possible, and without being liable to any deduction for expenses incumbent on the detaining Power, even when they are in favor of the prisoners.

Rate of exchange.

Un accord entre les belligérants fixera le taux du change applicable à ce paiement; à défaut de pareil accord, le taux adopté sera celui en vigueur au moment de l'ouverture des hostilités.

An agreement between the belligerents shall fix the rate of exchange applicable to this payment; in the absence of such an agreement, the rate adopted shall be that in force at the opening of hostilities.

Reimbursable.

Tous les versements effectués aux prisonniers de guerre à titre de solde devront être remboursés, à la fin des hostilités, par la Puissance qu'ils ont servie.

All payments made to prisoners of war as pay must be reimbursed, at the end of hostilities, by the Power which they have served.

ARTICLE 24.

ARTICLE 24.

Allowances.

Dès le début des hostilités, les belligérants fixeront d'un commun accord le montant maximum d'argent comptant que les prisonniers

Upon the outbreak of hostilities, the belligerents shall, by common agreement, fix the maximum amount of ready money

de guerre des divers grades et catégories seront autorisés à conserver par devers eux. Tout excédent retiré ou retenu à un prisonnier sera, de même que tout dépôt d'argent effectué par lui, porté à son compte, et ne pourra être converti en une autre monnaie sans son assentiment.

Les soldes créditeurs de leurs comptes seront versés aux prisonniers de guerre à la fin de leur captivité.

Pendant la durée de celles-ci, des facilités leur seront accordées pour le transfert de ces sommes, en tout ou partie, à des banques ou à des particuliers dans leur pays d'origine.

CHAPITRE 8.—*Du transfert des prisonniers de guerre.*

ARTICLE 25.

A moins que la marche des opérations militaires ne l'exige, les prisonniers de guerre malades et blessés ne seront pas transférés tant que leur guérison pourrait être compromise par le voyage.

ARTICLE 26.

En cas de transfert, les prisonniers de guerre seront avisés au préalable officiellement de leur nouvelle destination; ils seront autorisés à emporter leurs effets personnels, leur correspondance et les colis arrivés à leur adresse.

Toutes dispositions utiles seront prises pour que la correspondance et les colis adressés à leur ancien camp leur soient transmis sans délai.

Les sommes déposées au compte des prisonniers transférés seront transmises à l'autorité compétente du lieu de leur nouvelle résidence.

Les frais causés par les transferts seront à la charge de la Puissance détentricée.

which prisoners of war of various ranks and classes shall be allowed to keep in their possession. Any surplus taken or withheld from a prisoner shall be entered to his account, the same as any deposit of money effected by him, and may not be converted into another currency without his consent.

Pay to the credit of their accounts shall be given to prisoners of war at the end of their captivity.

During their imprisonment, facilities shall be granted them for the transfer of these amounts, in whole or in part, to banks or private persons in their country of origin.

CHAPTER 8. *Transfer of Prisoners of War.*

ARTICLE 25.

Unless the conduct of military operations so requires, sick and wounded prisoners of war shall not be transferred as long as their recovery might be endangered by the trip.

ARTICLE 26.

In case of transfer, prisoners of war shall be officially notified of their new destination in advance; they shall be allowed to take with them their personal effects, their correspondence and packages which have arrived for them.

All due measures shall be taken that correspondence and packages addressed to their former camp may be forwarded to them without delay.

Money deposited to the account of transferred prisoners shall be transmitted to the competent authority of their new place of residence.

The expenses occasioned by the transfer shall be charged to the detaining Power.

Transfer of sums permitted.

Transfer of prisoners of war.

Advance notice to be given.

Personal effects, etc., included.

Transfer of mail, money, etc.

Labor of prisoners of war. SECTION III. DU TRAVAIL DES PRISONNIERS DE GUERRE. SECTION III. LABOR OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

Generalities.

CHAPITRE PREMIER.—*Généralités.*

CHAPTER 1. *Generalities.*

ARTICLE 27.

ARTICLE 27.

Employment authorized. Officers, etc., excepted.

Les belligérants pourront employer comme travailleurs les prisonniers de guerre valides, selon leur grade et leurs aptitudes, à l'exception des officiers et assimilés.

Belligerents may utilize the labor of able prisoners of war, according to their rank and aptitude, officers and persons of equivalent status excepted.

Discretionary work.

Toutefois, si des officiers ou assimilés demandent un travail qui leur convienne, celui-ci leur sera procuré dans la mesure du possible.

However, if officers or persons of equivalent status request suitable work, it shall be secured for them so far as is possible.

Les sous-officiers prisonniers de guerre ne pourront être astreints qu'à des travaux de surveillance, à moins qu'ils ne fassent la demande expresse d'une occupation rémunératrice.

Noncommissioned officers who are prisoners of war shall only be required to do supervisory work, unless they expressly request a remunerative occupation.

Provisions in event of injuries.

Les belligérants seront tenus de mettre, pendant toute la durée de la captivité, les prisonniers de guerre victimes d'accidents du travail au bénéfice des dispositions applicables aux travailleurs de même catégorie selon la législation de la Puissance détentrice. En ce qui concerne les prisonniers de guerre auxquels ces dispositions légales ne pourraient être appliquées en raison de la législation de cette Puissance, celle-ci s'engage à recommander à son corps législatif toutes mesures propres à indemniser équitablement les victimes.

Belligerents shall be bound, during the whole period of captivity, to allow to prisoners of war who are victims of accidents in connection with their work the enjoyment of the benefit of the provisions applicable to laborers of the same class according to the legislation of the detaining Power. With regard to prisoners of war to whom these legal provisions might not be applied by reason of the legislation of that Power, the latter undertakes to recommend to its legislative body all proper measures equitably to indemnify the victims.

Organization.

CHAPITRE 2.—*De l'organisation du travail.*

CHAPTER 2. *Organization of the Labor.*

ARTICLE 28.

ARTICLE 28.

Responsibility of detaining Power.

La Puissance détentrice assumera l'entière responsabilité de l'entretien, des soins, du traitement et du paiement des salaires des prisonniers de guerre travaillant pour le compte de particuliers.

The detaining Power shall assume entire responsibility for the maintenance, care, treatment and payment of wages of prisoners of war working for the account of private persons.

ARTICLE 29.

ARTICLE 29.

Unfit labor.

Aucun prisonnier de guerre ne pourra être employé à des travaux auxquels il est physiquement inapte.

No prisoner of war may be employed at labors for which he is physically unfit.

ARTICLE 30.

La durée du travail journalier des prisonniers de guerre, y compris celle du trajet d'aller et de retour, ne sera pas excessive et ne devra, en aucun cas, dépasser celle admise pour les ouvriers civils de la région employés au même travail. Il sera accordé à chaque prisonnier un repos de vingt-quatre heures consécutives chaque semaine, de préférence le dimanche.

ARTICLE 30.

The length of the day's work of prisoners of war, including therein the trip going and returning, shall not be excessive and must not, in any case, exceed that allowed for the civil workers in the region employed at the same work. Every prisoner shall be allowed a rest of twenty-four consecutive hours every week, preferably on Sunday.

Work and rest periods.

CHAPITRE 3.—*Du travail prohibé.*

CHAPTER 3. *Prohibited Labor.*

Prohibited labor.

ARTICLE 31.

Les travaux fournis par les prisonniers de guerre n'auront aucun rapport direct avec les opérations de la guerre. En particulier, il est interdit d'employer des prisonniers à la fabrication et au transport d'armes ou de munitions de toute nature, ainsi qu'au transport de matériel destiné à des unités combattantes.

ARTICLE 31.

Labor furnished by prisoners of war shall have no direct relation with war operations. It is especially prohibited to use prisoners for manufacturing and transporting arms or munitions of any kind, or for transporting material intended for combatant units.

War operations.

En cas de violation des dispositions de l'alinéa précédent, les prisonniers ont la latitude, après exécution ou commencement d'exécution de l'ordre, de faire présenter leurs réclamations par l'intermédiaire des hommes de confiance dont les fonctions sont prévues aux articles 43 et 44, ou, à défaut d'homme de confiance, par l'intermédiaire des représentants de la Puissance protectrice.

In case of violation of the provisions of the preceding paragraph, prisoners, after executing or beginning to execute the order, shall be free to have their protests presented through the mediation of the agents whose functions are set forth in Articles 43 and 44, or, in the absence of an agent, through the mediation of representatives of the protecting Power.

Provisions governing violations.

ARTICLE 32.

Il est interdit d'employer des prisonniers de guerre à des travaux insalubres ou dangereux.

Toute aggravation des conditions du travail par mesure disciplinaire est interdite.

ARTICLE 32.

It is forbidden to use prisoners of war at unhealthy or dangerous work.

Any aggravation of the conditions of labor by disciplinary measures is forbidden.

Unhealthy, etc., work.

Disciplinary measures.

CHAPITRE 4.—*Des détachements de travail.*

CHAPTER 4. *Labor Detachments*

Labor detachments.

ARTICLE 33.

Le régime des détachements de travail devra être semblable à celui des camps de prisonniers de guerre, en particulier en ce qui

ARTICLE 33.

The system of labor detachments must be similar to that of prisoners-of-war camps, particularly with regard to sanitary con-

System of, similar to, and dependent on prisoners' camps.

concerne les conditions hygiéniques, la nourriture, les soins en cas d'accident ou de maladie, la correspondance et la réception des colis.

Tout détachement de travail relèvera d'un camp de prisonniers. Le commandant de ce camp sera responsable de l'observation, dans le détachement de travail, des dispositions de la présente Convention.

ditions, food, attention in case of accident or sickness, correspondence and the receipt of packages.

Every labor detachment shall be dependent on a prisoners' camp. The commander of this camp shall be responsible for the observation, in the labor detachment, of the provisions of the present Convention.

Wages.

CHAPITRE 5.—*Du salaire.*

CHAPTER 5. *Wages.*

ARTICLE 34.

ARTICLE 34.

No pay for camp work.

Les prisonniers de guerre ne recevront pas de salaire pour les travaux concernant l'administration, l'aménagement et l'entretien des camps.

Prisoners of war shall not receive wages for work connected with the administration, management and maintenance of the camps.

Wages for other work.

Les prisonniers employés à d'autres travaux auront droit à un salaire à fixer par des accords entre les belligérants.

Prisoners utilized for other work shall be entitled to wages to be fixed by agreements between the belligerents.

Use of.

Ces accords spécifieront également la part que l'administration du camp pourra retenir, la somme qui appartiendra au prisonnier de guerre et la manière dont cette somme sera mise à sa disposition pendant la durée de sa captivité.

These agreements shall also specify the part which the camp administration may retain, the amount which shall belong to the prisoner of war and the manner in which that amount shall be put at his disposal during the period of his captivity.

Provisional rules.

En attendant la conclusion des dits accords, la rétribution du travail des prisonniers sera fixée selon les normes ci-dessous :

While awaiting the conclusion of the said agreements, payment for labor of prisoners shall be settled according to the rules given below :

Rate for State.

a) Les travaux faits pour l'Etat seront payés d'après les tarifs en vigueur pour les militaires de l'armée nationale exécutant les mêmes travaux, ou, s'il n'en existe pas, d'après un tarif en rapport avec les travaux exécutés.

a) Work done for the State shall be paid for in accordance with the rates in force for soldiers of the national army doing the same work, or, if none exists, according to a rate in harmony with the work performed.

Other public or private enterprises.

b) Lorsque les travaux ont lieu pour le compte d'autres administrations publiques ou pour des particuliers, les conditions en seront réglées d'accord avec l'autorité militaire.

b) When the work is done for the account of other public administrations or for private persons, conditions shall be regulated by agreement with the military authority.

Delivery of remaining pay.

Le solde restant au crédit du prisonnier lui sera remis à la fin de sa captivité. En cas de décès, il sera transmis par la voie diplomatique aux héritiers du défunt.

The pay remaining to the credit of the prisoner shall be delivered to him at the end of his captivity. In case of death, it shall be forwarded through the diplomatic channel to the heirs of the deceased.

SECTION IV. DES RELATIONS DES PRISONNIERS DE GUERRE AVEC L'EXTÉRIEUR.

SECTION IV. EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

External relations.

ARTICLE 35.

Dès le début des hostilités, les belligérants publieront les mesures prévues pour l'exécution des dispositions de la présente section.

ARTICLE 35.

Upon the outbreak of hostilities, belligerents shall publish the measures provided for the execution of the provisions of this section.

Announcement at outbreak of war.

ARTICLE 36.

Chacun des belligérants fixera périodiquement le nombre des lettres et des carte postales que les prisonniers de guerre des diverses catégories seront autorisés à expédier par mois, et notifiera ce nombre à l'autre belligérant. Ces lettres et cartes seront transmises par la poste suivant la voie la plus courte. Elles ne pourront être retardées ni retenues pour motifs de discipline.

ARTICLE 36.

Each of the belligerents shall periodically determine the number of letters and postal cards per month which prisoners of war of the various classes shall be allowed to send, and shall inform the other belligerent of this number. These letters and cards shall be transmitted by post by the shortest route. They may not be delayed or retained for disciplinary reasons.

Postal conveniences.

Dans le délai maximum d'une semaine après son arrivée au camp et de même en cas de maladie, chaque prisonnier sera mis en mesure d'adresser à sa famille une carte postale l'informant de sa capture et de l'état de sa santé. Les dites cartes postales seront transmises avec toute la rapidité possible et ne pourront être retardées d'aucune manière.

Within a period of not more than one week after his arrival at the camp, and likewise in case of sickness, every prisoner shall be enabled to write his family a postal card informing it of his capture and of the state of his health. The said postal cards shall be forwarded as rapidly as possible and may not be delayed in any manner.

En règle générale, la correspondance des prisonniers sera rédigée dans la langue maternelle de ceux-ci. Les belligérants pourront autoriser la correspondance en d'autres langues.

As a general rule, correspondence of prisoners shall be written in their native language. Belligerents may allow correspondence in other languages.

ARTICLE 37.

Les prisonniers de guerre seront autorisés à recevoir individuellement des colis postaux contenant des denrées alimentaires et d'autres articles destinés à leur ravitaillement ou à leur habillement. Les colis seront remis aux destinataires contre quittance.

ARTICLE 37.

Prisoners of war shall be allowed individually to receive parcels by mail, containing foods and other articles intended to supply them with food or clothing. Packages shall be delivered to the addressees and a receipt given.

Parcels containing food or clothing.

ARTICLE 38.

Les lettres et envois d'argent ou de valeurs, ainsi que les colis postaux destinés aux prisonniers de guerre ou expédiés par eux, soit

ARTICLE 38.

Letters and consignments of money or valuables, as well as parcels by post intended for prisoners of war or dispatched by them,

Exemption from postal, etc., duties.

Post, p. 2056.

directement, soit par l'intermédiaire des bureaux de renseignements prévus à l'article 77, seront affranchis de toutes taxes postales, aussi bien dans les pays d'origine et de destination que dans les pays intermédiaires.

Les dons et secours en nature destinés aux prisonniers seront pareillement affranchis de tous droits d'entrée et autres, ainsi que des taxes de transport sur les chemins de fer exploités par l'Etat.

Telegrams.

Les prisonniers pourront, en cas d'urgence reconnue, être autorisés à expédier des télégrammes, contre paiement des taxes usuelles.

either directly, or by the mediation of the information bureaux provided for in Article 77, shall be exempt from all postal duties in the countries of origin and destination, as well as in the countries they pass through.

Presents and relief in kind for prisoners shall be likewise exempt from all import and other duties, as well as of payments for carriage by the State railways.

Prisoners may, in cases of acknowledged urgency, be allowed to send telegrams, paying the usual charges.

ARTICLE 39.

ARTICLE 39.

Shipments of books.

Les prisonniers de guerre seront autorisés à recevoir individuellement des envois de livres, qui pourront être soumis à la censure.

Les représentants des Puissances protectrices et des sociétés de secours dûment reconnues et autorisées pourront envoyer des ouvrages et des collections de livres aux bibliothèques des camps de prisonniers. La transmission de ces envois aux bibliothèques ne pourra être retardée sous prétexte de difficultés de censure.

Prisoners of war shall be allowed to receive shipments of books individually, which may be subject to censorship.

Representatives of the protecting Powers and duly recognized and authorized aid societies may send books and collections of books to the libraries of prisoners' camps. The transmission of these shipments to libraries may not be delayed under the pretext of censorship difficulties.

ARTICLE 40.

ARTICLE 40.

Censorship, etc.

La censure des correspondances devra être faite dans le plus bref délai possible. Le contrôle des envois postaux devra, en outre, s'effectuer dans des conditions propres à assurer la conservation des denrées qu'ils pourront contenir et, si possible, en présence du destinataire ou d'un homme de confiance dûment reconnu par lui.

Les interdictions de correspondance édictées par les belligérants, pour des raisons militaires ou politiques, ne pourront avoir qu'un caractère momentané et devront être aussi brèves que possible.

Censorship of correspondence must be effected within the shortest possible time. Furthermore, inspection of parcels post must be effected under proper conditions to guarantee the preservation of the products which they may contain and, if possible, in the presence of the addressee or an agent duly recognized by him.

Prohibitions of correspondence promulgated by the belligerents for military or political reasons, must be transient in character and as short as possible.

ARTICLE 41.

ARTICLE 41.

Transmission facilities.

Les belligérants assureront toutes facilités pour la transmission des actes, pièces ou docu-

Belligerents shall assure all facilities for the transmission of instruments, papers or documents

ments destinés aux prisonniers de guerre ou signés par eux, en particulier des procurations et des testaments.

Ils prendront les mesures nécessaires pour assurer, en cas de besoin, la légalisation des signatures données par les prisonniers.

SECTION V. DES RAPPORTS DES PRISONNIERS DE GUERRE AVEC LES AUTORITÉS.

CHAPITRE PREMIER.—*Des plaintes des prisonniers de guerre à raison du régime de la captivité.*

ARTICLE 42.

Les prisonniers de guerre auront le droit de faire connaître aux autorités militaires sous le pouvoir desquelles ils se trouvent leurs requêtes concernant le régime de captivité auquel ils sont soumis.

Ils auront également le droit de s'adresser aux représentants des Puissances protectrices pour leur signaler les points sur lesquels ils auraient des plaintes à formuler à l'égard du régime de la captivité.

Ces requêtes et réclamations devront être transmises d'urgence.

Même si elles sont reconnues non fondées, elles ne pourront donner lieu à aucune punition.

CHAPITRE 2.—*Des représentants des prisonniers de guerre.*

ARTICLE 43.

Dans toute localité où se trouveront des prisonniers de guerre, ceux-ci seront autorisés à désigner des hommes de confiance chargés de les représenter vis-à-vis des autorités militaires et des Puissances protectrices.

Cette désignation sera soumise à l'approbation de l'autorité militaire.

Les hommes de confiance seront chargés de la réception et de la répartition des envois collectifs. De même, au cas où les prisonniers décideraient d'organiser entre eux

intended for prisoners of war or signed by them, particularly of powers of attorney and wills.

They shall take the necessary measures to assure, in case of necessity, the authentication of signatures made by prisoners.

SECTION V. PRISONERS' RELATIONS WITH THE AUTHORITIES.

Prisoners' relations with the authorities.

CHAPTER 1. *Complaints of Prisoners of War because of the Conditions of Captivity.*

ARTICLE 42.

Prisoners of war shall have the right to inform the military authorities in whose power they are of their requests with regard to the conditions of captivity to which they are subjected.

Complaints of prisoners of war because of conditions of captivity.

They shall also have the right to address themselves to representatives of the protecting Powers to indicate to them the points on which they have complaints to formulate with regard to the conditions of captivity.

These requests and complaints must be transmitted immediately.

Even if they are recognized to be unfounded, they may not occasion any punishment.

CHAPTER 2. *Representatives of Prisoners of War.*

ARTICLE 43.

In every place where there are prisoners of war, they shall be allowed to appoint agents entrusted with representing them directly with military authorities and protecting Powers.

Representatives of prisoners of war.

This appointment shall be subject to the approval of the military authority.

The agents shall be entrusted with the reception and distribution of collective shipments. Likewise, in case the prisoners should decide to organize a mutual

un système d'assistance mutuelle, cette organisation serait de la compétence des hommes de confiance. D'autre part, ceux-ci pourront prêter leurs offices aux prisonniers pour faciliter leurs relations avec les sociétés de secours mentionnées à l'article 78.

Post, p. 2057.
Intermediary.

Dans les camps d'officiers et assimilés, l'officier prisonnier de guerre le plus ancien dans le grade le plus élevé sera reconnu comme intermédiaire entre les autorités du camp et les officiers et assimilés prisonniers. A cet effet, il aura la faculté de désigner un officier prisonnier pour l'assister en qualité d'interprète au cours des conférences avec les autorités du camp.

ARTICLE 44.

Agents as laborers.

Lorsque les hommes de confiance seront employés comme travailleurs, leur activité comme représentants des prisonniers de guerre devra être comptée dans la durée obligatoire du travail.

Facilities, etc., accorded agents.

Toutes facilités seront accordées aux hommes de confiance pour leur correspondance avec les autorités militaires et avec la Puissance protectrice. Cette correspondance ne sera pas limitée.

Aucun représentant des prisonniers ne pourra être transféré sans que le temps nécessaire lui ait été laissé pour mettre ses successeurs au courant des affaires en cours.

Penalties.

CHAPITRE 3.—*Des sanctions pénales à l'égard des prisonniers de guerre.*

1.—Dispositions générales.

ARTICLE 45.

Subject to existing orders, etc.

Les prisonniers de guerre seront soumis aux lois, règlements et ordres en vigueur dans les armées de la Puissance détentrice.

Insubordination.

Tout acte d'insubordination autorisera à leur égard les mesures prévues par ces lois, règlements et ordres.

Demeurent réservées, toutefois, les dispositions du présent chapitre.

assistance system among themselves, this organization would be in the sphere of the agents. Further, they may lend their offices to prisoners to facilitate their relations with the aid societies mentioned in Article 78.

In camps of officers and persons of equivalent status, the senior officer prisoner of the highest rank shall be recognized as intermediary between the camp authorities and the officers and persons of equivalent status who are prisoners. For this purpose, he shall have the power to appoint a prisoner officer to assist him as an interpreter during the conferences with the camp authorities.

ARTICLE 44.

When the agents are employed as laborers, their activity as representatives of prisoners of war must be counted in the compulsory period of labor.

All facilities shall be accorded the agents for their intercourse with the military authorities and with the protecting Power. This intercourse shall not be limited.

No representative of the prisoners may be transferred without the necessary time being allowed him to inform his successors about affairs under consideration.

CHAPTER 3. *Penalties Applicable to Prisoners of War.*

1. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE 45.

Prisoners of war shall be subject to the laws, regulations, and orders in force in the armies of the detaining Power.

An act of insubordination shall justify the adoption towards them of the measures provided by such laws, regulations and orders.

The provisions of the present chapter, however, are reserved.

ARTICLE 46.

Les prisonniers de guerre ne pourront être frappés par les autorités militaires et les tribunaux de la Puissance détentrice d'autres peines que celles qui sont prévues pour les mêmes faits à l'égard des militaires des armées nationales.

A identité de grade, les officiers, sous-officiers ou soldats prisonniers de guerre subissant une peine disciplinaire ne seront pas soumis à un traitement moins favorable que celui prévu, en ce qui concerne la même peine, dans les armées de la Puissance détentrice.

Sont interdites toute peine corporelle, toute incarcération dans des locaux non éclairés par la lumière du jour et, d'une manière générale, toute forme quelconque de cruauté.

Sont également interdites les peines collectives pour des actes individuels.

ARTICLE 47.

Les faits constituant une faute contre la discipline, et notamment la tentative d'évasion, seront constatés d'urgence; pour tous les prisonniers de guerre, gradés ou non, les arrêts préventifs seront réduits au strict minimum.

Les instructions judiciaires contre les prisonniers de guerre seront conduites aussi rapidement que le permettront les circonstances; la détention préventive sera restreinte le plus possible.

Dans tous les cas, la durée de la détention préventive sera déduite de la peine infligée disciplinairement ou judiciairement, pour autant que cette déduction est admise pour les militaires nationaux.

ARTICLE 48.

Les prisonniers de guerre ne pourront, après avoir subi les peines judiciaires ou disciplinaires qui leur auront été infligées, être traités différemment des autres prisonniers.

ARTICLE 46.

Punishments other than those provided for the same acts for soldiers of the national armies may not be imposed upon prisoners of war by the military authorities and courts of the detaining Power.

Uniformity of treatment.

Rank being identical, officers, noncommissioned officers or soldiers who are prisoners of war undergoing a disciplinary punishment, shall not be subject to less favorable treatment than that provided in the armies of the detaining Power with regard to the same punishment.

Any corporal punishment, any imprisonment in quarters without daylight and, in general, any form of cruelty, is forbidden.

Cruelty forbidden.

Collective punishment for individual acts is also forbidden.

ARTICLE 47.

Acts constituting an offense against discipline, and particularly attempted escape, shall be verified immediately; for all prisoners of war, commissioned or not, preventive arrest shall be reduced to the absolute minimum.

Offense against discipline.

Judicial proceedings against prisoners of war shall be conducted as rapidly as the circumstances permit; preventive imprisonment shall be limited as much as possible.

Judicial proceedings, etc.

In all cases, the duration of preventive imprisonment shall be deducted from the disciplinary or judicial punishment inflicted, provided that this deduction is allowed for national soldiers.

Deductions.

ARTICLE 48.

Prisoners of war may not be treated differently from other prisoners after having suffered the judicial or disciplinary punishment which has been imposed on them.

Imposition of different punishments.

Toutefois, les prisonniers punis à la suite d'une tentative d'évasion pourront être soumis à un régime de surveillance spécial, mais qui ne pourra comporter la suppression d'aucune des garanties accordées aux prisonniers par la présente Convention.

ARTICLE 49.

Privileges of rank.

Aucun prisonnier de guerre ne peut être privé de son grade par la Puissance détentricrice.

Les prisonniers punis disciplinairement ne pourront être privés des prérogatives attachées à leur grade. En particulier, les officiers et assimilés qui subiront des peines entraînant privation de liberté ne seront pas placés dans les mêmes locaux que les sous-officiers ou hommes de troupe punis.

ARTICLE 50.

Escaped prisoners of war.

Les prisonniers de guerre évadés qui seraient repris avant d'avoir pu rejoindre leur armée ou quitter le territoire occupé par l'armée qui les a capturés ne seront passibles que de peines disciplinaires.

Les prisonniers qui, après avoir réussi à rejoindre leur armée ou à quitter le territoire occupé par l'armée qui les a capturés, seraient de nouveau faits prisonniers ne seront passibles d'aucune peine pour leur fuite antérieure.

ARTICLE 51.

Policy towards attempted escape.

La tentative d'évasion, même s'il y a récidive, ne sera pas considérée comme une circonstance aggravante dans le cas où le prisonnier de guerre serait déféré aux tribunaux pour des crimes ou délits contre les personnes ou contre la propriété commis au cours de cette tentative.

Après une évasion tentée ou consommée, les camarades de l'évadé qui auront coopéré à l'évasion ne pourront encourir de ce chef qu'une punition disciplinaire.

However, prisoners punished as a result of attempted escape may be subjected to special surveillance, which, however, may not entail the suppression of the guarantees granted prisoners by the present Convention.

ARTICLE 49.

No prisoner of war may be deprived of his rank by the detaining Power.

Prisoners given disciplinary punishment may not be deprived of the prerogatives attached to their rank. In particular, officers and persons of equivalent status who suffer punishment involving deprivation of liberty shall not be placed in the same quarters as noncommissioned officers or privates being punished.

ARTICLE 50.

Escaped prisoners of war who are retaken before being able to rejoin their own army or to leave the territory occupied by the army which captured them shall be liable only to disciplinary punishment.

Prisoners who, after having succeeded in rejoining their army or in leaving the territory occupied by the army which captured them, may again be taken prisoners, shall not be liable to any punishment on account of their previous flight.

ARTICLE 51.

Attempted escape, even if it is a repetition of the offense, shall not be considered as an aggravating circumstance in case the prisoner of war should be given over to the courts on account of crimes or offenses against persons or property committed in the course of that attempt.

After an attempted or accomplished escape, the comrades of the person escaping who assisted in the escape, may incur only disciplinary punishment on this account.

ARTICLE 52.

Les belligérants veilleront à ce que les autorités compétentes usent de la plus grande indulgence dans l'appréciation de la question de savoir si une infraction commise par un prisonnier de guerre doit être punie disciplinairement ou judiciairement.

Il en sera notamment ainsi lorsqu'il s'agira d'apprécier des faits connexes à l'évasion ou à la tentative d'évasion.

Un prisonnier ne pourra, à raison du même fait ou du même chef d'accusation, être puni qu'une seule fois.

ARTICLE 53.

Aucun prisonnier de guerre frappé d'une peine disciplinaire, qui se trouverait dans les conditions prévues pour le rapatriement, ne pourra être retenu pour la raison qu'il n'a pas subi sa peine.

Les prisonniers à rapatrier qui seraient sous le coup d'une poursuite pénale pourront être exclus du rapatriement jusqu'à la fin de la procédure, et, le cas échéant, jusqu'à l'exécution de la peine; ceux qui seraient déjà détenus en vertu d'un jugement pourront être retenus jusqu'à la fin de leur détention.

Les belligérants se communiqueront les listes de ceux qui ne pourront être rapatriés pour les motifs indiqués à l'alinéa précédent.

2.—Peines disciplinaires.

ARTICLE 54.

Les arrêts sont la peine disciplinaire la plus sévère qui puisse être infligée à un prisonnier de guerre.

La durée d'une même punition ne peut dépasser trente jours.

Ce maximum de trente jours ne pourra pas davantage être dépassé dans le cas de plusieurs faits dont un prisonnier aurait à répondre disciplinairement au moment où il est statué à son égard, que ces faits soient connexes ou non.

ARTICLE 52.

Belligerents shall see that the competent authorities exercise the greatest leniency in deciding the question of whether an infraction committed by a prisoner of war should be punished by disciplinary or judicial measures. Leniency to be exercised.

This shall be the case especially when it is a question of deciding on acts in connection with escape or attempted escape.

A prisoner may not be punished more than once because of the same act or the same count.

ARTICLE 53.

No prisoner of war on whom a disciplinary punishment has been imposed, who might be eligible for repatriation, may be kept back because he has not undergone the punishment. Repatriation provisions.

Prisoners to be repatriated who might be threatened with a penal prosecution may be excluded from repatriation until the end of the proceedings and, if necessary, until the completion of the punishment; those who might already be imprisoned by reason of a sentence may be detained until the end of their imprisonment.

Belligerents shall communicate to each other the lists of those who may not be repatriated for the reasons given in the preceding paragraph.

2. DISCIPLINARY PUNISHMENTS. Disciplinary punishments.

ARTICLE 54.

Arrest is the most severe disciplinary punishment which may be imposed on a prisoner of war. Arrest.

The duration of a single punishment may not exceed thirty days. Duration of punishment.

This maximum of thirty days may not, further, be exceeded in the case of several acts for which the prisoner has to undergo discipline at the time when it is ordered for him, whether or not these acts are connected. Maximum not to be exceeded.

Separation of periods of arrest.

Lorsqu'au cours ou après la fin d'une période d'arrêts, un prisonnier sera frappé d'une nouvelle peine disciplinaire, un délai de trois jours au moins séparera chacune des périodes d'arrêts, dès que l'une d'elle est de dix jours ou plus

When, during or after the end of a period of arrest, a prisoner shall have a new disciplinary punishment imposed upon him, a space of at least three days shall separate each of the periods of arrest, if one of them is ten days or more.

ARTICLE 55.

ARTICLE 55.

Food restrictions. *Ante*, p. 2034.

Sous réserve de la disposition faisant l'objet du dernier alinéa de l'article 11, sont applicables, à titre d'aggravation de peine, aux prisonniers de guerre punis disciplinairement les restrictions de nourriture admises dans les armées de la Puissance détentricé.

Subject to the provisions given in the last paragraph of Article 11, food restrictions allowed in the armies of the detaining Power are applicable, as an increase in punishment, to prisoners of war given disciplinary punishment.

Toutefois, ces restrictions ne pourront être ordonnées que si l'état de santé des prisonniers punis le permet.

However, these restrictions may be ordered only if the state of health of the prisoners punished permits it.

ARTICLE 56.

ARTICLE 56.

Penitentiary sentence forbidden.

En aucun cas, les prisonniers de guerre ne pourront être transférés dans les établissements pénitentiaires (prisons, pénitenciers, bagnes, etc.) pour y subir des peines disciplinaires.

In no case may prisoners of war be transferred to penitentiary establishments (prisons, penitentiaries, convict prisons, etc.) there to undergo disciplinary punishment.

Sanitary, etc., provisions.

Les locaux dans lesquels seront subies les peines disciplinaires seront conformes aux exigences de l'hygiène.

The quarters in which they undergo disciplinary punishment shall conform to sanitary requirements.

Les prisonniers punis seront mis à même de se tenir en état de propreté.

Prisoners punished shall be enabled to keep themselves in a state of cleanliness.

Chaque jour, ces prisonniers auront la faculté de prendre de l'exercice ou de séjourner en plein air pendant au moins deux heures.

These prisoners shall every day be allowed to exercise or to stay in the open air at least two hours.

ARTICLE 57.

ARTICLE 57.

Personal correspondence.

Les prisonniers de guerre punis disciplinairement seront autorisés à lire et à écrire, ainsi qu'à expédier et à recevoir des lettres.

Prisoners of war given disciplinary punishment shall be allowed to read and write, as well as to send and receive letters.

Discretionary delivery of packages and money.

En revanche, les colis et les envois d'argent pourront n'être délivrés aux destinataires qu'à l'expiration de la peine. Si les colis non distribués contiennent des denrées périssables, celles-ci seront versées à l'infirmerie ou à la cuisine du camp.

On the other hand, packages and money sent may be not delivered to the addressees until the expiration of the punishment. If the packages not distributed contain perishable products, these shall be turned over to the camp infirmary or kitchen.

ARTICLE 58.

Les prisonniers de guerre punis disciplinairement seront autorisés, sur leur demande, à se présenter à la visite médicale quotidienne. Ils recevront les soins jugés nécessaires par les médecins et, le cas échéant, seront évacués sur l'infirmierie du camp ou sur les hôpitaux.

ARTICLE 59.

Réserve faite de la compétence des tribunaux et des autorités militaires supérieures, les peines disciplinaires ne pourront être prononcées que par un officier muni de pouvoirs disciplinaires en sa qualité de commandant de camp ou de détachement, ou par l'officier responsable qui le remplace.

3.—Poursuites judiciaires.

ARTICLE 60.

Lors de l'ouverture d'une procédure judiciaire dirigée contre un prisonnier de guerre, la Puissance détentrice en avertira aussitôt qu'elle pourra le faire, et toujours avant la date fixée pour l'ouverture des débats, le représentant de la Puissance protectrice.

Cet avis contiendra les indications suivantes:

- a) état civil et grade du prisonnier;
- b) lieu de séjour ou de détention;
- c) spécification du ou des chefs d'accusation, avec mention des dispositions légales applicables.

S'il n'est pas possible de donner dans cet avis l'indication du tribunal qui jugera l'affaire, celle de la date d'ouverture des débats et celle du local où ils auront lieu, ces indications seront fournies ultérieurement au représentant de la Puissance protectrice, le plus tôt possible, et en tout cas trois semaines au moins avant l'ouverture des débats.

ARTICLE 58.

Prisoners of war given disciplinary punishment shall be allowed, on their request, to be present at the daily medical inspection. They shall receive the care considered necessary by the doctors and, if necessary, shall be removed to the camp infirmary or to hospitals.

Medical inspection and care.

ARTICLE 59.

Excepting the competence of courts and higher military authorities, disciplinary punishment may be ordered only by an officer provided with disciplinary powers in his capacity as commander of a camp or detachment, or by the responsible officer replacing him.

Limitation of authority.

3. JUDICIAL SUITS.

Judicial suits.

ARTICLE 60.

At the opening of a judicial proceeding directed against a prisoner of war, the detaining Power shall advise the representative of the protecting Power thereof as soon as possible, and always before the date set for the opening of the trial.

Information to be furnished.

This advice shall contain the following information:

- a) Civil state and rank of prisoner;
- b) Place of sojourn or imprisonment;
- c) Specification of the [count] or counts of the indictment, giving the legal provisions applicable.

If it is not possible to mention in that advice the court which will pass upon the matter, the date of opening the trial and the place where it will take place, this information must be furnished to the representative of the protecting Power later, as soon as possible, and at all events, at least three weeks before the opening of the trial.

ARTICLE 61.

Sentence without trial forbidden.

Aucun prisonnier de guerre ne pourra être condamné sans avoir eu l'occasion de se défendre.

Aucun prisonnier ne pourra être contraint de se reconnaître coupable du fait dont il est accusé.

ARTICLE 61.

No prisoner of war may be sentenced without having had an opportunity to defend himself.

No prisoner may be obliged to admit himself guilty of the act of which he is accused.

ARTICLE 62.

Right to counsel and interpreter.

Le prisonnier de guerre sera en droit d'être assisté par un défenseur qualifié de son choix et de recourir, si c'est nécessaire, aux offices d'un interprète compétent. Il sera avisé de son droit, en temps utile avant les débats, par la Puissance détentrice.

Further provisions.

A défaut d'un choix par le prisonnier, la Puissance protectrice pourra lui procurer un défenseur. La Puissance détentrice remettra à la Puissance protectrice, sur la demande de celle-ci, une liste de personnes qualifiées pour présenter la défense.

Les représentants de la Puissance protectrice auront le droit d'assister aux débats de la cause.

La seule exception à cette règle est celle où les débats de la cause doivent rester secrets dans l'intérêt de la sûreté de l'Etat. La Puissance détentrice en prévient la Puissance protectrice.

ARTICLE 62.

The prisoner of war shall be entitled to assistance by a qualified counsel of his choice, and, if necessary, to have recourse to the services of a competent interpreter. He shall be advised of his right by the detaining Power, in due time before the trial.

In default of a choice by the prisoner, the protecting Power may obtain a counsel for him. The detaining Power shall deliver to the protecting Power, on its request, a list of persons qualified to present the defense.

Representatives of the protecting Power shall be entitled to attend the trial of the case.

The only exception to this rule is the case where the trial of the case must be secret in the interest of the safety of the State. The detaining Power should so advise the protecting Power.

ARTICLE 63.

Pronouncement of sentence.

Un jugement ne pourra être prononcé à la charge d'un prisonnier de guerre que par les mêmes tribunaux et suivant la même procédure qu'à l'égard des personnes appartenant aux forces armées de la Puissance détentrice.

ARTICLE 63.

Sentence may be pronounced against a prisoner of war only by the same courts and according to the same procedure as in the case of persons belonging to the armed forces of the detaining Power.

ARTICLE 64.

Right of appeal.

Tout prisonnier de guerre aura le droit de recourir contre tout jugement rendu à son égard, de la même manière que les individus appartenant aux forces armées de la Puissance détentrice.

ARTICLE 64.

Every prisoner of war shall have the right of appeal against any sentence rendered with regard to him, in the same way as individuals belonging to the armed forces of the detaining Power.

ARTICLE 65.

Notice to protecting Power.

Les jugements prononcés contre les prisonniers de guerre seront immédiatement communiqués à la Puissance protectrice.

ARTICLE 65.

Sentences pronounced against prisoners of war shall be communicated to the protecting Power immediately.

ARTICLE 66.

Si la peine de mort est prononcée contre un prisonnier de guerre, une communication exposant en détail la nature et les circonstances de l'infraction sera adressée, au plus tôt, au représentant de la Puissance protectrice, pour être transmise à la Puissance dans les armées de laquelle le prisonnier a servi.

Le jugement ne sera pas exécuté avant l'expiration d'un délai d'au moins trois mois à partir de cette communication.

ARTICLE 66.

If the death penalty is pronounced against a prisoner of war, a communication setting forth in detail the nature and circumstances of the offense shall be sent as soon as possible to the representative of the protecting Power, for transmission to the Power in whose armies the prisoner served.

The sentence shall not be executed before the expiration of a period of at least three months after this communication.

In case of death penalty.

ARTICLE 67.

Aucun prisonnier de guerre ne pourra être privé du bénéfice des dispositions de l'article 42 de la présente Convention à la suite d'un jugement ou autrement.

TITRE IV. DE LA FIN DE LA CAPTIVITÉ.

SECTION I. DU RAPATRIEMENT DIRECT ET DE L'HOSPITALISATION EN PAYS NEUTRE.

ARTICLE 68.

Les belligérants seront tenus de renvoyer dans leur pays, sans égard au grade ni au nombre, après les avoir mis en état d'être transportés, les prisonniers de guerre grands malades et grands blessés.

Des accords entre les belligérants fixeront en conséquence, aussitôt que possible, les cas d'invalidité ou de maladie entraînant le rapatriement direct, ainsi que les cas entraînant éventuellement l'hospitalisation en pays neutre. En attendant que ces accords soient conclus, les belligérants pourront se référer à l'accord-type annexé, à titre documentaire, à la présente Convention.

ARTICLE 69.

Dès l'ouverture des hostilités, les belligérants s'entendront pour nommer des commissions médicales mixtes. Ces commissions

ARTICLE 67.

No prisoner of war may be deprived of the benefit of the provisions of Article 42 of the present Convention as a result of a sentence or otherwise.

TITLE IV. TERMINATION OF CAPTIVITY.

SECTION I. DIRECT REPATRIATION AND HOSPITALIZATION IN A NEUTRAL COUNTRY.

ARTICLE 68.

Belligerents are bound to send back to their own country, regardless of rank or number, seriously sick and seriously injured prisoners of war, after having brought them to a condition where they can be transported.

Agreements between belligerents shall accordingly settle as soon as possible the cases of invalidity or of sickness, entailing direct repatriation, as well as the cases entailing possible hospitalization in a neutral country. While awaiting the conclusion of these agreements, belligerents may have reference to the model agreement annexed, for documentary purposes, to the present Convention.

ARTICLE 69.

Upon the outbreak of hostilities, belligerents shall come to an agreement to name mixed medical commissions. These com-

Right of communication with protecting Power. Anté, p. 2045.

Termination of captivity.

Direct repatriation and hospitalization in a neutral country.

Return of seriously sick or injured prisoners.

Agreements concerning repatriation, etc.

Mixed medical commissions.

seront composées de trois membres, dont deux appartenant à un pays neutre et un désigné par la Puissance détentrice; l'un des médecins du pays neutre présidera. Ces commissions médicales mixtes procéderont à l'examen des prisonniers malades ou blessés et prendront toutes décisions utiles à leur égard.

Les décisions de ces commissions seront prises à la majorité et exécutées dans le plus bref délai.

ARTICLE 70.

Inspections by Commission.

Outre ceux qui auront été désignés par le médecin du camp, les prisonniers de guerre suivants seront soumis à la visite de la commission médicale mixte mentionnée à l'article 69, en vue de leur rapatriement direct ou de leur hospitalisation en pays neutre:

a) les prisonniers qui en feront la demande directement au médecin du camp;

b) les prisonniers qui seront présentés par les hommes de confiance prévus à l'article 43, ceux-ci agissant de leur propre initiative ou à la demande des prisonniers eux-mêmes;

c) les prisonniers qui auront été proposés par la Puissance dans les armées de laquelle ils ont servi ou par une association de secours dûment reconnue et autorisée par cette Puissance.

Ante, p. 2045.

ARTICLE 71.

Accidents in connection with work.

Les prisonniers de guerre victimes d'accidents du travail, exception faite des blessés volontaires, seront mis, en ce qui concerne le rapatriement ou éventuellement l'hospitalisation en pays neutre, au bénéfice des mêmes dispositions.

ARTICLE 72.

Long period of captivity.

Pendant la durée des hostilités et pour des raisons d'humanité, les belligérants pourront conclure des accords en vue du rapatriement direct ou de l'hospitalisa-

missions shall be composed of three members, two of them belonging to a neutral country and one appointed by the detaining Power; one of the physicians of the neutral country shall preside. These mixed medical commissions shall proceed to the examination of sick or wounded prisoners and shall make all due decisions regarding them.

Decisions of these commissions shall be by majority and carried out with the least possible delay.

ARTICLE 70.

Besides those who are designated by the camp physician, the following prisoners of war shall be inspected by the mixed medical Commission mentioned in Article 69, with a view to their direct repatriation or their hospitalization in a neutral country:

a) Prisoners who make such a request directly of the camp physician;

b) Prisoners who are presented by the agents provided for in Article 43, acting on their own initiative or at the request of the prisoners themselves;

c) Prisoners who have been proposed by the Power in whose armies they have served or by an aid society duly recognized and authorized by that Power.

ARTICLE 71.

Prisoners of war who are victims of accidents in connection with work, except those voluntarily injured, shall enjoy the benefit of the same provisions, as far as repatriation or possible hospitalization in a neutral country are concerned.

ARTICLE 72.

Throughout the duration of hostilities and for humane considerations, belligerents may conclude agreements with a view to the direct repatriation or hospital-

tion en pays neutre des prisonniers de guerre valides ayant subi une longue captivité.

ization in a neutral country of able-bodied prisoners of war who have undergone a long period of captivity.

ARTICLE 73.

ARTICLE 73.

Les frais de rapatriement ou de transport dans un pays neutre des prisonniers de guerre seront supportés, à partir de la frontière de la Puissance dététrice, par la Puissance dans les armées de laquelle ces prisonniers ont servi.

The expenses of repatriation or of transportation to a neutral country of prisoners of war shall be borne, from the frontiers of the detaining Power, by the Power in whose armies the prisoners have served.

Expenses to be borne.

ARTICLE 74.

ARTICLE 74.

Aucun rapatrié ne pourra être employé à un service militaire actif.

No repatriated person may be utilized in active military service.

Use in active military service forbidden.

SECTION II. DE LA LIBÉRATION ET DU RAPATRIEMENT A LA FIN DES HOSTILITÉS.

SECTION II. RELEASE AND REPATRIATION UPON CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

ARTICLE 75.

ARTICLE 75.

Lorsque les belligérants concluront une convention d'armistice, ils devront, en principe, y faire figurer des stipulations concernant le rapatriement des prisonniers de guerre. Si des stipulations à cet égard n'ont pas pu être insérées dans cette convention, les belligérants se mettront néanmoins, le plus tôt possible, en rapport à cet effet. Dans tous les cas, le rapatriement des prisonniers s'effectuera dans le plus bref délai après la conclusion de la paix.

When belligerents conclude a convention of armistice, they must, in principle, have appear therein stipulations regarding the repatriation of prisoners of war. If it has not been possible to insert stipulations in this regard in such convention, belligerents shall nevertheless come to an agreement in this regard as soon as possible. In any case, repatriation of prisoners shall be effected with the least possible delay after the conclusion of peace.

Release and repatriation upon cessation of hostilities.

Les prisonniers de guerre qui seraient sous le coup d'une poursuite pénale pour un crime ou un délit de droit commun pourront toutefois être retenus jusqu'à la fin de la procédure et, le cas échéant, jusqu'à l'expiration de la peine. Il en sera de même de ceux condamnés pour un crime ou délit de droit commun.

Prisoners of war against whom a penal prosecution might be pending for a crime or an offense of municipal law may, however, be detained until the end of the proceedings and, if necessary, until the expiration of the punishment. The same shall be true of those sentenced for a crime or offense of municipal law.

Detention if penal prosecution pending.

D'entente entre les belligérants, des commissions pourront être instituées dans le but de rechercher les prisonniers dispersés et d'assurer leur rapatriement.

On agreement between the belligerents, commissions may be established for the purpose of searching for dispersed prisoners and assuring their repatriation.

Death of prisoners of war. TITRE V. DU DÉCÈS DES PRISONNIERS DE GUERRE.

TITLE V. DEATH OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

ARTICLE 76.

ARTICLE 76.

Wills. Les testaments des prisonniers de guerre seront reçus et dressés dans les mêmes conditions que pour les militaires de l'armée nationale.

Wills of prisoners of war shall be received and drawn up in the same way as for soldiers of the national army.

Death certificates. On suivra également les mêmes règles en ce qui concerne les pièces relatives à la constatation des décès.

The same rules shall be observed regarding death certificates.

Burials. Les belligérants veilleront à ce que les prisonniers de guerre décédés en captivité soient enterrés honorablement et à ce que les tombes portent toutes indications utiles, soient respectées et convenablement entretenues.

Belligerents shall see that prisoners of war dying in captivity are honorably buried and that the graves bear all due information, are respected and properly maintained.

Bureaus of relief and information. TITRE VI. DES BUREAUX DE SECOURS ET DE RENSEIGNEMENTS CONCERNANT LES PRISONNIERS DE GUERRE.

TITLE VI. BUREAUS OF RELIEF AND INFORMATION CONCERNING PRISONERS OF WAR.

ARTICLE 77.

ARTICLE 77.

Institution. Dès le début des hostilités, chacune des Puissances belligérantes, ainsi que les Puissances neutres qui auront recueilli des belligérants, constitueront un bureau officiel de renseignements sur les prisonniers de guerre se trouvant sur leur territoire.

Upon the outbreak of hostilities, each of the belligerent Powers, as well as the neutral Powers which have received belligerents, shall institute an official information bureau for prisoners of war who are within their territory.

Information to be furnished. Dans le plus bref délai possible, chacune des Puissances belligérantes informera son bureau de renseignements de toute capture de prisonniers effectuée par ses armées, en lui donnant tous renseignements d'identité dont elle dispose permettant d'aviser rapidement les familles intéressées, et en lui faisant connaître les adresses officielles auxquelles les familles pourront écrire aux prisonniers.

Within the shortest possible period, each of the belligerent Powers shall inform its information bureau of every capture of prisoners effected by its armies, giving it all the information regarding identity which it has, allowing it quickly to advise the families concerned, and informing it of the official addresses to which families may write to prisoners.

Transmitting agencies. Le bureau de renseignements fera parvenir d'urgence toutes ces indications aux Puissances intéressées, par l'entremise, d'une part, des Puissances protectrices et, d'autre part, de l'agence centrale prévue à l'article 79.

The information bureau shall immediately forward all this information to the interested Powers, through the intervenon, on one hand, of the protecting Powers and, on the other, of the central agency provided for in Article 79.

Post, p. 2058.

Individual return to be kept. Le bureau de renseignements, chargé de répondre à toutes les demandes qui concernent les prisonniers de guerre, recevra des

The information bureau, being charged with replying to all inquiries about prisoners of war, shall receive from the various

divers services compétents toutes les indications relatives aux internements et aux mutations, aux mises en liberté sur parole, aux rapatriements, aux évasions, aux séjours dans les hôpitaux, aux décès, ainsi que les autres renseignements nécessaires pour établir et tenir à jour une fiche individuelle pour chaque prisonnier de guerre.

Le bureau portera sur cette fiche, dans la mesure du possible et sous réserve des dispositions de l'article 5: le numéro matricule, les nom et prénoms, la date et le lieu de naissance, le grade et le corps de troupe de l'intéressé, le prénom du père et le nom de la mère, l'adresse de la personne à aviser en cas d'accident, les blessures, la date et le lieu de la capture, de l'internement, des blessures, de la mort, ainsi que tous les autres renseignements importants.

Des listes hebdomadaires contenant tous les nouveaux renseignements susceptibles de faciliter l'identification de chaque prisonnier seront transmises aux Puissances intéressées.

La fiche individuelle du prisonnier de guerre sera remise après la conclusion de la paix à la Puissance qu'il aura servi.

Le bureau de renseignements sera en outre tenu de recueillir tous les objets d'usage personnel, valeurs, correspondances, carnets de solde, signes d'identité, etc., qui auront été délaissés par les prisonniers de guerre rapatriés, libérés sur parole, évadés ou déçédés, et de les transmettre aux pays intéressés.

ARTICLE 78.

Les sociétés de secours pour les prisonniers de guerre, régulièrement constituées selon la loi de leur pays, et ayant pour objet d'être les intermédiaires de l'action charitable, recevront de la part des belligérants, pour elles et pour leurs agents dûment accrédités, toute facilité, dans les limites tracées par les nécessités militaires, pour accomplir efficace-

services concerned full information respecting interments and transfers, releases on parole, repatriations, escapes, stays in hospitals, deaths, as well as other information necessary to enable it to make out and keep up to date an individual return for each prisoner of war.

The bureau shall state in this return, in so far as is possible and subject to the provisions of Article 5: the regimental number, given names and surname, date and place of birth, rank and unit of the interested party, the given name of the father and the name of the mother, the address of the person to be advised in case of accident, wounds, date and place of capture, internment, wounding and death, as well as any other important information.

Weekly lists containing all new information likely to facilitate the identification of each prisoner shall be transmitted to the interested Powers.

At the conclusion of peace the individual return of the prisoner of war shall be delivered to the Power which he served.

The information bureau shall further be bound to receive all objects of personal use, valuables, letters, pay vouchers, identification marks, etc., which are left by prisoners of war who have been repatriated, released on parole, escaped or died, and to transmit them to the countries interested.

ARTICLE 78.

Relief societies for prisoners of war, which are properly constituted in accordance with the laws of their country and with the object of serving as the channel for charitable effort, shall receive from the belligerents, for themselves and their duly accredited agents, every facility for the efficient performance of their humane task within the bounds

Data included.

Art. 5, p. 2031.

Weekly identification lists.

Delivery of returns to Power.

Personal effects, etc., to be transmitted.

Relief societies. Facilities furnished to.

ment leur tâche d'humanité. Les délégués de ces sociétés pourront être admis à distribuer des secours dans les camps, ainsi qu'aux lieux d'étape des prisonniers rapatriés, moyennant une permission personnelle délivrée par l'autorité militaire et en prenant l'engagement, par écrit, de se soumettre à toutes les mesures d'ordre et de police que celle-ci prescrirait.

imposed by military necessities. Agents of these societies may be admitted to the camps for the purpose of distributing relief, as also to the halting places of repatriated prisoners, if furnished with a personal permit by the military authorities, and on giving an undertaking in writing to comply with all measures of order and police which the latter may issue.

ARTICLE 79.

ARTICLE 79.

Central information agency.
Organization of, in neutral country.

Une agence centrale de renseignements sur les prisonniers de guerre sera créée en pays neutre. Le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge proposera aux Puissances intéressées, s'il le juge nécessaire, l'organisation d'une telle agence.

A central information agency for prisoners of war shall be created in a neutral country. The International Committee of the Red Cross shall propose the organization of such an agency to the interested Powers, if it considers it necessary.

Function.

Cette agence sera chargée de concentrer tous les renseignements, intéressant les prisonniers, qu'elle pourra obtenir par les voies officielles ou privées; elle les transmettra le plus rapidement possible au pays d'origine des prisonniers ou à la Puissance qu'ils auront servie.

The function of that agency shall be to centralize all information respecting prisoners, which it may obtain through official or private channels; it shall transmit it as quickly as possible to the country of origin of the prisoners or to the Power which they have served.

Red Cross activities not abridged.

Ces dispositions ne devront pas être interprétées comme restreignant l'activité humanitaire du Comité international de la Croix-Rouge.

These provisions must not be interpreted as restricting the humanitarian activity of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

ARTICLE 80.

ARTICLE 80.

Franking privilege.

Les bureaux de renseignements jouiront de la franchise de port en matière postale, ainsi que de toutes exemptions prévues à l'article 38.

Information bureaux shall enjoy the privilege of free postage on postal matter, as well as all exemptions provided in Article 38.

Ante, p. 2043.

TITRE VII. DE L'APPLICATION DE LA CONVENTION A CERTAINES CATEGORIES DE CIVILS.

TITLE VII. APPLICATION OF THE CONVENTION TO CERTAIN CLASSES OF CIVILIANS.

ARTICLE 81.

ARTICLE 81.

Application to certain classes of civilians.

Les individus qui suivent les forces armées sans en faire directement partie, tels que les correspondants, les reporters de journaux, les vivandiers, les fournisseurs, qui tomberont au pouvoir de l'ennemi et que celui-ci jugera utile de détenir, auront droit au traitement des prisonniers de guerre, à condition qu'ils soient

Individuals who follow armed forces without directly belonging thereto, such as newspaper correspondents and reporters, sutlers, contractors, who fall into the enemy's hands and whom the latter thinks expedient to detain, shall be entitled to be treated as prisoners of war, provided they are in possession of a certificate

munis d'une légitimation de l'autorité militaire des forces armées qu'ils accompagnaient.

from the military authorities of the armed forces which they were accompanying.

TITRE VIII. DE L'EXÉCUTION DE LA CONVENTION.

TITLE VIII. EXECUTION OF THE CONVENTION.

Execution of the Convention.

SECTION I. DISPOSITIONS GÉNÉRALES.

SECTION I. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

General provisions.

ARTICLE 82.

ARTICLE 82.

Les dispositions de la présente Convention devront être respectées par les Hautes Parties Contractantes en toutes circonstances.

The provisions of the present Convention must be respected by the High Contracting Parties under all circumstances.

Enforcement.

Au cas où, en temps de guerre, un des belligérants ne serait pas partie à la Convention, ses dispositions demeureront néanmoins obligatoires entre les belligérants qui y participent.

In case, in time of war, one of the belligerents is not a party to the Convention, its provisions shall nevertheless remain in force as between the belligerents who are parties thereto.

ARTICLE 83.

ARTICLE 83.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes se réservent le droit de conclure des conventions spéciales sur toutes questions relatives aux prisonniers de guerre qu'il leur paraîtrait opportun de régler particulièrement.

The High Contracting Parties reserve the right to conclude special conventions on all questions relative to prisoners of war, on which it seems to them expedient to have particular regulations.

Right to special conventions reserved.

Les prisonniers de guerre resteront au bénéfice de ces accords jusqu'à l'achèvement du rapatriement, sauf stipulations expresses contraires contenues dans les susdits accords ou dans des accords ultérieurs, ou également sauf mesures plus favorables prises par l'une ou l'autre des Puissances belligérantes à l'égard des prisonniers qu'elles détiennent.

Prisoners of war shall receive the benefit of these agreements until the completion of repatriation, except in the case of express stipulations to the contrary contained in the above-mentioned agreements or in later agreements, or also except in the case of more favorable measures taken by one or the other of the belligerent Powers respecting the prisoners which they hold.

Benefits to prisoners.

En vue d'assurer l'application, de part et d'autre, des stipulations de la présente Convention, et de faciliter la conclusion des conventions spéciales prévues ci-dessus, les belligérants pourront autoriser, dès le début des hostilités, des réunions de représentants des autorités respectives chargées de l'administration des prisonniers de guerre.

In order to assure the reciprocal application of the stipulations of the present Convention, and to facilitate the conclusion of the special conventions provided for above, belligerents may, upon the commencement of hostilities, authorize meetings of representatives of the respective authorities charged with the administration of prisoners of war.

Conferences authorized.

ARTICLE 84.

ARTICLE 84.

Le texte de la présente Convention et des conventions spéciales prévues à l'article précédent sera affiché, autant que possible dans

The text of the present Convention and of the special conventions provided for in the foregoing article, shall be posted, wherever

Language.

la langue maternelle des prisonniers de guerre, à des emplacements où il pourra être consulté par tous les prisonniers.

Text to be furnished prisoners on request.

Le texte de ces conventions sera communiqué, sur leur demande, aux prisonniers qui se trouveraient dans l'impossibilité de prendre connaissance du texte affiché.

ARTICLE 85.

International agency. Les Hautes Parties Contractantes se communiqueront par l'intermédiaire du Conseil fédéral suisse les traductions officielles de la présente Convention, ainsi que les lois et règlements qu'elles pourront être amenées à adopter pour assurer l'application de la présente Convention.

Organization of control. SECTION II. DE L'ORGANISATION DU CONTROLE.

ARTICLE 86.

Guaranties. Les Hautes Parties Contractantes reconnaissent que l'application régulière de la présente Convention trouvera une garantie dans la possibilité de collaboration des Puissances protectrices chargées de sauvegarder les intérêts des belligérants; à cet égard, les Puissances protectrices pourront, en dehors de leur personnel diplomatique, désigner des délégués parmi leurs propres ressortissants ou parmi les ressortissants d'autres Puissances neutres. Ces délégués devront être soumis à l'agrément du belligérant auprès duquel ils exerceront leur mission.

Les représentants de la Puissance protectrice ou ses délégués agréés seront autorisés à se rendre dans toutes les localités, sans aucune exception, où sont internés des prisonniers de guerre. Ils auront accès dans tous les locaux occupés par des prisonniers et pourront s'entretenir avec ceux-ci, en règle générale sans témoin, personnellement ou par l'intermédiaire d'interprètes.

Les belligérants faciliteront dans la plus large mesure possible la tâche des représentants ou des

possible in the native language of the prisoners of war, in places where it may be consulted by all the prisoners.

The text of these conventions shall be communicated to prisoners who find it impossible to get the information from the posted text, upon their request.

ARTICLE 85.

The High Contracting Parties shall communicate to one another through the Swiss Federal Council, the official translations of the present Convention, as well as of the laws and regulations which they may come to adopt to assure the application of the present Convention.

SECTION II. ORGANIZATION OF CONTROL.

ARTICLE 86.

The High Contracting Parties recognize that the regular application of the present Convention will find a guaranty in the possibility of collaboration of the protecting Powers charged with safeguarding the interests of belligerents; in this respect, the protecting Powers may, besides their diplomatic personnel, appoint delegates from among their own nationals or from among the nationals of other neutral Powers. These delegates must be subject to the approval of the belligerent near which they exercise their mission.

Representatives of the protecting Power or its accepted delegates shall be permitted to go to any place, without exception, where prisoners of war are interned. They shall have access to all places occupied by prisoners and may interview them, as a general rule without witnesses, personally or through interpreters.

Belligerents shall so far as possible facilitate the task of representatives or accepted delegates

délégués agréés de la Puissance protectrice. Les autorités militaires seront informées de leur visite.

Les belligérants pourront s'entendre pour admettre que des personnes de la propre nationalité des prisonniers soient admises à participer aux voyages d'inspection.

ARTICLE 87.

En cas de désaccord entre les belligérants sur l'application des dispositions de la présente Convention, les Puissances protectrices devront, dans la mesure du possible, prêter leurs bons offices aux fins de règlement du différend.

A cet effet, chacune des Puissances protectrices pourra, notamment, proposer aux belligérants intéressés une réunion de représentants de ceux-ci, éventuellement sur un territoire neutre convenablement choisi. Les belligérants seront tenus de donner suite aux propositions qui leur seront faites dans ce sens. La Puissance protectrice pourra, le cas échéant, soumettre à l'agrément des Puissances en cause une personnalité appartenant à une Puissance neutre ou une personnalité déléguée par le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge, qui sera appelée à participer à cette réunion.

ARTICLE 88.

Les dispositions qui précèdent ne font pas obstacle à l'activité humanitaire que le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge pourra déployer pour la protection des prisonniers de guerre, moyennant l'agrément des belligérants intéressés.

SECTION III. DISPOSITIONS FINALES.

ARTICLE 89.

Dans les rapports entre Puissances liées par la Convention de La Haye concernant les lois et coutumes de la guerre sur terre, qu'il s'agisse de celle du 29 juillet 1899 ou de celle du 18 octobre

of the protecting Power. The military authorities shall be informed of their visit.

Belligerents may come to an agreement to allow persons of the same nationality as the prisoners to be permitted to take part in inspection trips.

ARTICLE 87.

In case of disagreement between the belligerents as to the application of the provisions of the present Convention, the protecting Powers must, in so far as possible, lend their good offices for the purpose of settling the difference.

Settlement of differences.

For this purpose, each of the protecting Powers may, in particular, suggest to the interested belligerents a meeting of representatives thereof, possibly upon a neutral territory suitably chosen. Belligerents shall be bound to accede to proposals in this sense which are made to them. The protecting Power may, if occasion arises, submit for the approval of the Powers concerned a person belonging to a neutral Power or a person delegated by the International Committee of the Red Cross, who shall be summoned to take part in this meeting.

ARTICLE 88.

The foregoing provisions are not an obstacle to the humanitarian activity which the International Committee of the Red Cross may use for the protection of prisoners of war, with the consent of the interested belligerents.

Red Cross activity not affected.

SECTION III. FINAL PROVISIONS.

Final provisions.

ARTICLE 89.

In the relations between Powers bound by the Hague Convention respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land, whether it is a question of that of July 29, 1899, or that of October 18, 1907, and

Convention to complete Chapter II of Hague Conventions regulations. Vol. 32, p. 1803; Vol. 36, p. 2777.

1907, et qui participent à la présente Convention, celle-ci complètera le chapitre II du Règlement annexé aux susdites Conventions de La Haye.

who participate in the present Convention, this latter shall complete Chapter II of the Regulations annexed to the said Hague Conventions.

ARTICLE 90.

ARTICLE 90.

Date.

La présente Convention, qui portera la date de ce jour, pourra, jusqu'au premier février 1930, être signée au nom de tous les pays représentés à la Conférence qui s'est ouverte à Genève le 1^{er} juillet 1929.

The present Convention, which will bear this day's date, may be signed up to February 1, 1930, on behalf of all the countries represented at the Conference which opened at Geneva July 1, 1929.

ARTICLE 91.

ARTICLE 91.

Ratification.

La présente Convention sera ratifiée aussitôt que possible.

The present Convention shall be ratified as soon as possible.

Deposit.

Les ratifications seront déposées à Berne.

The ratifications shall be deposited at Berne.

Il sera dressé du dépôt de chaque instrument de ratification un procès-verbal dont une copie, certifiée conforme, sera remise par le Conseil fédéral suisse aux Gouvernements de tous les pays au nom de qui la Convention aura été signée ou l'adhésion notifiée.

A record of the deposit of each instrument of ratification shall be prepared, a duly certified copy of which shall be forwarded by the Swiss Federal Council to the Governments of all the countries on whose behalf the Convention has been signed or notification of adherence made.

ARTICLE 92.

ARTICLE 92.

Effective date.

La présente Convention entrera en vigueur six mois après que deux instruments de ratification au moins auront été déposés.

The present Convention shall become effective six months after the deposit of at least two instruments of ratification.

Ultérieurement, elle entrera en vigueur pour chaque Haute Partie Contractante six mois après le dépôt de son instrument de ratification.

Subsequently, it shall become effective for each High Contracting Party six months after the deposit of its instrument of ratification.

ARTICLE 93.

ARTICLE 93.

Adherence by non-signatory countries.

A partir de la date de sa mise en vigueur, la présente Convention sera ouverte aux adhésions données au nom de tout pays au nom duquel cette Convention n'aura pas été signée.

From the date on which it becomes effective, the present Convention shall be open for adhesions given on behalf of any country in whose name this Convention was not signed.

ARTICLE 94.

ARTICLE 94.

Conditions, etc.

Les adhésions seront notifiées par écrit au Conseil fédéral suisse et produiront leurs effets six mois après la date à laquelle elles lui seront parvenues.

Adherence shall be given by written notification addressed to the Swiss Federal Council and shall take effect six months after the date of their receipt.

Le Conseil fédéral suisse communiquera les adhésions aux Gouvernements de tous les pays au nom de qui la Convention aura été signée ou l'adhésion notifiée.

The Swiss Federal Council shall communicate adherences to the Governments of all the countries on whose behalf the Convention was signed or notification of adherence made.

ARTICLE 95.

L'état de guerre donnera effet immédiat aux ratifications déposées et aux adhésions notifiées par les Puissances belligérantes avant ou après le début des hostilités. La communication des ratifications ou adhésions reçues des Puissances en état de guerre sera faite par le Conseil fédéral suisse par la voie la plus rapide.

A state of war shall give immediate effect to ratifications deposited and to adherences notified by belligerent Powers prior to or after the outbreak of hostilities. The communication of ratifications or adherences received from Powers at war shall be made by the Swiss Federal Council by the most rapid method.

Notification.

ARTICLE 96.

Chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes aura la faculté de dénoncer la présente Convention. La dénonciation ne produira ses effets qu'un an après que la notification en aura été faite par écrit au Conseil fédéral suisse. Celui-ci communiquera cette notification aux Gouvernements de toutes les Hautes Parties Contractantes.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to denounce the present Convention. The denunciation shall not take effect until one year after notification has been made in writing to the Swiss Federal Council. The latter shall communicate such notification to the Governments of all the High Contracting Parties.

Denunciation.

La dénonciation ne vaudra qu'à l'égard de la Haute Partie Contractante qui l'aura notifiée.

The denunciation shall have effect only with respect to the High Contracting Party which gave notification thereof.

En outre, cette dénonciation ne produira pas ses effets au cours d'une guerre dans laquelle serait impliquée la Puissance dénonçante. En ce cas, la présente Convention continuera à produire ses effets, au delà du délai d'un an, jusqu'à la conclusion de la paix et, en tout cas, jusqu'à ce que les opérations du rapatriement soient terminées.

Moreover, such denunciation shall not take effect during a war in which the denouncing Power is involved. In this case, the present Convention shall continue in effect, beyond the period of one year, until the conclusion of peace, and, in any event, until the processes of repatriation are completed.

ARTICLE 97.

Une copie certifiée conforme de la présente Convention sera déposée aux archives de la Société des Nations par les soins du Conseil fédéral suisse. De même, les ratifications, adhésions et dénonciations qui seront notifiées au Conseil fédéral suisse seront communiquées par lui à la Société des Nations.

ARTICLE 97.

A duly certified copy of the present Convention shall be deposited in the archives of the League of Nations by the Swiss Federal Council. Likewise, ratifications, adherences, and denunciations of which the Swiss Federal Council shall be notified, shall be communicated by it to the League of Nations.

Deposit of certified copy.

EN FOI DE QUOI les Plénipotentiaires susnommés ont signé la présente Convention.

Deposit of original.

FAIT à Genève, le vingt-sept juillet mil neuf cent vingt-neuf, en un seul exemplaire, qui restera déposé dans les archives de la Confédération Suisse et dont des copies, certifiées conformes, seront remises aux Gouvernements de tous les pays invités à la Conférence.

IN FAITH WHEREOF, the Plenipotentiaries named above have signed the present Convention.

DONE at Geneva, the twenty-seventh of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, in a single copy, which shall remain in the archives of the Swiss Confederation and duly certified copies of which shall be forwarded to the Governments of all the countries invited to the Conference.

Signatures.

Pour l'Allemagne:

EDMUND RHOMBERG

Pour les États-Unis d'Amérique:

ELIOT WADSWORTH

HUGH R. WILSON

Pour l'Autriche:

LEITMAIER

Pour la Belgique:

D^r DEMOLDER

J. DE RUELLE

Pour la Bolivie:

A. CORTADELLAS

Pour le Brésil:

RAUL DO RIO-BRANCO

Pour la Grande-Bretagne et l'Irlande du Nord, ainsi que toute partie de l'Empire britannique non membre séparé de la Société des Nations:

HORACE RUMBOLD

Pour le Canada:

W. A. RIDDELL

Pour l'Australie:

CLAUD RUSSELL

Pour la Nouvelle-Zélande:

CLAUD RUSSELL

Pour l'Afrique du Sud:

ERIC H. LOUW

Pour l'État libre d'Irlande:

SEAN LESTER

Pour l'Inde:

CLAUD RUSSELL

Pour la Bulgarie:

D. MIKOFF

STEPHAN N. LAFTCHIEFF

Pour le Chili:

GMO NOVOA

D. PULGAR

Pour la Chine:

C. Y. HSIAO

For Germany:

EDMUND RHOMBERG

For the United States of America:

ELIOT WADSWORTH

HUGH R. WILSON

For Austria:

LEITMAIER

For Belgium:

D^r. DEMOLDER

J. DE RUELLE

For Bolivia:

A. CORTADELLAS

For Brazil:

RAUL DO RIO-BRANCO

For Great Britain and Northern Ireland and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate members of the League of Nations:

HORACE RUMBOLD

For Canada:

W. A. RIDDELL

For Australia:

CLAUD RUSSELL

For New Zealand:

CLAUD RUSSELL

For South Africa:

ERIC H. LOUW

For the Irish Free State:

SEAN LESTER

For India:

CLAUD RUSSELL

For Bulgaria:

D. MIKOFF

STEPHAN N. LAFTCHIEFF

For Chile:

GMO NOVOA

D. PULGAR

For China:

C. Y. HSIAO

Pour la Colombie:

FRANCISCO JOSÉ URRUTIA

Pour Cuba:

CARLOS DE ARMENTEROS
CARLOS BLANCO

Pour le Danemark:

HARALD SCAVENIUS
GUSTAV RASMUSSEN

Pour la République dominicaine:

CH. ACKERMANN

Pour l'Égypte:

MOHAMMED ABDEL MO-
NEIM RIAD
H. W. M. SIMAIKA

Pour l'Espagne:

Ad Referendum
MAURICIO LOPEZ ROBERTS
Y TERRY, MARQUÉS DE
LA TORREHERMOSA

Pour l'Estonie:

D^r LEESMENT

Pour la Finlande:

A. E. MARTOLA

Pour la France:

H. DE MARCILLY
J. DU SAULT

Pour la Grèce:

R. RAPHAËL
S. VENISELOS

Pour la Hongrie:

PAUL DE HEVESY

Pour l'Italie:

GIOVANNI CIRAOLO

Pour le Japon:

ISABURO YOSHIDA
S. SHIMOMURA
S. MIURA

Pour la Lettonie:

CHARLES DUZMANS
D^r OSKAR VOIT

Pour le Luxembourg:

CH. G. VERMAIRE

Pour le Mexique:

FR. CASTILLO NÁJERA

Pour le Nicaragua:

A. SOTTILE

Pour la Norvège:

J. IRGENS
JENS MEINICH

Pour les Pays-Bas:

W. DOUDE VAN TROOST-
WIJK
D^r DIEHL
J. HARBERTS

For Colombia:

FRANCISCO JOSÉ URRUTIA

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CARLOS BLANCO

For Denmark:

HARALD SCAVENIUS
GUSTAV RASMUSSEN

For the Dominican Republic:

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MOHAMMED ABDEL MONEIM
RIAD

For Spain:

Ad Referendum
MAURICIO LOPEZ ROBERTS
Y TERRY, MARQUÉS DE
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S. SHIMOMURA
S. MIURA

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For Nicaragua:

A. SOTTILE

For Norway:

J. IRGENS
JENS MEINICH

For the Netherlands:

W. DOUDE VAN TROOST-
WIJK
D^r. DIEHL
J. HARBERTS

Signatures—Contd.

Signatures—Contd.

Pour la Perse:
 ANOUCHIREVAN SEPAHBODI

Pour la Pologne:
 JÓZEF G. PRACKI
 W. JERZY BABECKI

Pour le Portugal:
 VASCO DE QUEVEDO
 F. DE CALHEIROS E ME-
 NEZES

Pour la Roumanie:
 M. B. BOERESCO
 Colonel E. VERTEJANO

*Pour le Royaume des Serbes,
 Croates et Slovènes:*
 I. CHOUMENKOVITCH

Pour le Siam:
 VARNVAIDYA

Pour la Suède:
 K. I. WESTMAN

Pour la Suisse:
 PAUL DINICHERT
 HAUSER
 ZÜBLIN
 DE LA HARPE
 SCHINDLER

Pour la Tchécoslovaquie:
 ZD. FIERLINGER

Pour la Turquie:
 HASSAN
 D^r ABDULKADIR
 M. NUSRET
 D^r AKIL MOUKHTAR

Pour l'Uruguay:
 ALFREDO DE CASTRO

Pour le Vénézuéla:
 C. PARRA-PÉREZ
 I. M. HURTADO-MACHADO

For Persia:
 ANOUCHIREVAN SEPAHBODI

For Poland:
 JÓZEF G. PRACKI
 W. JERZY BABECKI

For Portugal:
 VASCO DE QUEVEDO
 F. DE CALHEIROS E ME-
 NEZES

For Rumania:
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 Colonel E. VERTEJANO

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 Croats and Slovenes:*
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For Siam:
 VARNVAIDYA

For Sweden:
 K. I. WESTMAN

For Switzerland:
 PAUL DINICHERT
 HAUSER
 ZÜBLIN
 DE LA HARPE
 SCHINDLER

For Czechoslovakia:
 ZD. FIERLINGER

For Turkey:
 HASSAN
 D^r ABDULKADIR
 M. NUSRET
 D^r AKIL MOUKHTAR

For Uruguay:
 ALFREDO DE CASTRO

For Venezuela:
 C. PARRA-PÉREZ
 I. M. HURTADO-MACHADO

ANNEXE A LA CONVENTION
RELATIVE AU TRAITEMENT
DES PRISONNIERS DE GUERRE
DU 27 JUILLET 1929.

ANNEX TO THE CONVENTION
OF JULY 27, 1929, RELATIVE
TO THE TREATMENT OF PRIS-
ONERS OF WAR. Annex to the Con-
vention.

ACCORD-TYPE CONCERNANT LE RA-
PATRIEMENT DIRECT ET L'HOS-
PITALISATION EN PAYS NEUTRE
DES PRISONNIERS DE GUERRE
POUR RAISONS DE SANTÉ.

MODEL AGREEMENT CONCERN-
ING DIRECT REPATRIATION AND
HOSPITALIZATION IN A NEU-
TRAL COUNTRY OF PRISONERS
OF WAR FOR REASONS OF
HEALTH.

I.—*Principes directeurs pour le
rapatriement direct et l'hos-
pitalisation en pays neutre.*

I. *Governing Principles for Direct
Repatriation and Hospitali-
zation in a Neutral Country.*

A.—RAPATRIEMENT DIRECT.

A. DIRECT REPATRIATION.

Seront rapatriés directement:

There shall be repatriated di-
rectly:

1° les malades et blessés dont,
d'après les prévisions médicales,
la curabilité en une année n'est
pas présumable, leur état exigeant
un traitement, et leur aptitude in-
tellectuelle ou corporelle paraissant
avoir subi une diminution
considérable;

1. Sick and wounded who, ac-
cording to medical opinion, are
not likely to recover in one year,
their condition requiring treat-
ment and their mental or physical
fitness appearing to have suffered
considerable diminution;

2° les malades et blessés in-
curables dont l'aptitude intellec-
tuelle ou corporelle paraît avoir
subi une diminution considérable;

2. Incurable sick and wounded
whose mental or physical fitness
appears to have suffered consider-
able diminution;

3° les malades et blessés guéris
dont l'aptitude intellectuelle ou
corporelle paraît avoir subi une
diminution considérable.

3. Cured sick and wounded
whose mental or physical fitness
appears to have suffered consider-
able diminution.

B.—HOSPITALISATION EN PAYS
NEUTRE.

B. HOSPITALIZATION IN A NEUTRAL
COUNTRY.

Seront hospitalisés:

There shall be placed in hospi-
tals:

1° les malades et blessés dont
la guérison est présumable dans le
délai d'un an, cette guérison ap-
paraissant comme plus sûre et
plus rapide si les malades et
blessés sont mis au bénéfice des
ressources qu'offre le pays neutre
que si leur captivité proprement
dite est prolongée;

1. Sick and wounded whose
cure within a period of one year is
to be expected, such cure appear-
ing more certain and more rapid
if the sick and wounded are given
the benefit of the resources offered
by the neutral country than if
their captivity properly so-called
is prolonged;

Annex—Continued.

2° les prisonniers de guerre dont la santé intellectuelle ou physique paraît, d'après les prévisions médicales, menacées sérieusement par le maintien en captivité, tandis que l'hospitalisation en pays neutre pourrait probablement les soustraire à ce risque.

2. Prisoners of war whose mental or physical health appears, according to medical opinion, to be seriously menaced by continuance in captivity, while hospitalization in a neutral country would probably remove this danger.

C.—RAPATRIEMENT DES HOSPITALISÉS EN PAYS NEUTRE.

C. REPATRIATION OF THOSE HOSPITALIZED IN A NEUTRAL COUNTRY.

Seront rapatriés les prisonniers de guerre hospitalisés en pays neutre qui appartiennent aux catégories suivantes:

There shall be repatriated the prisoners of war hospitalized in a neutral country who belong to the following categories:

1° ceux dont l'état de santé se présente comme étant ou devenant tel qu'ils rentrent dans les catégories des rapatriables pour raisons de santé;

1. Those whose state of health appears to be or to be becoming such that they fall within the categories of persons eligible to repatriation for reasons of health;

2° les guéris dont l'aptitude intellectuelle ou physique paraît avoir subi une diminution considérable.

2. The recovered whose mental or physical fitness seems to have suffered a considerable diminution.

II.—*Principes spéciaux pour le rapatriement direct ou l'hospitalisation en pays neutre.*

II. *Special Principles for Direct Repatriation or Hospitalization in a Neutral Country.*

A.—RAPATRIEMENT.

A. REPATRIATION.

Seront rapatriés:

There shall be repatriated:

1° tous les prisonniers de guerre atteints, à la suite de lésions organiques, des altérations suivantes, effectives ou fonctionnelles: perte de membre, paralysie, altérations articulaires ou autres, pour autant que le défaut est d'au moins un pied ou une main, ou qu'il équivaut à la perte d'un pied ou d'une main;

1. All prisoners of war who, as the result of organic injuries, have the following impairments, actual or functional; loss of a member, paralysis, articular or other defects, provided that the loss is at least a foot or a hand, or is equivalent to the loss of a foot or a hand;

2° tous les prisonniers de guerre blessés ou lésés dont l'état est tel qu'il fait d'eux des infirmes dont on ne peut pas, médicalement, prévoir la guérison dans le délai d'un an;

2. All wounded or injured prisoners of war whose condition is such that it renders them invalids whose cure, within a period of one year, can not be anticipated from a medical standpoint;

3° tous les malades dont l'état est tel qu'il fait d'eux des infirmes dont on ne peut pas, médicalement, prévoir la guérison dans le délai d'un an;

3. All the sick whose condition is such that it renders them invalids whose cure, within a period of one year, can not be anticipated from a medical standpoint;

à cette catégorie appartiennent en particulier:

a) les tuberculoses progressives d'organes quelconques qui, d'après les prévisions médicales, ne peuvent plus être guéries ou au moins considérablement améliorées par une cure en pays neutre;

b) les affections non tuberculeuses des organes respiratoires présumées incurables (ainsi, avant tout, l'emphysème pulmonaire fortement développé avec ou sans bronchite, les dilatations bronchiques, l'asthme grave, les intoxications par les gaz, etc.);

c) les affections chroniques graves des organes de la circulation (par exemple: les affections valvulaires avec tendances aux troubles de compensation, les affections relativement graves du myocarde, du péricarde et des vaisseaux, en particulier les anévrysmes inopérables des gros vaisseaux, etc.);

d) les affections chroniques graves des organes digestifs;

e) les affections chroniques graves des organes urinaires et sexuels (avant tout, par exemple: tous les cas de néphrites chroniques confirmées avec séméiologie complète, et tout particulièrement lorsqu'il existe déjà des altérations cardiaques et vasculaires, de même les pyélites et cystites chroniques, etc.);

f) les maladies chroniques graves du système nerveux central et périphérique (ainsi, avant tout, la neurasthénie et l'hystérie graves, tous les cas incontestables d'épilepsie, le Basedow grave, etc.);

g) la cécité des deux yeux, ou celle d'un œil lorsque la vision de l'autre reste inférieure à 1 malgré l'emploi de verres correcteurs; la diminution de l'acuité visuelle au cas où il est impossible de la ramener par la correction à l'acuité de $\frac{1}{2}$ pour un œil du moins; les autres affections oculaires rentrant dans la présente catégorie (glaucome, iritis, choroidite, etc.);

The following, in particular, belong to this category:

a) Progressive tuberculosis of any organs which, according to medical opinion, can no longer be cured or at least considerably improved by a course of treatment in a neutral country.

b) Nontubercular affections of the respiratory organs presumed incurable (such as, above all, strongly developed pulmonary emphysema, with or without bronchitis, bronchiectasis, serious asthma, gas poisoning, etc.);

c) Serious chronic affections of the organs of circulation (for example: valvular affections with tendencies to disorders of compensation, relatively serious affections of the myocardium, pericardium of the vessels, especially inoperable aneurisms of the large vessels, etc.);

d) Serious chronic affections of the digestive organs;

e) Serious chronic affections of the urinary and sexual organs (particularly, for example; all cases of confirmed chronic nephritis with complete semeiology, and most especially when cardiac and vascular impairments already exist; likewise, pyelites and chronic cystitis, etc.);

f) Serious chronic diseases of the central and peripheral nervous system (such as, particularly, serious neurasthenia and hysteria, all unquestionable cases of epilepsy, serious cases of Basedow's disease, etc.);

g) Blindness in both eyes, or in one eye when the vision of the other remains below 1 in spite of the use of corrective glasses; reduction in acuteness of vision in case it is impossible to restore it by correction to the acuteness of $\frac{1}{2}$ for one eye at least; other ocular affections coming in the present class (glaucoma, iritis, choroiditis, etc.);

Annex—Continued.

h) la surdité totale bilatérale, ainsi que le surdité totale unilatérale au cas où l'oreille incomplètement sourde ne perçoit plus la voix parlée ordinaire à un mètre de distance;

i) tous les cas incontestables d'affections mentales;

k) les cas graves d'intoxication chronique par les métaux ou par d'autres causes (saturnisme, hydrargyrisme, morphinisme, cocaïnisme, alcoolisme, intoxication par les gaz, etc.);

l) les affections chroniques des organes locomoteurs (arthrite déformante, goutte, rhumatismes avec altérations décelables cliniquement), à la condition qu'elles soient graves;

m) tous les néoplasmes malins, s'ils ne sont pas justiciables d'interventions opératoires relativement bénignes sans danger pour la vie de l'opéré;

n) tous les cas de malaria avec altérations organiques appréciables (augmentation chronique importante du volume du foie, de la rate, cachexie, etc.);

o) les affections cutanées chroniques graves, pour autant que leur nature ne constitue pas une indication médicale d'hospitalisation en pays neutre;

p) les avitaminoses graves (béri-béri, pellagra, scorbut chronique).

h) Total deafness in both ears, as well as total deafness in one ear in case the partially deaf ear does not discern the ordinary spoken voice at a distance of one meter:

i) All unquestionable cases of mental affections;

k) All serious cases of chronic poisoning by metals or other causes (lead poisoning, mercury poisoning, morphinism, cocaïnism, alcoholism, gas poisoning, etc.);

l) Chronic affections of the organs of locomotion (arthritis deformans, gout, rheumatism with impairments clinically discoverable), provided they are serious;

m) All malignant growths, if they are not amenable to relatively minor operations without endangering the life of the patient;

n) All cases of malaria with noticeable organic changes (important chronic increase in size of the liver, of the spleen, cachexia, etc.);

o) Serious chronic cutaneous affections, in so far as their nature does not constitute a medical indication for hospitalization in a neutral country;

p) Serious avitaminoses (beriberi, pellagra, chronic scurvy).

B.—HOSPITALISATION.

Les prisonniers de guerre doivent être hospitalisés s'ils sont atteints des affections suivantes:

1° toutes les formes de tuberculose d'organes quelconques, si, d'après les connaissances médicales actuelles, elles peuvent être guéries, ou du moins considérablement améliorées par les méthodes applicables en pays neutre (altitude, traitement dans les sanatoria, etc.);

2° toutes les formes—nécessitant un traitement—d'affections des organes respiratoires, circulatoires, digestifs, génito-urinaires, nerveux, des organes des sens, des appareils locomoteur et cutané, à condition, toutefois, que

B. HOSPITALIZATION.

Prisoners of war must be hospitalized if they have the following affections:

1. All forms of tuberculosis of any organs whatever if, according to present medical knowledge, they may be cured, or at least considerably improved by methods applicable in a neutral country (altitude, treatment in sanatoria, etc.);

2. All forms—necessitating treatment—of affections of the respiratory, circulatory, digestive, genito-urinary, and nervous organs, of organs of the senses, of the locomotor and cutaneous apparatus; provided, however, that

ces formes d'affections n'appartiennent pas aux catégories prescrivant le rapatriement direct, ou qu'elles ne soient pas des maladies aiguës proprement dites ayant une tendance à la guérison franche. Les affections envisagées dans ce paragraphe sont celles qui offrent par l'application des moyens de cure disponibles en pays neutre des chances de guérison réellement meilleures pour le patient que si celui-ci était traité en captivité.

Il y a lieu de considérer tout spécialement les troubles nerveux dont les causes efficientes ou déterminantes sont les événements de la guerre ou de la captivité même, comme la psychasthénie des prisonniers de guerre et autres cas analogues.

Tous les cas de ce genre dûment constatés doivent être hospitalisés, pour autant que leur gravité ou leurs caractères constitutionnels n'en font pas des cas de rapatriement direct.

Les cas de psychasthénie des prisonniers de guerre qui ne sont pas guéris après trois mois d'hospitalisation en pays neutre ou qui, après ce délai, ne sont pas manifestement en voie de guérison définitive, devront être rapatriés.

3° tous les cas de blessures, de lésions et leurs conséquences qui offrent des chances de guérison meilleures en pays neutre qu'en captivité, à condition que ces cas ne soient pas, ou bien justiciables du rapatriement direct, ou bien insignifiants;

4° tous les cas de malaria dûment constatés et ne présentant pas d'altérations organiques décelables cliniquement (augmentation de volume chronique du foie, de la rate, cachexie, etc.), si le séjour en pays neutre offre des perspectives particulièrement favorables de guérison définitive;

5° tous les cas d'intoxication (en particulier par les gaz, les métaux, les alcaloïdes) pour lesquels les perspectives de guérison en pays neutre sont spécialement favorables.

the forms of these affections do not belong to the categories requiring direct repatriation, or are not acute diseases properly so-called susceptible to a complete cure. The affections contemplated in this paragraph are those which offer really better chances of cure for the patient by the application of means of treatment available in a neutral country than if he were treated in captivity.

Annex—Continued.

Nervous troubles, the efficient or determinant causes of which are the events of the war or even of the captivity itself, such as the psychasthenia of prisoners of war and other analogous cases, should be given special consideration.

All duly verified cases of this kind should be hospitalized, provided that the seriousness or constitutional character thereof does not make them cases for direct repatriation.

Cases of psychasthenia of prisoners of war which are not cured after three months of hospitalization in a neutral country or which, after this period has expired, are not obviously on the road to final recovery, should be repatriated.

3. All cases of wounds or lesions and their consequences which offer better chances of cure in a neutral country than in captivity, provided that these cases are not either eligible for direct repatriation or else are insignificant;

4. All cases of malaria, duly verified and not presenting organic changes clinically discoverable (chronic enlargement of the liver, of the spleen, cachexia, etc.), if the stay in a neutral country offers particularly favorable prospects of final cure;

5. All cases of poisoning (particularly by gases, metals, alkaloids) for which the prospects of cure in a neutral country are especially favorable.

Annex—Continued.

Seront exclus de l'hospitalisation:

1° tous les cas d'affections mentales dûment constatées;

2° toutes les affections nerveuses organiques ou fonctionnelles réputées incurables; (Ces deux catégories appartiennent à celles donnant droit au rapatriement direct.)

3° l'alcoolisme chronique grave;

4° toutes les affections contagieuses dans la période où elles sont transmissibles (maladies infectieuses aiguës, syphilis primaire et secondaire, trachôme, lèpre, etc.).

III.—*Observations générales.*

Les conditions fixées ci-dessus doivent, d'une façon générale, être interprétées et appliquées dans un esprit aussi large que possible.

Cette largeur d'interprétation doit être appliquée particulièrement aux états névropathiques ou psychopathiques causés ou déterminés par les événements de la guerre ou de la captivité même (psychasthénie des prisonniers de guerre), ainsi qu'aux cas de tuberculose à tous les degrés.

Il va de soi que les médecins de camp et les commissions médicales mixtes peuvent se trouver en présence d'une foule de cas non mentionnés parmi les exemples donnés sous chiffre II, ou de cas ne s'adaptant pas à ces exemples. Les exemples mentionnés ci-dessus ne sont donnés que comme exemples typiques; une liste analogue d'exemples d'altérations chirurgicales n'a pas été établie parce que, abstraction faite des cas incontestables par leur nature même (amputations), il est difficile de dresser une liste de types particuliers; l'expérience a démontré qu'un exposé de ces cas particuliers n'était pas sans inconvénients dans la pratique.

On résoudra tous les cas ne s'adaptant pas exactement aux exemples cités en s'inspirant de l'esprit des principes directeurs ci-dessus.

There shall be excluded from hospitalization:

1. All duly verified cases of mental affections;

2. All organic or functional nervous affections reputed to be incurable; (These two categories belong to those giving a right to direct repatriation.)

3. Serious chronic alcoholism;

4. All contagious affections during the period in which they are transmissible (acute infectious diseases, primary and secondary syphilis, trachoma, leprosy, etc.).

III. *General Observations.*

The conditions given above should, generally speaking, be interpreted and applied in as broad a spirit as possible.

This breadth of interpretation should be especially applied to neuropathic or psychopathic conditions caused or brought to a head by the events of the war or even of the captivity itself (psychasthenia of prisoners of war), and also to cases of tuberculosis in all degrees.

It is needless to state that camp physicians and the mixed medical commissions may find themselves confronted with a great number of cases not mentioned among the examples given under Section II, or cases not fitting in with these examples. The examples mentioned above are given only as typical examples; an analogous list of examples of surgical alterations has not been drawn up because, with the exception of cases incontestable by their very nature (amputations), it is difficult to make a list of particular types; experience has shown that a recital of these particular cases was not without disadvantages in practice.

All cases not fitting exactly into the examples cited shall be decided by invoking the spirit of the above governing principles.

MULTILATERAL CONVENTION—WAR PRISONERS. JULY 27, 1929. 2073

AND WHEREAS, the said Convention has been duly ratified on the part of the United States of America and the instrument of ratification of the United States of America was deposited with the Government of Switzerland on February 4, 1932;

Ratification.

AND WHEREAS, in accordance with Article 92 thereof, the said Convention became effective in respect of the United States of America six months after the deposit of its instrument of ratification, namely, on August 4, 1932;

Anne, p. 2062.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

Proclamation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this fourth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-
[SEAL] two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

W. R. CASTLE, JR

Acting Secretary of State.

July 27, 1929.

Convention between the United States of America and other Powers for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded and the sick of armies in the field. Signed at Geneva, July 27, 1929; ratification advised by the Senate, January 7, 1932; ratified by the President of the United States, January 16, 1932; ratification deposited with the Government of Switzerland, February 4, 1932; proclaimed, August 4, 1932.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Red Cross Convention,
Preamble.

WHEREAS, a Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and the Sick of Armies in the Field was signed at Geneva on July 27, 1929, by the respective Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and forty-six other countries, the original of which Convention, being in the French language, is word for word as follows:

[Translation ¹]

CONVENTION DE GENÈVE POUR
L'AMÉLIORATION DU SORT
DES BLESSÉS ET DES MALADES
DANS LES ARMÉES
EN CAMPAGNE DU 27 JUILLET
1929.

CONVENTION OF GENEVA OF
JULY 27, 1929, FOR THE AMELI-
ORATION OF THE CONDITION
OF THE WOUNDED AND SICK
OF ARMIES IN THE FIELD.

Contracting Powers.

Le Président du Reich Allemand, le Président des États-Unis d'Amérique, le Président Fédéral de la République d'Autriche, Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, le Président de la République de Bolivie, le Président de la République des États-Unis du Brésil, Sa Majesté le Roi de Grande-Bretagne, d'Irlande et des Territoires Britanniques au delà des Mers, Empereur des Indes, Sa Majesté le Roi des Bulgares, le Président de la République du Chili, le Président de la République de Chine, le Président de la République de Colombie, le Président de la République de Cuba, Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark et d'Islande, le Président de la République Dominicaine, Sa Majesté le Roi d'Égypte, Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne, le Président de la République d'Estonie, le Président de la République de Finlande, le Président de la République Française, le Président de la République Hellénique, Son Altesse Sérénissime le Gouverneur de la Hongrie, Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie,

The President of the German Reich, the President of the United States of America, the Federal President of the Republic of Austria, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the President of the Republic of Bolivia, the President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, His Majesty the King of the Bulgarians, the President of the Republic of Chile, the President of the Republic of China, the President of the Republic of Colombia, the President of the Republic of Cuba, His Majesty the King of Denmark and Iceland, the President of the Dominican Republic, His Majesty the King of Egypt, His Majesty the King of Spain, the President of the Republic of Estonia, the President of the Republic of Finland, the President of the French Republic, the President of the Hellenic Republic, His Serene Highness the Regent of Hungary, His

¹ Based on Senate Document Executive F, Seventy-first Congress, third session.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon, le Président de la République de Lettonie, Son Altesse Royale la Grande-Duchesse de Luxembourg, le Président des États-Unis du Mexique, le Président de la République de Nicaragua, Sa Majesté le Roi de Norvège, Sa Majesté la Reine des Pays-Bas, Sa Majesté Impériale le Shah de Perse, le Président de la République de Pologne, le Président de la République Portugaise, Sa Majesté le Roi de Roumanie, Sa Majesté le Roi des Serbes, Croates et Slovènes, Sa Majesté le Roi de Siam, Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède, le Conseil Fédéral Suisse, le Président de la République Tchecoslovaque, le Président de la République Turque, le Président de la République Orientale de l'Uruguay, le Président de la République des États-Unis de Vénézuéla,

Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, the President of the Republic of Latvia, Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Luxembourg, the President of the United States of Mexico, the President of the Republic of Nicaragua, His Majesty the King of Norway, Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia, the President of the Republic of Poland, the President of the Portuguese Republic, His Majesty the King of Rumania, His Majesty the King of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, His Majesty the King of Siam, His Majesty the King of Sweden, the Swiss Federal Council, the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, the President of the Turkish Republic, the President of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, the President of the Republic of the United States of Venezuela,

également animés du désir de diminuer, autant qu'il dépend d'eux, les maux inséparables de la guerre et voulant, dans ce but, perfectionner et compléter les dispositions convenues à Genève, le 22 août 1864 et le 6 juillet 1906, pour l'amélioration du sort des blessés et des malades dans les armées en campagne,

equally desirous of diminishing, so far as lies within their power, the evils inseparable from war, and wishing to perfect and complete, for this purpose, the provisions agreed upon at Geneva, August 22, 1864, and July 6, 1906, to ameliorate the condition of the wounded and the sick of armies in the field,

Scope of convention. Vol. 22, p. 940; Vol. 35, p. 1885.

ont résolu de conclure une nouvelle Convention à cet effet, et ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir:

have decided to conclude a new Convention for this purpose, and have appointed the following as their plenipotentiaries, namely:

Plenipotentiaries.

LE PRÉSIDENT DU REICH ALLEMAND:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE GERMAN REICH:

S. Exc. M. Edmund Rhomberg, D^r en Droit, Ministre en disponibilité;

His Excellency Herr Edmund Rhomberg, Doctor of Laws, Minister unassigned;

LE PRÉSIDENT DES ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

L'Honorable Eliot Wadsworth, ancien Secrétaire adjoint de la Trésorerie,

The Honorable Eliot Wadsworth, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury,

S. Exc. l'Honorable Hugh R. Wilson, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire des États-Unis d'Amérique à Berne;

His Excellency the Honorable Hugh R. Wilson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America at Berne;

Plenipotentiaries—
Continued.

LE PRÉSIDENT FÉDÉRAL DE LA
RÉPUBLIQUE D'AUTRICHE:

M. Marc Leitmaier, D^r en
Droit, Conseiller ministériel à la
Chancellerie fédérale, Départe-
ment des Affaires étrangères;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DES BELGES:

M. Paul Demolder, Général
Major Médecin, Commandant du
Service de Santé de la 1^{re} Circon-
scription militaire,

M. Joseph de Ruelle, Juriscon-
sulte du Ministère des Affaires
étrangères;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
DE BOLIVIE:

S. Exc. M. Alberto Cortadellas,
Ministre-Résident de Bolivie à
Berne;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
DES ÉTATS-UNIS DU BRÉSIL:

S. Exc. M. Raoul de Rio-
Branco, Envoyé extraordinaire et
Ministre plénipotentiaire du Bré-
sil à Berne;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE GRANDE-
BRETAGNE, D'IRLANDE ET
DES TERRITOIRES BRITAN-
NIQUES AU DELA DES MERS,
EMPEREUR DES INDES:

POUR LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE
ET L'IRLANDE DU NORD,
AINSI QUE TOUTE PARTIE
DE L'EMPIRE BRITANNIQUE
NON MEMBRE SÉPARÉ DE
LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS:

Le Très Honorable Sir Horace
Rumbold, G.C.M.G., M.V.O.,
Ambassadeur de Sa Majesté Bri-
tannique à Berlin;

POUR LE DOMINION DU CANA-
DA:

M. Walter Alexandre Riddell,
Conseiller permanent du Gouver-
nement canadien auprès de la
Société des Nations;

POUR LE COMMONWEALTH
D'AUSTRALIE:

S. Exc. M. Claud Russell, En-
voyé extraordinaire et Ministre
plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté
Britannique à Berne;

THE FEDERAL PRESIDENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA:

Herr Marc Leitmaier, Doctor
of Laws, Ministerial Counselor at
the Federal Chancellery, Depart-
ment of Foreign Affairs;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE
BELGIANS:

M. Paul Demolder, Surgeon
General, Chief of the Medical
Corps of the First Military Dis-
trict,

M. Joseph de Ruelle, Counselor
of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF BOLIVIA:

His Excellency Sr. Alberto Cor-
tadellas, Minister Resident of Bo-
livia at Berne;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF THE UNITED STATES OF
BRAZIL:

His Excellency Sr. Raoul de
Rio-Branco, Envoy Extraordinary
and Minister Plenipotentiary of
Brazil at Berne;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF GREAT
BRITAIN, IRELAND AND
THE BRITISH DOMINIONS
BEYOND THE SEAS, EM-
PEROR OF INDIA:

FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND AND
ALL PARTS OF THE BRITISH
EMPIRE WHICH ARE NOT
SEPARATE MEMBERS OF
THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS:

The Right Honorable Sir Hor-
ace Rumbold, G.C.M.G., M.V.O.,
Ambassador of His Britannic Maj-
esty at Berlin;

FOR THE DOMINION OF CANA-
DA:

Mr. Walter Alexander Riddell,
Permanent Counselor of the Cana-
dian Government to the League of
Nations;

FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF
AUSTRALIA:

His Excellency Mr. Claud Rus-
sell, Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary of His
Britannic Majesty at Berne;

MULTILATERAL CONVENTION—SICK, WOUNDED. JULY 27, 1929. 2077

POUR LE DOMINION DE LA
NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE:

S. Exc. M. Claud Russell,
Envoyé extraordinaire et Minis-
tre plénipotentiaire de Sa Ma-
jesté Britannique à Berne;

POUR L'UNION DE L'AFRIQUE
DU SUD:

M. Eric Hendrik Louw, Haut-
Commissaire de l'Union de l'Afri-
que du Sud à Londres;

POUR L'ÉTAT LIBRE D'IR-
LANDE:

M. Sean Lester, Représentant
de l'Etat Libre d'Irlande auprès
de la Société des Nations;

POUR L'INDE:

S. Exc. M. Claud Russell, En-
voyé extraordinaire et Ministre
plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté
Britannique à Berne;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DES BULGARES:

M. Dimitri Mikoff, Chargé
d'Affaires de Bulgarie à Berne,
Représentant permanent du Gou-
vernement bulgare auprès de la
Société des Nations,

M. Stéphane N. Laftchieff,
Membre du Conseil d'Administra-
tion de la Croix-Rouge bulgare;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
DU CHILI:

M. Guillermo Novoa-Sepulveda,
Colonel, Attaché militaire près la
Légation du Chili à Berlin,

M. Dario Pulgar-Arriagada,
Capitaine du Service de Santé;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
DE CHINE:

M. Chi Yung Hsiao, Chargé
d'Affaires p. i. de Chine à Berne;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
DE COLOMBIE:

S. Exc. M. Francisco José de
Urrutia, Envoyé extraordinaire
et Ministre plénipotentiaire de
Colombie à Berne;

FOR THE DOMINION OF NEW ^{Plenipotentiaries—}
ZEALAND: _{Continued.}

His Excellency Mr. Claud Rus-
sell, Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary of His
Britannic Majesty at Berne;

FOR THE UNION OF SOUTH
AFRICA:

Mr. Eric Hendrik Louw, High
Commissioner of the Union of
South Africa at London;

FOR THE IRISH FREE STATE:

Mr. Sean Lester, Representa-
tive of the Irish Free State to the
League of Nations;

FOR INDIA:

His Excellency Mr. Claud Rus-
sell, Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary of His
Britannic Majesty at Berne;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE
BULGARIANS:

M. Dimitri Mikoff, Chargé
d'Affaires of Bulgaria at Berne,
Permanent Representative of the
Bulgarian Government to the
League of Nations,

M. Stéphane N. Laftchieff,
Member of the Administrative
Council of the Bulgarian Red
Cross;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF CHILE:

Colonel Guillermo. Novoa-Se-
pulveda, Military Attaché to the
Legation of Chile at Berlin,

Captain Dario Pulgar-Arria-
gada, Medical Corps;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF CHINA:

Mr. Chi Yung Hsiao, Chargé
d'Affaires *ad interim* of China at
Berne;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF COLOMBIA:

His Excellency Sr. Francisco
José de Urrutia, Envoy Extraor-
dinary and Minister Plenipoten-
tiary of Colombia at Berne;

Plenipotentiaries—
Continued.

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
DE CUBA:

S. Exc. M. Carlos de Armenteros y de Cardenas, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de Cuba à Berne,

M. Carlos Blanco y Sanchez, Secrétaire de Légation, adjoint à la Délégation de Cuba auprès de la Société des Nations;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE DANEMARK
ET D'ISLANDE:

POUR LE DANEMARK:

S. Exc. M. Harald de Scavenius, Chambellan, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de Danemark en Suisse et aux Pays-Bas, ancien Ministre des Affaires étrangères,

M. Gustave M. Rasmussen, Chargé d'Affaires p. i. de Danemark à Berne;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
DOMINICAINE:

M. Charles Ackermann, Consul de la République Dominicaine à Genève;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI D'ÉGYPTE:

M. Mohammed Abdel Moneim Riad, Avocat au Contentieux de l'Etat, Professeur de Droit international à l'Ecole militaire du Caire,

M. Henri Wassif Simaika, Attaché de la Légation Royale d'Égypte à Rome;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI D'ESPAGNE:

S. Exc. M. le Marquis de la Torrehermosa, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire d'Espagne à Berne;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
D'ESTONIE:

M. Hans Leesment, D^r en Médecine, Président de la Croix-Rouge estonienne;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
DE FINLANDE:

M. A. E. Martola, Lieutenant-Colonel, Attaché militaire près la Légation de Finlande à Paris;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF CUBA:

His Excellency Sr. Carlos de Armenteros y de Cardenas, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Cuba at Berne,

Sr. Carlos Blanco y Sanchez, Secretary of Legation, attached to the Delegation of Cuba to the League of Nations;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF DEN-
MARK AND ICELAND:

FOR DENMARK:

His Excellency Mr. Harald de Scavenius, Chamberlain, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Denmark in Switzerland and in the Netherlands, former Minister of Foreign Affairs,

Mr. Gustave M. Rasmussen, Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* of Denmark at Berne;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE DOMINICAN
REPUBLIC:

Sr. Charles Ackermann, Consul of the Dominican Republic at Geneva;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF EGYPT:

M. Mohammed Abdel Moneim Riad, Counselor of the State Legal Department, Professor of International Law at the Military School of Cairo,

M. Henri Wassif Simaika, Attaché of the Royal Legation of Egypt at Rome;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SPAIN:

His Excellency the Marquis de la Torrehermosa, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain at Berne;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF ESTONIA:

Mr. Hans Leesment, Doctor of Medicine, President of the Estonian Red Cross;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF FINLAND:

Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Martola, Military Attaché to the Legation of Finland at Paris;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
FRANÇAISE:

S. Exc. M. Henri Chassain de Marcilly, Ambassadeur de France à Berne,

M. Jean Du Sault, Conseiller de l'Ambassade de France à Berne;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
HELLÉNIQUE:

M. Raphael Raphael, Chargé d'Affaires p. i. de Grèce à Berne,

M. Sophocle Venizelos, Lieutenant-Colonel, Attaché militaire près la Légation de Grèce à Paris;

SON ALTESSE SÉRÉNISSIME LE
GOUVERNEUR DE LA HONGRIE:

S. Exc. M. Paul de Hevesy, Ministre-Résident, Délégué permanent du Gouvernement Royal auprès de la Société des Nations;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI D'ITALIE:

M. Giovanni Ciruolo, Sénateur du Royaume;

SA MAJESTÉ L'EMPEREUR DU JA-
PON:

S. Exc. M. Isaburo Yoshida, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire du Japon à Berne,

M. Sadamu Shimomura, Lieutenant-Colonel,

M. Seizo Miura, Capitaine de Frégate, Attaché naval près l'Ambassade du Japon à Paris;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
DE LETTONIE:

S. Exc. M. Charles Duzmans, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de Lettonie près S. M. le Roi des Serbes, Croates et Slovènes, Délégué permanent auprès de la Société des Nations,

S. Exc. M. Oskar Voit, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de Lettonie en Suisse, en Allemagne, en Hongrie et aux Pays-Bas;

SON ALTESSE ROYALE LA GRANDE-
DUCHESSÉ DE LUXEMBOURG:

M. Charles Vermaire, Consul de Grand-Duché à Genève;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH ^{Plenipotentiaries—}
REPUBLIC: _{Continued.}

His Excellency M. Henri Chassain de Marcilly, Ambassador of France at Berne,

M. Jean du Sault, Counselor of the Embassy of France at Berne;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE HELLENIC
REPUBLIC:

M. Raphael Raphael, Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* of Greece at Berne,

Lieutenant-Colonel Sophocle Venizelos, Military Attaché to the Legation of Greece at Paris;

HIS SERENE HIGHNESS THE REGENT
OF HUNGARY:

His Excellency M. Paul de Hevesy, Minister Resident, Permanent Delegate of the Royal Government to the League of Nations;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY:

Sig. Giovanni Ciruolo, Senator of the Kingdom;

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF
JAPAN:

His Excellency Mr. Isaburo Yoshida, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Japan at Berne,

Lieutenant-Colonel Sadamu Shimomura,

Captain Seizo Miura, Naval Attaché to the Embassy of Japan at Paris;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF LATVIA:

His Excellency Mr. Charles Duzmans, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Latvia to His Majesty the King of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Permanent Delegate to the League of Nations,

His Excellency Mr. Oskar Voit, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Latvia in Switzerland, Germany, Hungary, and the Netherlands;

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GRAND
DUCHESS OF LUXEMBOURG:

M. Charles Vermaire, Consul of the Grand Duchy at Geneva;

Plenipotentiaries—
Continued.

LE PRÉSIDENT DES ÉTATS-UNIS DU
MEXIQUE:

S. Exc. M. Francisco Castillo Nájera, Général Médecin, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire du Mexique à Bruxelles;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
DE NICARAGUA:

M. Antoine Sottile, D^r en Droit, Délégué permanent de Nicaragua auprès de la Société des Nations;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE NORVÈGE:

S. Exc. M. Johannes Irgens, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de Norvège à Berne, Rome et Athènes,

M. Jens Christian Meinich, Commandant d'Infanterie, Secrétaire général de la Croix-Rouge norvégienne;

SA MAJESTÉ LA REINE DES PAYS-
BAS:

S. Exc. M. Willem Isaac Doude van Troostwijk, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire des Pays-Bas à Berne,

M. Johan Carl Diehl, Major-Général, Médecin Inspecteur général du Service de Santé de l'Armée, Vice-Président de la Croix-Rouge néerlandaise,

M. Jacob Harberts, Commandant à l'Etat-Major général, Professeur à l'École supérieure de Guerre;

SA MAJESTÉ IMPÉRIALE LE SHAH
DE PERSE:

S. Exc. M. Anouchirevan Khan Sepahbodi, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de Perse à Berne;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
DE POLOGNE:

M. Joseph Gabriel Pracki, Colonel Médecin,

M. W. Jerzy Babecki, Lieutenant-Colonel;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED
STATES OF MEXICO:

His Excellency Sr. Francisco Castillo Nájera, Surgeon General, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Mexico at Brussels;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF NICARAGUA:

Sr. Antoine Sottile, Doctor of Laws, Permanent Delegate of Nicaragua to the League of Nations;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF NOR-
WAY:

His Excellency Mr. Johannes Irgens, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Norway at Berne, Rome, and Athens,

Mr. Jens Christian Meinich, Commandant of Infantry, Secretary General of the Norwegian Red Cross;

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF THE
NETHERLANDS:

His Excellency Mr. Willem Isaac Doude van Troostwijk, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Netherlands at Berne,

Major-General Johan Carl Diehl, Inspector-General of the Medical Corps of the Army, Vice President of the Netherland Red Cross,

Mr. Jacob Harberts, Commandant of the General Staff, Professor at the War College;

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE SHAH
OF PERSIA:

His Excellency M. Anouchirevan Khan Sepahbodi, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Persia at Berne;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF POLAND:

Colonel Joseph Gabriel Pracki, Medical Corps,

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Jerzy Babecki;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
PORTUGAISE:

S. Exc. M. Vasco de Quevedo,
Envoyé extraordinaire et Minis-
tre plénipotentiaire de Portugal
à Berne,

M. Francisco de Calheiros e
Menezes, Premier Secrétaire de
Légation;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE ROUMANIE:

S. Exc. M. Michel B. Boeresco,
Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre
plénipotentiaire de Roumanie à
Berne,

M. Eugène Vertejano, Colonel,
Officier d'État-Major;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DES SERBES,
CROATES ET SLOVÈNES:

S. Exc. M. Ilija Choumenko-
vitch, Envoyé extraordinaire et
Ministre plénipotentiaire du Ro-
yaume des Serbes, Croates et
Slovènes à Berne, Délégué per-
manent auprès de la Société des
Nations;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE SIAM:

S. A. S. le Prince Varnvaidya,
Envoyé extraordinaire et Minis-
tre plénipotentiaire de Siam à
Londres;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE SUÈDE:

S. Exc. M. Karl Ivan West-
man, Envoyé extraordinaire et
Ministre plénipotentiaire de Suède
à Berne;

LE CONSEIL FÉDÉRAL SUISSE:

M. Paul Dinichert, Ministre
plénipotentiaire, Chef de la Divi-
sion des Affaires étrangères du
Département politique fédéral,

M. Carl Hauser, Colonel des
Troupes sanitaires, Médecin en
Chef de l'Armée,

M. Anton Züblin, Colonel d'In-
fanterie en disponibilité, Avocat,

M. Roger de la Harpe, Lieute-
nant-Colonel des Troupes sani-
taires, Médecin,

M. Dietrich Schindler, Major
de la Justice militaire, Professeur
de Droit international à l'Univer-
sité de Zurich;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE PORTU-
GUESE REPUBLIC:

His Excellency Sr. Vasco de
Quevedo, Envoy Extraordinary
and Minister Plenipotentiary of
Portugal at Berne,

Sr. Francisco de Calheiros e
Menezes, First Secretary of Lega-
tion;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF RU-
MANIA:

His Excellency M. Michel B.
Boeresco, Envoy Extraordinary
and Minister Plenipotentiary of
Rumania at Berne,

Colonel Eugene Vertejano, Offi-
cer of the General Staff;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE
SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES:

His Excellency M. Ilija Chou-
menkovitch, Envoy Extraordinary
and Minister Plenipotentiary of
the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats
and Slovenes at Berne, Perma-
nent Delegate to the League of
Nations;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM:

His Serene Highness, Prince
Varnvaidya, Envoy Extraordi-
nary and Minister Plenipoten-
tiary of Siam at London;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SWEDEN:

His Excellency Mr. Karl Ivan
Westman, Envoy Extraordinary
and Minister Plenipotentiary of
Sweden at Berne;

THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL:

M. Paul Dinichert, Minister
Plenipotentiary, Chief of the
Division of Foreign Affairs of the
Federal Political Department,

Colonel Carl Hauser, Medical
Corps, Surgeon General of the
Army,

M. Anton Züblin, Infantry
Colonel unassigned, Attorney,

Lieutenant-Colonel Roger de la
Harpe, Medical Corps, Surgeon,

Major Dietrich Schindler, Judge
Advocate General's Department,
Professor of International Law at
the University of Zürich;

Plenipotentiaries—
Continued.

Plenipotentiaries—
Continued.

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
TCHÉCOSLOVAQUE:

S. Exc. M. Zdeněk Fierlinger,
Envoyé extraordinaire et Minis-
tre plénipotentiaire de Tchecoslo-
vaquie à Berne;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
TURQUE:

S. Exc. Hassan Bey, Vice-
Président de la Grande Assemblée
nationale de Turquie, Vice-Prési-
dent du Croissant-Rouge turc,

S. Exc. Nusret Bey, Président du
Conseil d'Etat de la République,

Le Professeur Akil Moukhtar
Bey, D^r en Médecine,

Le D^r Abdulkadir Bey, Lieu-
tenant-Colonel, Médecin militaire,
Professeur à l'École d'Application
et à Hôpital de Gulhane;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
ORIENTALE DE L'URUGUAY:

S. Exc. M. Alfredo de Castro,
Envoyé extraordinaire et Minis-
tre plénipotentiaire d'Uruguay à
Berne;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
DES ÉTATS-UNIS DE VÉNÉ-
ZUÉLA:

S. Exc. M. Caracciolo Parra-
Pérez, Envoyé extraordinaire et
Ministre plénipotentiaire de Véné-
zuéla à Rome,

M. Ivan Manuel Hurtado-
Machado, Chargé d'Affaires p. i.
de Vénézuéla à Berne;

Lesquels, après s'être com-
muniqué leurs pleins pouvoirs,
trouvés en bonne et due forme,
sont convenus de ce qui suit:

The wounded and sick. CHAPITRE PREMIER. *Des blessés
et des malades.*

ARTICLE PREMIER.

Treatment, etc.

Les militaires et les autres
personnes officiellement attachées
aux armées qui seront blessés ou
malades devront être respectés et
protégés en toutes circonstances;
ils seront traités avec humanité et
soignés, sans distinction de na-
tionalité, par le belligérant qui les
aura en son pouvoir.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHO-
SLOVAK REPUBLIC:

His Excellency M. Zdeněk
Fierlinger, Envoy Extraordinary
and Minister Plenipotentiary of
Czechoslovakia at Berne;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE TURKISH
REPUBLIC:

His Excellency Hassan Bey,
Vice President of the Grand Na-
tional Assembly of Turkey, Vice
President of the Turkish Red
Crescent,

His Excellency Nusret Bey,
President of the Council of State
of the Republic,

Professor Akil Moukhtar Bey,
Doctor of Medicine,

Lieutenant-Colonel Abdulkadir
Bey, Military Surgeon, Professor
at the Military Academy and at
the Hospital of Gulhane;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE ORIENTAL
REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY:

His Excellency Sr. Alfredo de
Castro, Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary of Uru-
guay at Berne;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF THE UNITED STATES OF
VENEZUELA:

His Excellency Sr. Caracciolo
Parra-Pérez, Envoy extraordi-
nary and Minister Plenipotenti-
ary of Venezuela at Rome,

Sr. Ivan Manuel Hurtado-
Machado, Chargé d'Affaires *ad
interim* of Venezuela at Berne;

Who, after having communi-
cated to each other their full
powers, found to be in good and
due form, have agreed as follows:

CHAPTER ONE. *The Wounded and
Sick.*

ARTICLE ONE.

Officers, soldiers, and other
persons officially attached to the
armies who are wounded or sick
shall be respected and protected
in all circumstances; they shall
be humanely treated and cared
for without distinction of na-
tionality by the belligerent in
whose power they are.

Toutefois, le belligérant, obligé d'abandonner des blessés ou des malades à son adversaire, laissera avec eux, autant que les exigences militaires le permettront, une partie de son personnel et de son matériel sanitaires pour contribuer à les soigner.

ARTICLE 2.

Sous réserve des soins à leur fournir en vertu de l'article précédent, les blessés et les malades d'une armée tombés au pouvoir de l'autre belligérant seront prisonniers de guerre et les règles générales du droit des gens concernant les prisonniers leur seront applicables.

Cependant, les belligérants resteront libres de stipuler, en faveur des prisonniers blessés ou malades et au delà des obligations existantes, telles clauses qu'ils jugeront utiles.

ARTICLE 3.

Après chaque combat, l'occupant du champ de bataille prendra des mesures pour rechercher les blessés et les morts et pour les protéger contre le pillage et les mauvais traitements.

Toutes les fois que les circonstances le permettront, un armistice local ou une interruption de feu seront convenus pour permettre l'enlèvement des blessés restés entre les lignes.

ARTICLE 4.

Les belligérants se feront connaître réciproquement, dans le plus bref délai possible, les noms des blessés, des malades et des morts recueillis ou découverts, ainsi que tous les éléments propres à les identifier.

Ils établiront et se transmettront les actes de décès.

Ils recueilleront et s'enverront également tous les objets d'un usage personnel trouvés sur les champs de bataille ou sur les morts, notamment la moitié de

A belligerent, however, when compelled to leave his wounded or sick in the hands of his adversary, shall leave with them, so far as military exigencies permit, a portion of the personnel and matériel of his sanitary service to assist in caring for them.

When left in adversary's hands.

ARTICLE 2.

Subject to the care that must be taken of them under the preceding article, the wounded and sick of an army who fall into the power of the other belligerent shall become prisoners of war, and the general rules of international law in respect to prisoners of war shall become applicable to them.

To become prisoners of war.

The belligerents shall remain free, however, to agree upon such clauses to the benefit of the wounded and sick prisoners as they may deem of value over and above already existing obligations.

Agreement between belligerents.

ARTICLE 3.

After every engagement, the belligerent who remains in possession of the field of battle shall take measures to search for the wounded and the dead and to protect them from robbery and ill-treatment.

Protection of the wounded and the dead from robbery, etc.

A local armistice or cessation of fire to enable the removal of wounded left between the lines shall be arranged whenever circumstances permit.

Removal of wounded under local armistice.

ARTICLE 4.

Belligerents shall mutually forward to each other as soon as possible the names of the wounded, sick and dead taken in charge or discovered by them, as well as all indications which may serve for their identification.

Identification provisions.

They shall draw up and forward to each other death certificates.

Death certificates.

They shall collect and likewise forward to each other all objects of personal use found on the field of battle or on the dead, especially one-half of their identity

Personal effects, etc.

leur plaque d'identité, l'autre moitié devant rester attachée au cadavre.

Interments, etc.
Prior examination to be made.

Ils veilleront à ce que l'inhumation ou l'incinération des morts soit précédée d'un examen attentif et, si possible, médical des corps, en vue de constater la mort, d'établir l'identité et de pouvoir en rendre compte.

Ils veilleront, en outre, à ce qu'ils soient enterrés honorablement, que leurs tombes soient respectées et puissent toujours être retrouvées.

Service of graves to be organized.

A cet effet et au début des hostilités, ils organiseront officiellement un service des tombes en vue de rendre possible des exhumations éventuelles et d'assurer l'identification des cadavres, quel que soit l'emplacement successif des tombes.

Lists to be exchanged.

Dès la fin des hostilités, ils échangeront la liste des tombes et celle des morts ensevelis dans leurs cimetières et ailleurs.

ARTICLE 5.

Appeal to charity of inhabitants.

L'autorité militaire pourra faire appel au zèle charitable des habitants pour recueillir et soigner, sous son contrôle, des blessés ou des malades des armées, en accordant aux personnes ayant répondu à cet appel une protection spéciale et certaines facilités.

Sanitary formations and establishments.

CHAPITRE II. *Des formations et des établissements sanitaires.*

ARTICLE 6.

Respect and protection to.

Les formations sanitaires mobiles, c'est-à-dire celles qui sont destinées à accompagner les armées en campagne, et les établissements fixes du service de santé seront respectés et protégés par les belligérants.

ARTICLE 7.

Exception.

La protection due aux formations et établissements sanitaires cessera si l'on en use pour commettre des actes nuisibles à l'ennemi.

plaque, the other half remaining attached to the body.

They shall see that a careful examination, if possible, medical, is made of the bodies of the dead prior to their interment or cremation, with a view to verifying their death, establishing their identity, and in order to be able to furnish a report thereon.

They shall further see that they are honorably buried and that the graves are treated with respect and may always be found again.

For this purpose, and at the outbreak of hostilities, they shall officially organize a service of graves in order to render any later exhumation possible and to make certain of the identity of bodies even though they may have been moved from grave to grave.

Upon the termination of hostilities, they shall exchange lists of graves and of dead buried in their cemeteries and elsewhere.

ARTICLE 5.

The military authority may make an appeal to the charitable zeal of the inhabitants to receive and, under its supervision, to care for, the wounded or sick of the armies, granting to persons responding to such appeals special protection and certain facilities.

CHAPTER II. *Sanitary Formations and Establishments.*

ARTICLE 6.

Mobile sanitary formations, i. e., those which are intended to accompany armies in the field, and the fixed establishments belonging to the sanitary service shall be protected and respected by the belligerents.

ARTICLE 7.

The protection due to sanitary formations and establishments shall cease if they are used to commit acts injurious to the enemy.

ARTICLE 8.

Ne seront pas considérés comme étant de nature à priver une formation ou un établissement sanitaire de la protection assurée par l'article 6 :

1) le fait que le personnel de la formation ou de l'établissement est armé et qu'il use de ses armes pour sa propre défense ou celle de ses blessés et de ses malades ;

2) le fait qu'à défaut d'infirmiers armés, la formation ou l'établissement est gardé par un piquet ou des sentinelles ;

3) le fait qu'il est trouvé dans la formation ou l'établissement des armes portatives et des munitions retirées aux blessés et aux malades et n'ayant pas encore été versées au service compétent ;

4) le fait que du personnel et du matériel du service vétérinaire se trouvent dans la formation ou l'établissement, sans en faire partie intégrante.

CHAPITRE III. *Du personnel*

ARTICLE 9.

Le personnel exclusivement affecté à l'enlèvement, au transport et au traitement des blessés et des malades, ainsi qu'à l'administration des formations et des établissements sanitaires, les aumôniers attachés aux armées, seront respectés et protégés en toutes circonstances. S'ils tombent entre les mains de l'ennemi, ils ne seront pas traités comme prisonniers de guerre.

Les militaires spécialement instruits pour être, le cas échéant, employés comme infirmiers ou brancardiers auxiliaires à l'enlèvement, au transport et au traitement des blessés et des malades, et munis d'une pièce d'identité, seront au bénéfice du même régime que le personnel sanitaire permanent, s'ils sont capturés pendant qu'ils remplissent ces fonctions.

ARTICLE 8.

A sanitary formation or establishment shall not be deprived of the protection accorded by Article 6 by the fact:

Designated acts not to deprive right to protection. *Anie*, p. 2084.

1) that the personnel of the formation or establishment is armed and uses its arms in self-defense or in defense of its wounded and sick ;

2) that in the absence of armed hospital attendants the formation is guarded by an armed detachment or by sentinels ;

3) that hand firearms or ammunition taken from the wounded and sick and not yet turned over to the proper authorities are found in the formation or establishment ;

4) that there is found in the formation or establishment personnel or matériel of the veterinary service which does not integrally belong to it.

CHAPTER III. *Personnel.*

Personnel.

ARTICLE 9.

The personnel charged exclusively with the removal, transportation, and treatment of the wounded and sick, as well as with the administration of sanitary formations and establishments, and the chaplains attached to armies, shall be respected and protected under all circumstances. If they fall into the hands of the enemy they shall not be treated as prisoners of war.

Protection, etc.

Military personnel which has received special instructions to be used when necessary as auxiliary attendants or litter bearers in the removal, transportation and treatment of the wounded and sick, and bearing an identification document, shall benefit by the same conditions as the permanent sanitary personnel if they are captured at the moment when they are fulfilling these functions.

Benefits extended to military personnel when so used.

ARTICLE 10.

Volunteer aid societies.
Ante, p. 2085.

Est assimilé au personnel visé à l'alinéa 1^{er} de l'article 9 le personnel des sociétés de secours volontaires, dûment reconnues et autorisées par leur Gouvernement qui sera employé aux mêmes fonctions que celles du personnel visé au dit alinéa, sous la réserve que le personnel de ces sociétés sera soumis aux lois et règlements militaires.

Names of, to be made known before employment.

Chaque Haute Partie Contractante notifiera à l'autre, soit dès le temps de paix, soit à l'ouverture ou au cours des hostilités, en tout cas avant tout emploi effectif, les noms des sociétés qu'elle aura autorisées à prêter leur concours, sous sa responsabilité, au service sanitaire officiel de ses armées.

ARTICLE 11.

Services of societies of neutral State restricted.

Une société reconnue d'un pays neutre ne pourra prêter le concours de son personnel et de ses formations sanitaires à un belligérant qu'avec l'assentiment préalable de son propre Gouvernement et l'autorisation du belligérant lui-même.

Notice thereof to enemy.

Le belligérant qui aura accepté le secours sera tenu, avant tout emploi, d'en faire la notification à l'ennemi.

ARTICLE 12.

Not to be detained after capture.

Les personnes désignées dans les articles 9, 10 et 11 ne pourront être retenues après qu'elles seront tombées au pouvoir de la partie adverse.

Return.

Sauf accord contraire, elles seront renvoyées au belligérant dont elles relèvent dès qu'une voie sera ouverte pour leur retour et que les exigences militaires le permettront.

Continuance of service ad interim.

En attendant leur renvoi, elles continueront à remplir leurs fonctions sous la direction de la partie adverse; elles seront de préférence affectées aux soins des blessés et des malades du belligérant dont elles relèvent.

ARTICLE 10.

The personnel of volunteer aid societies, duly recognized and authorized by their Government, who are employed in the same functions as the personnel contemplated in Article 9, paragraph 1, are assimilated to that personnel upon condition that the said societies shall be subject to military laws and regulations.

Each High Contracting Party shall make known to the other, either in time of peace or at the opening or during the progress of hostilities, and in any case before actual employment, the names of the societies which it has authorized to render assistance, under its responsibility, in the official sanitary service of its armies.

ARTICLE 11.

A recognized society of a neutral country may only lend the services of its sanitary personnel and formations to a belligerent with the prior consent of its own Government and the authority of such belligerent.

The belligerent who has accepted such assistance shall be required to notify the enemy before making any use thereof.

ARTICLE 12.

The persons described in Articles 9, 10 and 11 may not be detained after they have fallen into the power of the adversary.

Unless there is an agreement to the contrary, they shall be sent back to the belligerent to whose service they are attached as soon as a way is open for their return and military exigencies permit.

While waiting to be returned, they shall continue in the exercise of their functions under the direction of the adversary; they shall be assigned preferably to the care of the wounded and sick of the belligerent to whose service they are attached.

A leur départ, elles emporteront les effets, les instruments, les armes et les moyens de transport qui leur appartiennent.

At the time of their departure they may carry with them such effects, instruments, arms and means of transport as belong to them.

ARTICLE 13.

ARTICLE 13.

Les belligérants assureront au personnel visé par les articles 9, 10 et 11, pendant qu'il sera en leur pouvoir, le même entretien, le même logement, les mêmes allocations et la même solde qu'au personnel correspondant de leur armée.

While they remain in their power, belligerents shall secure to the personnel mentioned in Articles 9, 10 and 11, the same maintenance and quarters, pay and allowances, as to persons of corresponding rank in their own armies.

Pay and allowances.

Ante, p. 2085.

Dès le début des hostilités, ils s'entendront au sujet de la correspondance de grades de leur personnel sanitaire.

At the outbreak of hostilities the belligerents shall reach an understanding on the corresponding ranks of their sanitary personnel.

Determination of rank.

CHAPITRE IV. *Des bâtiments et du matériel.*

CHAPTER IV. *Buildings and Matériel.*

Buildings and matériel.

ARTICLE 14.

ARTICLE 14.

Les formations sanitaires mobiles, quelles qu'elles soient, conserveront, si elles tombent au pouvoir de la partie adverse, leur matériel, leurs moyens de transport et leur personnel conducteur.

If mobile sanitary formations, whatever may be their nature, fall into the power of the adversary, they shall retain their matériel, their means of transportation, and their conducting personnel.

Use, etc.

Toutefois, l'autorité militaire compétente aura la faculté de s'en servir pour les soins des blessés et des malades; la restitution aura lieu dans les conditions prévues pour le personnel sanitaire et, autant que possible, en même temps.

The competent military authority, however, shall have the right to employ them in caring for the wounded and sick; restitution shall take place in accordance with the conditions prescribed for the sanitary personnel and as far as possible at the same time.

Restitution.

ARTICLE 15.

ARTICLE 15.

Les bâtiments et le matériel des établissements sanitaires fixes de l'armée demeureront soumis aux lois de la guerre, mais ne pourront être détournés de leur emploi tant qu'ils seront nécessaires aux blessés et aux malades.

Buildings and matériel of the fixed sanitary establishments of the army shall remain subject to the laws of war, but may not be diverted from their use so long as they are necessary for the wounded and sick.

Fixed establishments to be respected.

Toutefois, les commandants des troupes d'opérations pourront en disposer, en cas de nécessités militaires urgentes, en assurant au préalable le sort des blessés et des malades qui y sont traités.

However, commanders of troops engaged in operations may use them in case of urgent military necessity if, before such use, the wounded and sick treated there have been provided for.

ARTICLE 16.

ARTICLE 16.

Buildings and matériel of aid societies regarded as private property.

Les bâtiments des sociétés de secours admises au bénéfice de la Convention seront considérés comme propriété privée.

The buildings of aid societies admitted to the benefits of the Convention shall be regarded as private property.

Le matériel de ces sociétés, quel que soit le lieu où il pourra se trouver, sera également considéré comme propriété privée.

The matériel of these societies, irrespective of its location, shall likewise be regarded as private property.

Requisition of, only when necessary.

Le droit de réquisition reconnu aux belligérants par les lois et usages de la guerre ne s'exercera qu'en cas de nécessité urgente et une fois le sort des blessés et des malades assuré.

The right of requisition recognized to belligerents by the laws and customs of war shall be exercised only in case of urgent necessity and after the wounded and sick have been provided for.

Sanitary transports. CHAPITRE V. *Des transports sanitaires.*

CHAPTER V. *Sanitary Transports.*

ARTICLE 17.

ARTICLE 17.

Mobile sanitary formations. Provisions governing.

Les véhicules aménagés pour les évacuations sanitaires circulant isolément ou en convoi seront traités comme les formations sanitaires mobiles, sauf les dispositions spéciales suivantes:

Vehicles equipped for sanitary evacuation traveling singly or in convoy shall be treated as mobile sanitary formations subject to the following special provisions:

Intercepted vehicles.

Le belligérant interceptant des véhicules de transport sanitaire, isolés ou en convoi, pourra, si les nécessités militaires l'exigent, les arrêter, disloquer le convoi, en se chargeant, dans tous les cas, des blessés et des malades qu'il contient. Il ne pourra les utiliser que dans le secteur où ils auront été interceptés et exclusivement pour des besoins sanitaires. Ces véhicules, une fois leur mission locale terminée, devront être rendus dans les conditions prévues à l'article 14.

A belligerent intercepting sanitary transportation vehicles, traveling either singly or in convoy, may, if required by military necessity, stop them and break up the convoy, charging himself in all cases with the care of the wounded and sick whom it contains. He may only utilize such vehicles in the sector wherein they were intercepted and exclusively for sanitary needs. When their local mission is at an end, these vehicles must be returned under the conditions stipulated in Article 14.

Assigned military personnel.

Le personnel militaire préposé au transport et muni à cet effet d'un mandat régulier sera renvoyé dans les conditions prévues à l'article 12 pour le personnel sanitaire, et sous réserve du dernier alinéa de l'article 18.

Military personnel assigned by competent orders for sanitary transportation purposes shall be returned under the conditions stipulated in Article 12 for sanitary personnel, and subject to the provisions of the last paragraph of Article 18.

Return of all convoys of evacuation.

Tous les moyens de transport spécialement organisés pour les évacuations et le matériel d'aménagement de ces moyens de transport relevant du service de santé seront restitués conformément aux dispositions du chapitre IV.

All means of transportation especially organized for evacuation purposes, as well as their appurtenances attached to the sanitary service, shall be returned in conformity with the provisions of Chapter IV.

Les moyens de transport militaires, autres que ceux du service de santé, pourront être capturés, avec leurs attelages.

Le personnel civil et tous les moyens de transport provenant de la réquisition seront soumis aux règles générales du droit des gens.

ARTICLE 18.

Les appareils aériens utilisés comme moyens de transport sanitaire jouiront de la protection de la Convention pendant le temps où ils seront exclusivement réservés à l'évacuation des blessés et des malades, au transport du personnel et du matériel sanitaires.

Ils seront peints en blanc et porteront ostensiblement le signe distinctif prévu à l'article 19, à côté des couleurs nationales, sur leurs faces inférieure et supérieure.

Sauf licence spéciale et expresse, le survol de la ligne de feu et de la zone située en avant des grands postes médicaux de triage, ainsi que, d'une manière générale, de tout territoire ennemi ou occupé par l'ennemi sera interdit.

Les appareils sanitaires aériens devront obéir à toute sommation d'atterrir.

En cas d'atterrissage ainsi imposé ou fortuit sur territoire ennemi ou occupé par l'ennemi, les blessés et les malades, de même que le personnel et le matériel sanitaires, y compris l'appareil aérien, demeureront au bénéfice des dispositions de la présente Convention.

Les pilotes, les manœuvres et les opérateurs de télégraphie sans fil (T. S. F.) capturés seront rendus, à la condition qu'ils ne soient plus utilisés, jusqu'à la fin des hostilités, que dans le service sanitaire.

CHAPITRE VI. *Du signe distinctif.*

ARTICLE 19.

Par hommage pour la Suisse, le signe héraldique de la croix rouge sur fond blanc, formé par inter-

Military means of transportation and their teams, other than those belonging to the sanitary service, may be captured.

The civil personnel and all means of transportation obtained by requisition shall be subject to the general rules of international law.

ARTICLE 18.

Aircraft used as a means of sanitary transportation shall enjoy the protection of the Convention during such time as they are exclusively reserved for the evacuation of wounded and sick and for the transportation of sanitary personnel and matériel.

They shall be painted in white and shall bear clearly visible the distinctive sign mentioned in Article 19 alongside of the national colors on their upper and lower surfaces.

Excepting with special and express permission, a flight over the firing-line, as well as over the zone situated in front of the major medical dressing stations, and in general over any territory under the control of or occupied by the enemy shall be forbidden.

Sanitary aircraft must comply with all summons to land.

In the case of a landing thus required or made accidentally upon territory occupied by the enemy, the wounded and sick, as well as the sanitary personnel and matériel, including the aircraft, shall benefit by the provisions of the present Convention.

The pilot, mechanics, and wireless operators who have been captured shall be returned on condition of only being utilized in the sanitary service until the termination of hostilities.

CHAPTER VI. *The Distinctive Sign.*

ARTICLE 19.

Out of respect to Switzerland the heraldic emblem of the red cross on a white ground, formed

Military vehicles, etc.

Civil personnel, etc.

Aircraft used for evacuation of wounded, etc.

Distinctive sign, etc.

Flights over firing line, etc., restricted.

Summons to land.

Landing upon enemy territory.

Conditional return of captured pilot, etc.

Distinctive sign.

Emblem of sanitary service.

version des couleurs fédérales, est maintenu comme emblème et signe distinctif du service sanitaire des armées.

Toutefois, pour les pays qui emploient déjà, à la place de la croix rouge, le croissant rouge ou le lion et le soleil rouges sur fond blanc comme signe distinctif, ces emblèmes sont également admis dans le sens de la présente Convention.

ARTICLE 20.

Use of, with permission.

L'emblème figurera sur les drapeaux, les brassards, ainsi que sur tout le matériel se rattachant au service sanitaire, avec la permission de l'autorité militaire compétente.

ARTICLE 21.

Brassard to be worn. *Arté*, pp. 2065, 2086.

Le personnel protégé en vertu des articles 9, alinéa premier, 10 et 11 portera, fixé au bras gauche, un brassard muni du signe distinctif, délivré et timbré par une autorité militaire.

Personnel to have identification.

Le personnel visé à l'article 9, alinéas 1 et 2, sera pourvu d'une pièce d'identité consistant, soit en une inscription dans le livret militaire, soit en un document spécial.

Certificates for persons without military uniform. *Arté*, p. 2086.

Les personnes visées aux articles 10 et 11 qui n'ont pas d'uniforme militaire seront munies par l'autorité militaire compétente d'un certificat d'identité, avec photographie, attestant leur qualité de sanitaire.

Les pièces d'identité devront être uniformes et du même modèle dans chaque armée.

En aucun cas, le personnel sanitaire ne pourra être privé de ses insignes, ni des pièces d'identité qui lui sont propres.

En cas de perte, il aura le droit d'en obtenir des duplicata.

ARTICLE 22.

Restrictive display of Convention flag.

Le drapeau distinctif de la Convention ne pourra être arboré que sur les formations et les établissements sanitaires qu'elle ordonne de respecter et avec le con-

by the reversal of the Federal colors, is continued as the emblem and distinctive sign of the sanitary service of armies.

However, for countries which already use, as a distinctive sign, in place of the red cross, the red crescent or the red lion and sun on a white field, these emblems shall likewise be recognized within the meaning of the present Convention.

ARTICLE 20.

The emblem shall appear on flags and brassards, as well as upon all matériel, appertaining to the sanitary service, with the permission of the competent military authority.

ARTICLE 21.

The personnel protected in virtue of the first paragraph of Article 9 and Articles 10 and 11 shall wear attached to the left arm a brassard bearing the distinctive sign, issued and stamped by a competent military authority.

The personnel mentioned in Article 9, paragraphs 1 and 2, shall be furnished with an identification document consisting either of an inscription in their military booklet or a special document.

Persons mentioned in Articles 10 and 11 who do not wear military uniform shall be furnished by competent military authority with a certificate of identity containing their photograph and attesting to their sanitary status.

Identification documents must be uniform and of the same type in each army.

The sanitary personnel may in no case be deprived of their insignia nor of their own identification papers.

In case of loss they shall have the right to obtain duplicates.

ARTICLE 22.

The distinctive flag of the Convention may only be displayed over the sanitary formations and establishments which the Convention provides shall be respected,

sentement de l'autorité militaire. Dans les établissements fixes, il devra et, dans les formations mobiles, il pourra être accompagné du drapeau national du belligérant dont relève la formation ou l'établissement.

Toutefois, les formations sanitaires tombées au pouvoir de l'ennemi n'arboreront que le drapeau de la Convention, aussi longtemps qu'elles se trouveront dans cette situation.

Les belligérants prendront, en tant que les exigences militaires le permettront, les mesures nécessaires pour rendre nettement visibles aux forces ennemies terrestres, aériennes et maritimes les emblèmes distinctifs signalant les formations et les établissements sanitaires, en vue d'écarter la possibilité de toute action agressive.

ARTICLE 23.

Les formations sanitaires des pays neutres qui, dans les conditions prévues par l'article 11, auraient été autorisées à fournir leurs services devront arborer, avec le drapeau de la Convention, le drapeau national du belligérant dont elles relèvent.

Elles auront le droit, tant qu'elles prêteront leurs services à un belligérant, d'arborer également leur drapeau national.

Les dispositions du deuxième alinéa de l'article précédent leur seront applicables.

ARTICLE 24.

L'emblème de la croix rouge sur fond blanc et les mots *croix rouge* ou *croix de Genève* ne pourront être employés, soit en temps de paix, soit en temps de guerre, que pour protéger ou désigner les formations et les établissements sanitaires, le personnel et le matériel protégés par la Convention.

Il en sera de même, en ce qui concerne les emblèmes visés à l'article 19, alinéa 2, pour les pays qui les emploient.

D'autre part, les sociétés de secours volontaires visées à l'article 10 pourront faire usage, conformément à la législation nationale, de

and with the consent of the military authorities. In fixed establishments it shall, and in mobile formations it may, be accompanied by the national flag of the belligerent to whose service the formation or establishment is attached.

Sanitary formations which have fallen into the power of the enemy, however, shall fly no other flag than that of the Convention as long as they continue in that situation.

The belligerents, in so far as military exigencies allow, shall take such measures as may be necessary to render the distinctive emblems marking sanitary formations and establishments plainly visible to the land, air and sea forces of the enemy, with a view to preventing the possibility of any aggressive action.

ARTICLE 23.

The sanitary formations of neutral countries which, under the conditions set forth in Article 11, have been authorized to render their services, shall fly, with the flag of the Convention, the national flag of the belligerent to which they are attached.

They shall have the right during such time as they are rendering service to a belligerent to fly their own national flag also.

The provisions of the second paragraph of the preceding article are applicable to them.

ARTICLE 24.

The emblem of the red cross on a white ground and the words *Red Cross* or *Geneva Cross* may be used, whether in time of peace or war, only to protect or designate sanitary formations and establishments, the personnel and matériel protected by the Convention.

The same shall apply with respect to the emblems mentioned in the second paragraph of Article 19 for such countries as use them.

Moreover, the volunteer aid societies provided for under Article 10 may, in conformity with their national legislation, employ the

Visibility, etc.

Use of flag by sanitary formations of neutrals.
Ante, p. 2086.

Emblem to be used for protection, etc., only.

Ante, p. 2089.

Use by volunteer aid societies.
Ante, p. 2086.

l'emblème distinctif pour leur activité humanitaire en temps de paix.

Relief stations.

A titre exceptionnel et avec l'autorisation expresse de l'une des sociétés nationales de la Croix-Rouge (Croissant-Rouge, Lion et Soleil-Rouges), il pourra être fait usage de l'emblème de la Convention, en temps de paix, pour marquer l'emplacement de postes de secours exclusivement réservés à donner des soins gratuits à des blessés ou à des malades.

distinctive emblem for their humanitarian activities in time of peace.

As an exceptional measure and with the specific authorization of one of the national Red Cross Societies (Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun), the use of the emblem of the Convention may be allowed in peace time to designate the location of relief stations reserved exclusively to giving free assistance to wounded or sick.

Application and execution.

CHAPITRE VII. *De l'application et de l'exécution de la Convention.*

CHAPTER VII. *The Application and Execution of the Convention.*

ARTICLE 25.

ARTICLE 25.

Provisions obligatory on contracting parties.

Les dispositions de la présente Convention seront respectées par les Hautes Parties Contractantes en toutes circonstances.

The provisions of the present Convention shall be respected by the High Contracting Parties under all circumstances.

If a belligerent is not signatory.

Au cas où, en temps de guerre, un belligérant ne serait pas partie à la Convention, ses dispositions demeureront néanmoins obligatoires entre tous les belligérants qui y participent.

If, in time of war, a belligerent is not a party to the Convention, its provisions shall nevertheless remain in force as between all the belligerents who are parties to the Convention.

ARTICLE 26.

ARTICLE 26.

Execution of details.

Les commandants en chef des armées belligérantes auront à pourvoir aux détails d'exécution des articles précédents, ainsi qu'aux cas non prévus, d'après les instructions de leurs Gouvernements respectifs et conformément aux principes généraux de la présente Convention.

It shall be the duty of the commanders-in-chief of the belligerent armies to provide for the details of execution of the foregoing articles, as well as for unforeseen cases, in accordance with the instructions of their respective Governments, and conformably to the general principles of this Convention.

ARTICLE 27.

ARTICLE 27.

Notice to troops, etc.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes prendront les mesures nécessaires pour instruire leurs troupes, et spécialement le personnel protégé, des dispositions de la présente Convention et pour les porter à la connaissance des populations.

The High Contracting Parties shall take the necessary steps to acquaint their troops, and particularly the protected personnel, with the provisions of this Convention, and to make them known to the people at large.

Abuses and infractions.

CHAPITRE VIII. *De la répression des abus et des infractions.*

CHAPTER VIII. *The Repression of Abuses and Infractions.*

ARTICLE 28.

ARTICLE 28.

Legislation to repress, etc.

Les Gouvernements des Hautes Parties Contractantes, dont la législation ne serait pas dès à

The Governments of the High Contracting Parties whose legislation may not now be adequate

présent suffisante, prendront ou proposeront à leurs législatures les mesures nécessaires pour empêcher en tout temps:

a) l'emploi, par des particuliers ou par des sociétés autres que celles y ayant droit en vertu de la présente Convention, de l'emblème ou de la dénomination de *croix rouge* ou de *croix de Genève*, de même que de tout signe et de toute dénomination constituant une imitation, que cet emploi ait lieu dans un but commercial ou dans tout autre but;

b) en raison de l'hommage rendu à la Suisse par l'adoption des couleurs fédérales interverties, l'emploi par des particuliers ou par des sociétés des armoiries de la Confédération Suisse ou de signes constituant une imitation, soit comme marques de fabrique ou de commerce ou comme éléments de ces marques, soit dans un but contraire à la loyauté commerciale, soit dans des conditions susceptibles de blesser le sentiment national suisse.

L'interdiction prévue sous lettre a) de l'emploi des signes ou dénominations constituant une imitation de l'emblème ou de la dénomination de *croix rouge* ou de *croix de Genève*, ainsi que l'interdiction prévue sous lettre b) de l'emploi des armoiries de la Confédération Suisse ou de signes constituant une imitation produira son effet à partir de l'époque déterminée par chaque législation et, au plus tard, cinq ans après la mise en vigueur de la présente Convention. Dès cette mise en vigueur, il ne sera plus licite de prendre une marque de fabrique ou de commerce contraire à ces interdictions.

ARTICLE 29.

Les Gouvernements des Hautes Parties Contractantes prendront ou proposeront également à leurs législatures, en cas d'insuffisance de leurs lois pénales, les mesures nécessaires pour réprimer, en temps de guerre, tout acte contraire aux dispositions de la présente Convention.

shall take or shall recommend to their legislatures such measures as may be necessary at all times:

a) to prevent the use by private persons or by societies other than those upon which this Convention confers the right thereto, of the emblem or of the name of the *Red Cross* or *Geneva Cross*, as well as any other sign or designation constituting an imitation thereof, whether for commercial or other purposes;

b) by reason of the homage rendered to Switzerland as a result of the adoption of the inverted Federal colors, to prevent the use, by private persons or by organizations, of the arms of the Swiss Confederation or of signs constituting an imitation thereof, whether as trade-marks, commercial labels, or portions thereof, or in any way contrary to commercial ethics, or under conditions wounding Swiss national pride.

The prohibition mentioned in subparagraph a) of the use of signs or designations constituting an imitation of the emblem or designation of the *Red Cross* or *Geneva Cross*, as well as the prohibition mentioned in subparagraph b) of the use of the arms of the Swiss Confederation or signs constituting an imitation thereof, shall take effect from the time set in each act of legislation and at the latest five years after this Convention goes into effect. After such going into effect it shall be unlawful to take out a trademark or commercial label contrary to such prohibitions.

Effect.

ARTICLE 29.

The Governments of the High Contracting Parties whose penal laws may not be adequate, shall likewise take or recommend to their legislatures the necessary measures to repress in time of war all acts in contravention of the provisions of the present Convention.

Repressing contravening acts in time of war.

Notification of measures taken.

Ils se communiqueront, par l'intermédiaire du Conseil fédéral suisse, les dispositions relatives à cette répression, au plus tard dans les cinq ans à dater de la ratification de la présente Convention.

They shall communicate to one another through the Swiss Federal Council the measures taken with a view to such repression, not later than five years from the date of the ratification of the present Convention.

ARTICLE 30.

ARTICLE 30.

Investigating violations.

A la demande d'un belligérant, une enquête devra être ouverte, selon le mode à fixer entre les parties intéressées, au sujet de toute violation alléguée de la Convention; une fois la violation constatée, les belligérants y mettront fin et la réprimeront le plus promptement possible.

At the request of a belligerent, an investigation must be held, in such manner as shall be agreed upon by the interested parties, concerning any alleged violation of the Convention; whenever such a violation is proved, the belligerents shall put an end to it and repress it as promptly as possible.

*Dispositions finales.**Final Provisions.*

ARTICLE 31.

ARTICLE 31.

Final provisions.

La présente Convention, qui portera la date de ce jour, pourra, jusqu'au premier février 1930, être signée au nom de tous les pays représentés à la Conférence qui s'est ouverte à Genève le 1^{er} juillet 1929, ainsi que des pays non représentés à cette Conférence qui participent aux Conventions de Genève de 1864 ou de 1906.

The present Convention, which will bear the date of this day, may be signed up to February 1, 1930, on behalf of all the countries represented at the Conference which opened at Geneva on July 1, 1929, as well as by the countries not represented at the Conference which are parties to the Geneva Conventions of 1864 or of 1906.

Date.

ARTICLE 32.

ARTICLE 32.

Ratification and deposit.

La présente Convention sera ratifiée aussitôt que possible.

The present Convention shall be ratified as soon as possible.

Les ratifications seront déposées à Berne.

The ratification shall be deposited at Berne.

Certified copies.

Il sera dressé du dépôt de chaque instrument de ratification un procès-verbal dont une copie, certifiée conforme, sera remise par le Conseil fédéral suisse aux Gouvernements de tous les pays au nom de qui la Convention aura été signée ou l'adhésion notifiée.

A record of the deposit of each instrument of ratification shall be prepared, a duly certified copy of which shall be forwarded by the Swiss Federal Council to the Governments of all the countries on whose behalf the Convention has been signed or notification of adhesion made.

ARTICLE 33.

ARTICLE 33.

Effective date.

La présente Convention entrera en vigueur six mois après que deux instruments de ratification au moins auront été déposés.

The present Convention shall become effective six months after the deposit of at least two instruments of ratification.

Ultérieurement, elle entrera en vigueur pour chaque Haute Partie Contractante six mois après le dépôt de son instrument de ratification.

ARTICLE 34.

La présente Convention remplacera les Conventions du 22 août 1864 et du 6 juillet 1906 dans les rapports entre les Hautes Parties Contractantes.

ARTICLE 35.

A partir de la date de sa mise en vigueur, la présente Convention sera ouverte aux adhésions données au nom de tout pays au nom duquel cette Convention n'aura pas été signée.

ARTICLE 36.

Les adhésions seront notifiées par écrit au Conseil fédéral suisse et produiront leurs effets six mois après la date à laquelle elles lui seront parvenues.

Le Conseil fédéral suisse communiquera les adhésions aux Gouvernements de tous les pays au nom de qui la Convention aura été signée ou l'adhésion notifiée.

ARTICLE 37.

L'état de guerre donnera effet immédiat aux ratifications déposées et aux adhésions notifiées par les Puissances belligérantes avant ou après le début des hostilités. La communication des ratifications ou adhésions reçues des Puissances en état de guerre sera faite par le Conseil fédéral suisse par la voie la plus rapide.

ARTICLE 38.

Chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes aura la faculté de dénoncer la présente Convention. La dénonciation ne produira ses effets qu'un an après que la notification en aura été faite par écrit au Conseil fédéral suisse. Celui-ci

Subsequently, it shall become effective for each High Contracting Party six months after the deposit of its instrument of ratification.

ARTICLE 34.

The present Convention shall replace the Conventions of August 22, 1864, and of July 6, 1906, in the relations between the High Contracting Parties.

Former Conventions superseded. Vol. 22, p. 940; Vol. 35, p. 1885.

ARTICLE 35.

From the date on which it becomes effective, the present Convention shall be open for adhesions given on behalf of any country in whose name this Convention was not signed.

Adhesions.

ARTICLE 36.

Adhesions shall be given by written notification addressed to the Swiss Federal Council and shall take effect six months after the date of their receipt.

Effective in six months.

The Swiss Federal Council shall communicate adhesions to the Governments of all the countries on whose behalf the Convention was signed or notification of adhesion made.

Notification to be made.

ARTICLE 37.

A state of war shall give immediate effect to ratifications deposited or adhesions notified by belligerent Powers prior to or after the outbreak of hostilities. The communication of ratifications or adhesions received from Powers at war shall be made by the Swiss Federal Council by the most rapid method.

Ratifications, etc. immediately effective on outbreak of war.

ARTICLE 38.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to denounce the present Convention. The denunciation shall not take effect until one year after notification has been made in writing to the Swiss Federal Council.

Denunciation.

communiquera cette notification aux Gouvernements de toutes les Hautes Parties Contractantes.

La dénonciation ne vaudra qu'à l'égard de la Haute Partie Contractante qui l'aura notifiée.

En outre, cette dénonciation ne produira pas ses effets au cours d'une guerre dans laquelle serait impliquée la Puissance dénonçante. En ce cas, la présente Convention continuera à produire ses effets, au-delà du délai d'un an, jusqu'à la conclusion de la paix.

ARTICLE 39.

Une copie certifiée conforme de la présente Convention sera déposée aux archives de la Société des Nations par les soins du Conseil fédéral suisse. De même, les ratifications, adhésions et dénonciations qui seront notifiées au Conseil fédéral suisse seront communiquées par lui à la Société des Nations.

Certified copy deposited in League of Nations archives.

Signatures.

EN FOI DE QUOI les Plénipotentiaires susnommés ont signé la présente Convention.

FAIT à Genève, le vingt-sept juillet mil neuf cent vingt-neuf, en un seul exemplaire, qui restera déposé aux archives de la Confédération Suisse et dont des copies, certifiées conformes, seront remises aux Gouvernements de tous les pays invités à la Conférence.

- Pour l'Allemagne:*
EDMUND RHOMBERG
- Pour les États-Unis d'Amérique:*
ELIOT WADSWORTH
HUGH R. WILSON
- Pour l'Autriche:*
LEITMAIER
- Pour la Belgique:*
D^r DEMOLDER
J. DE RUELLE
- Pour la Bolivie:*
A. CORTADELLAS
- Pour le Brésil:*
RAUL DO RIO-BRANCO

The latter shall communicate such notification to the Governments of all the High Contracting Parties.

The denunciation shall have effect only with respect to the High Contracting Party which gave notification of it.

Moreover, such denunciation shall not take effect during a war in which the denouncing Power is involved. In this case, the present Convention shall continue in effect, beyond the period of one year, until the conclusion of peace.

ARTICLE 39.

A duly certified copy of the present Convention shall be deposited in the archives of the League of Nations by the Swiss Federal Council. Likewise, ratifications, adhesions, and denunciations of which the Swiss Federal Council has been notified shall be communicated by it to the League of Nations.

IN FAITH WHEREOF, the Plenipotentiaries named above have signed the present Convention.

DONE at Geneva, the twenty-seventh of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, in a single copy, which shall remain in the archives of the Swiss Confederation and duly certified copies of which shall be forwarded to the Governments of all the countries invited to the Conference.

- For Germany:*
EDMUND RHOMBERG
- For the United States of America:*
ELIOT WADSWORTH
HUGH R. WILSON
- For Austria:*
LEITMAIER
- For Belgium:*
D^r. DEMOLDER
J. DE RUELLE
- For Bolivia:*
A. CORTADELLAS
- For Brazil:*
RAUL DO RIO-BRANCO

Pour la Grande-Bretagne et l'Irlande du Nord, ainsi que toute partie de l'Empire britannique non membre séparé de la Société des Nations:

Je déclare que la signature que j'appose à cette Convention pour la Grande-Bretagne et l'Irlande du Nord, ainsi que toute partie de l'Empire britannique non membre séparé de la Société des Nations est donnée sous cette réserve que Sa Majesté Britannique entend interpréter l'article 28 de la Convention en ce sens que les mesures législatives visées par cet article pourront prévoir que les particuliers, associations, raisons sociales ou sociétés qui auront employé, avant l'entrée en vigueur de la présente Convention, les armoiries de la Confédération Suisse, ou des signes constituant une imitation des dites armoiries, dans tout but légal, ne devront pas être empêchés de continuer à employer ces armoiries ou signes dans le même but.

HORACE RUMBOLD

Pour le Canada:

Je déclare que la signature que j'appose à cette Convention pour le Canada est donnée sous cette réserve que le Gouvernement du Dominion du Canada entend interpréter l'article 28 de la Convention en ce sens que les mesures législatives visées par cet article pourront prévoir que les particuliers, associations, raisons sociales et sociétés qui auront employé, avant l'entrée en vigueur de la présente Convention, les armoiries de la Confédération Suisse, ou des signes constituant une imitation des dites armoiries, dans tout but légal, ne devront pas être empêchés de continuer à employer ces armoiries ou signes dans le même but.

W. A. RIDDELL

Pour l'Australie:

Je déclare que la signature que j'appose à cette Convention pour l'Australie est donnée sous cette réserve que le Gouvernement du Commonwealth d'Australie entend interpréter l'article 28 de la Convention en ce sens que les mesures législatives visées par cet article pourront prévoir que les particuliers, associations, raisons sociales et sociétés qui auront employé, avant l'entrée en vigueur de la présente Convention, les armoiries de la Confédération

For Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate members of the League of Nations:

Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

I declare that the signature which I affix to this Convention for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate members of the League of Nations is given with the reservation that His Britannic Majesty interprets Article 28 of the Convention as meaning that the legislative provisions contemplated in this article may provide that the individuals, associations, firms or societies that shall, before the present Convention goes into effect, have used the arms of the Swiss Confederation, or signs constituting an imitation of the said arms, for any legal purpose, shall not be prevented from continuing to employ such arms or signs for the same purpose.

Reservation.

HORACE RUMBOLD

For Canada:

I declare that the signature which I affix to this Convention for Canada is given with the reservation that the Government of the Dominion of Canada interprets Article 28 of the Convention as meaning that the legislative provisions contemplated in this article may provide that the individuals, associations, firms and societies that shall, before the present Convention goes into effect, have used the arms of the Swiss Confederation, or signs constituting an imitation of the said arms, for any legal purpose, shall not be prevented from continuing to employ such arms or signs for the same purpose.

Canada.

Reservation.

W. A. RIDDELL

For Australia:

I declare that the signature which I affix to this Convention for Australia is given with the reservation that the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia interprets Article 28 of the Convention as meaning that the legislative provisions contemplated in this article may provide that the individuals, associations, firms and societies that shall, before the present Convention goes into effect, have used the arms of the Swiss Confederation, or signs

Australia.

Reservation.

Suisse, ou des signes constituant une imitation des dites armoiries, dans tout but légal, ne devront pas être empêchés de continuer à employer ces armoiries ou signes dans le même but.

CLAUD RUSSELL

New Zealand.

Pour la Nouvelle-Zélande:

Reservation.

Je déclare que la signature que j'appose à cette Convention pour la Nouvelle-Zélande est donnée sous cette réserve que le Gouvernement de la Nouvelle-Zélande entend interpréter l'article 28 de la Convention en ce sens que les mesures législatives visées par cet article pourront prévoir que les particuliers, associations, raisons sociales ou sociétés qui auront employé, avant l'entrée en vigueur de la présente Convention, les armoiries de la Confédération Suisse, ou des signes constituant une imitation des dites armoiries, dans tout but légal, ne devront pas être empêchés de continuer à employer ces armoiries ou signes dans le même but.

CLAUD RUSSELL

South Africa.

Pour l'Afrique du Sud:

ERIC H. LOUW

Irish Free State.

Pour l'État Libre d'Irlande:

Reservation.

Je déclare que la signature que j'appose à cette Convention pour l'État Libre d'Irlande est donnée sous cette réserve qu'il entend interpréter l'article 28 de la Convention en ce sens que les mesures législatives visées par cet article pourront prévoir que les particuliers, associations, raisons sociales ou sociétés qui auront employé, avant l'entrée en vigueur de la présente Convention, les armoiries de la Confédération Suisse, ou des signes constituant une imitation des dites armoiries, dans tout but légal, ne devront pas être empêchés de continuer à employer ces armoiries ou signes dans le même but.

SEAN LESTER

India.

Pour l'Inde:

Reservation.

Je déclare que la signature que j'appose à cette Convention pour le Gouvernement de l'Inde est donnée sous cette réserve que le Gouvernement de l'Inde entend interpréter l'article 28 de la Convention en ce sens que les mesures législatives visées par cet article pourront prévoir que les particuliers, associations, raisons sociales ou sociétés qui auront employé, avant l'entrée en vigueur de la présente Convention les armoiries de la Confédération Suisse, ou des signes constituant

constituting an imitation of the said arms, for any legal purpose, shall not be prevented from continuing to employ such arms or signs for the same purpose.

CLAUD RUSSELL

For New Zealand:

I declare that the signature which I affix to this Convention for New Zealand is given with the reservation that the Government of New Zealand interprets Article 28 of the Convention as meaning that the legislative provisions contemplated in this article may provide that the individuals, associations, firms or societies that shall, before the present Convention goes into effect, have used the arms of the Swiss Confederation, or signs constituting an imitation of the said arms, for any legal purpose, shall not be prevented from continuing to employ such arms or signs for the same purpose.

CLAUD RUSSELL

For South Africa:

ERIC H. LOUW

For the Irish Free State:

I declare that the signature which I affix to this Convention for the Irish Free State is given with the reservation that it interprets Article 28 of the Convention as meaning that the legislative provisions contemplated in this article may provide that the individuals, associations, firms or societies that shall, before the present Convention goes into effect, have used the arms of the Swiss Confederation, or signs constituting an imitation of the said arms, for any legal purpose, shall not be prevented from continuing to employ such arms or signs for the same purpose.

SEAN LESTER

For India:

I declare that the signature which I affix to this Convention for the Government of India is given with the reservation that the Government of India interprets Article 28 of the Convention as meaning that the legislative provisions contemplated in this article may provide that the individuals, associations, firms or societies that shall, before the present Convention goes into effect, have used the arms of the Swiss Confederation, or signs constituting an imitation of the said

une imitation des dites armoiries, dans tout but légal, ne devront pas être empêchés de continuer à employer ces armoiries ou signes dans le même but.

CLAUD RUSSELL

Pour la Bulgarie:

D. MIKOFF
STEPHAN N. LAFTCHIEFF

Pour le Chili:

GMO NOVOA
D. PULGAR

Pour la Chine:

C. Y. HSIAO

Pour la Colombie:

FRANCISCO JOSÉ URRUTIA

Pour Cuba:

CARLOS DE ARMENTEROS
CARLOS BLANCO

Pour le Danemark:

HARALD SCAVENIUS
GUSTAV RASMUSSEN

Pour la République Dominicaine:

CH. ACKERMANN

Pour l'Égypte:

MOHAMMED ABDEL MO-
NEIM RIAD
H. W. M. SIMAIKA

Pour l'Espagne:

Ad Referendum
MAURICO LOPEZ ROBERTS
Y TERRY, MARQUÉS DE
LA TORREHERMOSA

Pour l'Estonie:

D^r. LEESMENT

Pour la Finlande:

A. E. MARTOLA

Pour la France:

H. DE MARCILLY
J. DU SAULT

Pour la Grèce:

R. RAPHAËL
S. VENISELOS

Pour la Hongrie:

PAUL DE HEVESY

Pour l'Italie:

GIOVANNI CIRAOLO

Pour le Japon:

Tout en acceptant en principe les dispositions de l'article 28, le Japon fait des réserves quant à la date de mise en vigueur de l'interdiction prévue sous lettre **b** du dit article.

arms, for any legal purpose, shall not be prevented from continuing to employ such arms or signs for the same purpose.

CLAUD RUSSELL

For Bulgaria:

D. MIKOFF
STEPHAN N. LAFTCHIEFF

For Chile:

GMO NOVOA
D. PULGAR

For China:

C. Y. HSIAO

For Colombia:

FRANCISCO JOSÉ URRUTIA

For Cuba:

CARLOS DE ARMENTEROS
CARLOS BLANCO

For Denmark:

HARALD SCAVENIUS
GUSTAV RASMUSSEN

For the Dominican Republic:

CH. ACKERMANN

For Egypt:

MOHAMMED ABDEL MO-
NEIM RIAD
H. W. M. SIMAIKA

For Spain:

Ad Referendum
MAURICIO LOPEZ ROBERTS
Y TERRY, MARQUÉS DE
LA TORREHERMOSA

For Estonia:

DR. LEESMENT

For Finland:

A. E. MARTOLA

For France:

H. DU MARCILLY
J. DU SAULT

For Greece:

R. RAPHAËL
S. VENISELOS

For Hungary:

PAUL DE HEVESY

For Italy:

GIOVANNI CIRAOLO

For Japan:

While accepting in principle the provisions of Article 28, Japan makes reservations as to the date of enforcing the interdiction provided for under letter **b** of the said article.

Japan.
Reservation.

Le Japon entend que cette interdiction ne s'applique pas aux armoiries et signes qui auraient été en usage ou enregistrés avant son entrée en vigueur.

Les délégués du Japon signent la présente Convention moyennant les réserves susmentionnées.

ISABURO YOSHIDA
S. SHIMOMURA
S. MIURA

Pour la Lettonie:

CHARLES DUZMANS
D^r OSKAR VOIT

Pour le Luxembourg:

CH. G. VERMAIRE

Pour le Mexique:

FR. CASTILLO NÁJERA

Pour le Nicaragua:

A. SOTTILE

Pour la Norvège:

J. IRGENS
JENS MEINICH

Pour les Pays-Bas:

W. DOUDE VAN TROOST-
WIJK
D^r DIEHL
J. HARBERTS

Pour la Perse:

ANOUCHIREVAN SEPAH-
BODI

Pour la Pologne:

JÓZEF G. PRACKI
W. JERZY BABECKI

Pour le Portugal:

VASCO DE QUEVEDO
F. DE CALHEIROS E MENE-
ZES

Pour la Roumanie:

M. B. BOERESCO
Colonel E. VERTEJANO

*Pour le Royaume des Serbes,
Croates et Slovènes:*

I. CHOUMENKOVITCH

Pour le Siam:

VARNVAIDYA

Pour la Suède:

K. I. WESTMAN

Pour la Suisse:

PAUL DINICHERT
HAUSER
ZÜBLIN
DE LA HARPE
SCHINDLER

Japan understands that this interdiction does not apply to arms and signs which may have been in use or registered before it goes into effect.

The delegates of Japan sign the present Convention with the above-mentioned reservations.

ISABURO YOSHIDA
S. SHIMOMURA
S. MIURA

For Latvia:

CHARLES DUZMANS
DR. OSCAR VOIT

For Luxembourg:

CH. G. VERMAIRE

For Mexico:

FR. CASTILLO NÁJERA

For Nicaragua:

A. SOTTILE

For Norway:

J. IRGENS
JENS MEINICH

For the Netherlands:

W. DOUDE VAN TROOST-
WIJK
DR. DIEHL
J. HARBERTS

For Persia:

ANOUCHIREVAN SEPAH-
BODI

For Poland:

JÓZEF G. PRACKI
W. JERZY BABECKI

For Portugal:

VASCO DE QUEVEDO
F. DE CALHEIROS E MENE-
ZES

For Rumania:

M. B. BOERESCO
Colonel E. VERTEJANO

*For the Kingdom of the Serbs,
Croats and Slovenes:*

I. CHOUMENKOVITCH

For Siam:

VARNVAIDYA

For Sweden:

K. I. WESTMAN

For Switzerland:

PAUL DINICHERT
HAUSER
ZÜBLIN
DE LA HARPE
SCHINDLER

Pour la Tchecoslovaquie:

ZD. FIERLINGER

Pour la Turquie:

HASSAN

D^r ABDULKADIR

M. NUSRET

D^r AKIL MOUKHTAR

Pour l'Uruguay:

ALFREDO DE CASTRO

Pour le Vénézuéla:

C. PARRA-PÉREZ

I. M. HURTADO-MACHADO

For Czechoslovakia:

ZD. FIERLINGER

For Turkey:

HASSAN

D^r. ABDULKADIR

M. NUSRET

D^r. AKIL MOUKHTAR

For Uruguay:

ALFREDO DE CASTRO

For Venezuela:

C. PARRA-PÉREZ

I. M. HURTADO-MACHADO

AND WHEREAS, the said Convention has been duly ratified on the part of the United States of America and the instrument of ratification of the United States of America was deposited with the Government of Switzerland on February 4, 1932:

Ratification.

AND WHEREAS, in accordance with Article 33 thereof, the said Convention became effective in respect of the United States of America six months after the deposit of its instrument of ratification, namely, on August 4, 1932;

Effective date.
Acte, p. 2094.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

Proclamation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this fourth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-
[SEAL] two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

W. R. CASTLE Jr

Acting Secretary of State.

September 23, 1931.

Treaty between the United States of America and Italy modifying the terms of Article II of the treaty to advance the cause of general peace of May 5, 1914. Signed at Washington, September 23, 1931; ratification advised by the Senate, June 18, 1932; ratified by the President of the United States, June 25, 1932; ratified by Italy, February 18, 1932; ratifications exchanged at Rome, July 30, 1932; proclaimed, August 9, 1932.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

General peace, Italy.
Preamble.
Former treaty modified.
Vol. 39, p. 1619.

WHEREAS a treaty between the United States of America and Italy, modifying the terms of Article II of the Treaty to Advance the Cause of General Peace between the two countries, signed on May 5, 1914, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington on the twenty-third day of September, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, the original of which treaty, being in the English and Italian languages, is word for word as follows:

Contracting Powers.

The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Italy, being desirous of modifying the terms of Article II of the treaty to advance the cause of general peace between the United States of America and Italy, signed on May 5, 1914, with respect to the appointment of and other provisions relating to the members of the International Commission constituted in accordance with the provisions of that Article, have resolved to enter into a treaty for that purpose, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

Plenipotentiaries.

The President of the United States of America: Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State of the United States of America; and

His Majesty the King of Italy: His Excellency Nobile Giacomo de Martino, Knight of Grand Cross, Senator of the Kingdom, Royal Ambassador at Washington;

Il Presidente degli Stati Uniti d'America, e Sua Maestà il Re d'Italia, essendo desiderosi di modificare i termini dell'Articolo II del Trattato per promuovere la causa della pace generale tra gli Stati Uniti d'America e l'Italia, firmato il 5 maggio 1914, in quanto riguarda la nomina ed altre disposizioni concernenti i membri della Commissione Internazionale costituita in conformità delle disposizioni di quell'articolo, hanno risolto di addvenire ad un Trattato in tale intento, ed hanno nominato come loro Plenipotenziari:

Il Presidente degli Stati Uniti d'America: Henry L. Stimson, Segretario di Stato degli Stati Uniti d'America; e

Sua Maestà il Re d'Italia: Sua Eccellenza il Cavaliere di Gran Croce Nobile Giacomo de Martino, Senatore del Regno, Regio Ambasciatore a Washington;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers found to be in proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I

Article II of the treaty between the High Contracting Parties, signed on May 5, 1914, is hereby abrogated and the following provisions are substituted therefor:

The International Commission shall be composed of five members, as follows:

One member shall be appointed from each country by the Government thereof;

The other three members shall be designated by the two Governments by common agreement. The three members designated by common agreement shall not be nationals of either the United States of America or Italy, or domiciled within the territories of either country, or employed in the service of either Government. The two Governments shall, also, by common agreement, designate one of these three members to be President of the Commission.

At any time when there is no case pending before the Commission, either Government may revoke the appointment of the member who is its own national and may appoint his successor. Either Government may, moreover, at any time when there is no case pending before the Commission, revoke the designation of one or more of the members chosen by the two Governments in common agreement.

Vacancies occurring by revocation or in any other manner shall be filled as soon as possible in the manner of the original appointments. Revocation by either Government of the designation of a member chosen by the two Governments in common agree-

i quali, dopo essersi reciprocamente comunicati i rispettivi pieni poteri, trovandoli in debita forma, hanno convenuto sugli articoli seguenti:

ARTICOLO I

L'Articolo II del Trattato tra le Alte Parti Contraenti, firmato il 5 Maggio 1914, è abrogato col presente atto e vi sono sostituite le seguenti disposizioni:

La Commissione Internazionale sarà composta di cinque membri, come segue:

Un membro sarà nominato dal Governo di ciascun Paese tra i suoi cittadini;

Gli altri tre membri verranno designati dai due Governi di comune intesa. I tre membri designati di comune intesa non dovranno essere sudditi nè degli Stati Uniti d'America, nè dell'Italia, nè domiciliati nel territorio di alcuno dei due Paesi, nè impiegati al servizio di alcuno dei due Governi. I due Governi designeranno, anche di comune intesa, uno di questi tre membri a Presidente della Commissione.

In qualunque momento in cui non vi sia alcuna causa pendente dinanzi alla Commissione, ciascun Governo potrà revocare la nomina del membro suo suddito e nominare il suo successore. Ciascun Governo potrà, inoltre, in qualunque momento in cui non vi sia causa pendente dinanzi alla Commissione, revocare la designazione di uno o più dei membri scelti dai due Governi di comune accordo.

Le vacanze che si verificheranno in seguito a revoca o in qualsiasi altra maniera saranno colmate al più presto possibile nel modo delle nomine originarie. La revoca da parte di uno dei Governi della designazione di un membro scelto dai due Governi di comune intesa

International Commission. Provisions substituted.

Composition.

Method of appointment.

Limitation.

President designated.

Revocation of appointment.

Vacancies.

ment shall not become effective except simultaneously with the designation of his successor. The term of office of the members of the Commission shall continue indefinitely.

Compensation.

When the members of the Commission are occupied in the examination of a question they shall receive a compensation which will be mutually agreed upon by the two Governments. • Such compensation and also the other expenses of the Commission shall be paid by the two Governments in equal parts.

Expenses.

non diverrà effettiva se non simultaneamente alla designazione del suo successore. La durata in carica dei membri della Commissione continuerà indefinitamente.

Quando i membri della Commissione saranno occupati nell'esame di una questione essi riceveranno un compenso che sarà concordato tra i due Governi. Tale compenso, come anche le altre spese della Commissione, verrà pagato dai due Governi in parti eguali.

ARTICLE II

ARTICOLO II

Present members continued in office.

The members of the International Commission at present in office under the provisions of Article II of the treaty of May 5, 1914, are continued in office in accordance with the provisions of the present treaty.

I membri della Commissione Internazionale attualmente in carica in base alle disposizioni dell'Articolo II del Trattato del 5 Maggio 1914, sono conservati in carica in conformità delle disposizioni del presente Trattato.

ARTICLE III

ARTICOLO III

Ratification.

The present treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Rome as soon as possible. It shall take effect on the day of the exchange of ratifications and shall remain in force during the term of the treaty concluded between the High Contracting Parties on May 5, 1914.

Il presente Trattato sarà ratificato e le ratifiche relative saranno scambiate a Roma al più presto possibile. Esso avrà effetto dal giorno dello scambio delle ratifiche e rimarrà in vigore per la durata del Trattato concluso tra le Alte Parti Contraenti il 5 Maggio 1914.

Duration modified.

Vol. 39, p. 1621, amended.

Signatures.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty in duplicate, in the English and Italian languages, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Washington this twenty-third day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one.

In fede di che, i rispettivi Plenipotenziari hanno firmato questo Trattato in doppio originale, in lingua inglese ed italiana, e vi hanno apposto i loro sigilli.

Fatto in Washington il ventitre di settembre dell'anno di Nostro Signore Millenovecentotrentuno.

HENRY L STIMSON [SEAL]

G DE MARTINO [SEAL]

AND WHEREAS, the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in Rome on the thirtieth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two;

Ratifications exchanged. e x -

Now, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

Proclamation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this ninth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two, and [SEAL] of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON
Secretary of State.

June 28, 1932.
July 11, 1932.

*Parcel post convention between the United States of America and Sweden.
Signed at Stockholm, June 28, 1932, at Washington, July 11, 1932;
approved by the President, July 18, 1932.*

PARCEL POST CONVENTION

between

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND SWEDEN

Parcel post convention with Sweden.
Preamble.

For the purpose of concluding an arrangement 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 Sweden, the Postmaster General of the United States of America and the Direction General of Posts of Sweden, by virtue of authority vested in them, have agreed upon the following articles:

Ordinary and insured parcels.

A. Ordinary and Insured Parcels.

ARTICLE 1.

Limits of Weight and Size.

Limits of weight and size.

1. No parcel shall exceed forty-four pounds (twenty kilograms) in weight, three feet six inches (one hundred and five centimeters) in length, or six feet seven inches (two hundred centimeters) in length and girth combined, the girth measured in a direction other than that of the length, provided, however, that parcels exceeding six feet (one hundred and eighty centimeters) in combined length and girth be restricted in length to thirty inches (seventy-five centimeters).

Basis of calculation.

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.

ARTICLE 2.

Postage and fees.

Postage and Fees.

Collection from sender.

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

Prepayment required.

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.

ARTICLE 3.

Preparation of parcels.

Preparation of Parcels.

Addressing requirements.

1. The name and address of the sender and of the addressee must be legibly and correctly written in every case when possible on the parcel itself, or on a label gummed thereto, and, in the case of parcels

addressed by tag only because of their shape or size, must also be written on a separate slip, which slip must be enclosed in the parcel; such address slips should be enclosed in all parcels.

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 either country, 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 weight, the sender's name and address, and the name and address of the addressee, and shall be securely tied to the parcel. The customs declarations of insured parcels must be marked or labeled or stamped "Insured".

Customs declaration.

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.

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.

5. On the address side, each insured parcel must bear a label with the word "Insured", or be stamped or marked with the same word in close proximity to the number given the parcel, and it must also bear an indication of the amount of the insured value, mentioned fully and legibly in the currency of the country of origin and in Roman letters. This amount must be converted into gold francs by the sender or by the office of origin and the result of the conversion is added below the original description.

Stamped labels.

Insured value.

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.

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

Powders, etc.

ARTICLE 4.

Prohibitions.

Prohibitions.

Articles specified.

1. The following articles are prohibited transmission by parcel post:

Letters, etc.

(a) A letter or a communication having the nature of an actual and personal correspondence. 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.

With different address.

(b) An enclosure which bears an address other than that of the addressee of the parcel or that of a person living with him.

Live animals.

(c) Any live animals (except leeches).

Admission not authorized.

(d) Any article of which the admission is not authorized by the Customs or other laws or regulations in force in either country.

Explosives.

(e) Any explosive or inflammable article, and, in general, any article of which the conveyance is dangerous.

Action to be taken.

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.

List of prohibited articles to be furnished.

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 the parcels.

ARTICLE 5.

Customs duties.

Customs Duties.

Parcels subject to.

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 revenue, and the customs duties properly chargeable thereon shall be collected on delivery, in accordance with the customs regulations of the country of destination.

ARTICLE 6.

Exchange of parcels.

Method of Exchange of Parcels.

Sealed sacks.

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 dispatched to the country of destination by the country of origin at its cost and by such means as it provides.

Insured parcels.

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.

ARTICLE 7.

Billing of parcels.

Billing of Parcels.

Separate entries, prepared in duplicate.

1. The insured parcels and the ordinary parcels are entered in separate parcel bills. The parcel bills are prepared in duplicate. The original is sent in the regular mails, while the duplicate is inserted in one of the parcel sacks. The sack containing the parcel bill is designated by the letter "F", traced in a conspicuous manner on the label.

2. The ordinary parcels included in each dispatch are to be entered on the parcel bills to show the total number of parcels and the total net weight thereof.

Ordinary.

Insured parcels shall be entered individually on the parcel bills. The entries concerning each parcel shall show the insurance number and the office (and state or country) of origin. The bulk net weight of all the insured parcels must also be shown.

Insured.

3. Returned or redirected parcels must be entered individually on the parcel bills and must be followed by the word "Returned" or "Redirected", as the case may be. A statement of the charges which may be due on these parcels should be shown in the "Observations" column.

Returned, etc., parcels.

4. The total number of sacks comprising each dispatch must also be shown on the parcel bills.

Contents to be shown.

5. Parcels sent a decouvert must be entered separately on the parcel bills.

Sent a decouvert.

6. Each dispatching 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 dispatch of the following year.

Numbering by dispatching office.

7. The exact method of advising parcels or the receptacles containing them sent by one Administration in transit through the other together with any details of procedure in connection with the advice of such parcels or receptacles for which provision is not made in this Convention, shall be settled by mutual agreement through correspondence between the two Administrations.

Articles in transit.

ARTICLE 8.

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.

Certificates of mailing.

No certificate of mailing, other than the insurance receipt, will be furnished the sender of insured parcels.

Furnished sender on request.

ARTICLE 9.

Responsibility not accepted for Ordinary Parcels.

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 responsibility for ordinary parcels.

ARTICLE 10.

Insurance

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 and place of mailing, of the loss, rifling, or damage up to a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, when mailed in the United States of America, or four hundred *kronor*, when mailed in Sweden.

Insurance.

Fee.

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

Indemnity limited.

Other limits by agreement.

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.

Coin, jewelry, etc.

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

If a parcel containing coin, bank notes, paper money, 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 uninsured and treated in accordance with the regulations of the country placing the matter under insurance.

Fees for indemnity.

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

ARTICLE 11.

Return Receipts and Inquiries.

Return receipts and inquiries.

Advice of delivery.

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.

Request for information.

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.

Complaint of irregularity.

A fee may also be charged, at the option of the country of origin, in connection with any complaint of any irregularity which *prima facie* was not due to the fault of the Postal Service.

Marking requests.

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

ARTICLE 12.

Indemnity.

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.

Limitation.

Loss by *force majeure*.

While, as stated in the preceding paragraph, the Administrations are not obligated to pay indemnity in the case of loss or damage due to *force majeure*, either Administration may, at its option and without recourse to the other Administration, pay indemnity for loss or damage due to *force majeure* even in the cases where the Administration of the country in the service of which the loss or damage occurred recognizes that the damage was due to *force majeure*.

2. 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* registered or insured parcels originating in one of the two contracting countries addressed for delivery in some other country not a party to this Convention or originating in a third country addressed for delivery to one of the two contracting countries.

Agreement of, for delivery in a third country.

3. In case an insured parcel originating in one country and addressed for delivery in the other country is forwarded or returned from the country of original address to a third country, the rightful claimant shall be entitled to only such indemnity, if any, for any loss, rifling, or damage which occurs subsequent to the redispach of the parcel in 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. Either country adhering to this Convention which improperly forwards an insured parcel to a third country, shall be responsible therefor to the extent of liability of the country of origin to the sender within the limit of indemnity fixed by this Convention.

Parcels forwarded to a third country.

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 to be filed.

5. No compensation shall be given for loss, injury, or damage, consequential upon, i. e., indirectly arising from, the loss, non-delivery, damage, misdelivery, or delay of any insured parcel transmitted under this Convention, nor for parcels seized by the Customs because of false declaration of contents.

No compensation for indirect loss.

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 Administrations, 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 complete loss, irreparable damage of entire contents or rifling of entire contents for the amount of postage or special charges borne by an insured parcel, if claimed. The insurance fees are not in any case returned.

Reimbursement of postage, etc., on loss of parcel.

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.

No responsibility admitted if official documents destroyed.

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 produced. 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

Administration of origin to pay indemnity within a 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.

Deferred payment.

11. However, the Administration of origin may, in the cases indicated in the foregoing section, 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.

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

12. Except in cases where payment is exceptionally deferred as provided in the foregoing section, 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 responsible.

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.

Repayment to country paying.

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.

Reimbursement on gold basis.

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

Means to be used.

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

Responsibility of receiving country unable to show proper disposition.

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.

If lost in transit.

If the loss, abstraction, or damage has occurred in the course of conveyance without its being possible to ascertain in which service the irregularity took place, the Postal Administrations concerned bear the loss in equal shares.

Dispatching office responsible if loss discovered by receiving office.

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 dispatching Office of exchange by bulletin of verification, shall fall upon the Administration to which the dispatching office of exchange is subordinate unless it be proved that the loss, rifling, or damage occurred in the service of the receiving Administration.

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, rifling, or damage arising from defects which may not be observed at the time of posting.

ARTICLE 13.

Transit parcels.

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.

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

Notice.

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.

Conditions to be complied with.

ARTICLE 14.

Check by Office of Exchange.

Check by office of exchange.

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 dispatching 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.

Duty of receiving office.

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.

Record of discrepancies.

3. If a parcel bill is missing a duplicate shall be made out and a copy sent to the dispatching office of exchange from which the dispatch was received.

Duplicate parcel bill.

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.

Notation of evident damage, etc.

ARTICLE 15.

Fees for Customs Formalities and for Delivery, Demurrage Charges.

Fees.

1. The Administration of the country of destination may collect from the addressee for the fulfillment of customs formalities a charge not exceeding ten cents (forty öre) for each parcel.

Customs formalities.

2. The Administration of delivery may collect from the addressee for delivery a fee not exceeding ten cents (forty öre) 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.

Delivery charges.

3. 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 the country of destination.

Storage or demurrage.

4. In the event of the return of the parcel to the country of origin, the charges mentioned above shall be cancelled.

Cancelled if returned.

ARTICLE 16.

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.

Collecting new fees.

2. When a parcel is redirected to either country, new postage as well as new insurance fees, in the case of insured parcels (which, when redirected, must be dispatched in the same kind of mails as received) 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 such fees and postage when not prepaid.

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

3. Insured parcels shall not be forwarded or returned to another country unless they are forwarded or returned as insured mail. Senders may indorse insured parcels "Do not forward to a third country", in which event the parcels shall not be forwarded to any other country. Unless such parcels are indorsed to indicate that the senders do not wish them forwarded to any country other than that of mailing or within the country of original address, they may be forwarded to a third country if they are forwarded as insured mail. Insured parcels may be returned to the sender in a third country in accordance with a return address on the parcels, if they can be returned as insured mail. In the case of the loss, rifting, or damage of an insured parcel forwarded or returned to a third country, indemnity will be paid only in accordance with the stipulations of Article 12, Section 3, of this Convention.

Ante, p. 2111.

ARTICLE 17.

Other charges.

Postal Charges other than those Prescribed not to be Collected.

Collection, not allowed.

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

ARTICLE 18.

Recall and Change of Address.

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 Administrations, 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 office of destination when they relate to parcels sent to Sweden.

ARTICLE 19.

Non-delivery.

Non-delivery.

Return to sender.

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 (which must be returned in the same kind of mail as received), may be collected from the sender and retained by the Administration making the collection.

New postage, etc., required.

Requests from sender allowed.

2. The sender of a parcel may request, at the time of mailing, 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 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 and on the customs declaration tied to 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 -----.”

3. Except as otherwise provided, undeliverable parcels will be returned to the senders in the United States of America at the expiration of thirty days and in Sweden at the expiration of fifteen 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 non-delivery. Time for returning undeliverable parcels.

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. Sale of perishable articles.

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. Destroyed, if sale impossible.

5. Undeliverable parcels which the sender has marked “Abandon” may be sold at auction in the United States of America at the expiration of thirty days and in Sweden at the expiration of fifteen 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. Sale of articles marked “Abandon”.

Notice to be given.

ARTICLE 20.

Customs Charges to be Cancelled.

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

Cancelled, if parcel destroyed.

ARTICLE 21.

Retransmission.

1. 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 Administration. Missent insured parcels shall not be reforwarded to their destination unless they can be forwarded as insured mail. If they can not be forwarded as insured mail, they shall be returned to the country of origin. Retransmission.

Ordinary parcels.

Insured parcels.

2. When this retransmission involves the return of the parcels to the office of origin, the retransmitting office of exchange shall credit that office with the allowances received after having called attention to the error by means of a verification note. Credit, etc., parcels returned to country of origin.

In the contrary case, and if the amount allowed by the dispatching office to the retransmitting office is insufficient to cover the expenses of retransmission which it has to defray, it shall recover the difference by making a suitable amendment to the parcel bill of the dispatching office of exchange. The reason for this amendment shall be notified to the said office by means of a verification note. Recovery of deficiency.

3. When a parcel has been wrongly allowed to be dispatched in consequence of an error on the part of the postal service and has for this reason to be returned to the country of origin, the procedure Erroneous dispatch of parcels.

followed shall be the same as if the parcel had to be sent back to the dispatching office in consequence of missending.

Customs declaration,
etc., to accompany
redirected parcel.

4. A redirected parcel shall be accompanied by the customs declaration prepared at the office of origin. In case the parcel, for any reason whatsoever, has to be repacked or the original customs declaration replaced by a substitute declaration it is essential that the name of the office of origin of the parcel and the original serial number appear on the parcel and that the name of the office of origin of the parcel appears on the customs declaration.

Article 22.

Receipts.

Receipts.

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.

ARTICLE 23.

Charges.

Charges.

Terminal credits.

1. For each parcel dispatched by one country to the other, the dispatching Administration shall pay to the receiving Administration a terminal credit as follows:

United States.

(a) For parcels originating in Sweden, addressed to the United States of America, 70 centimes per kilogram based on the net bulk weight of each dispatch.

Sweden.

(b) For parcels originating in the United States of America, addressed to Sweden, 40 centimes per kilogram based on the net bulk weight of each dispatch.

Modification allowed.

These terminal credits may be reduced or increased on three months' previous notice given by one country to the other. These reductions or increases shall hold good for at least one year.

Parcels to a possession or a third country.

2. 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.

Unpaid charges.

3. On every parcel returned or redirected unpaid by one of the two Administrations to the other, the returning or retransmitting Administration shall be entitled to recover from the other Administration:

(a) The charges prescribed by Section 1 above;

(b) The charges for reforwarding or return.

In case of reforwarding or return to a third country, the charges mentioned shall follow the parcel, but in case the third country concerned refuses to assume the charges, because they can not be collected from the addressee or sender, as the case may be, or for any other reason, they shall be charged back to the country of origin.

In the case of a parcel returned or redirected unpaid in transit through one of the two Administrations to or from the other, the intermediary office may claim also the sum due to it for any additional territorial or sea service provided, together with any amounts due to any other Administration or Administrations concerned.

ARTICLE 24.

Accounting.

Accounting.

1. *Terminal parcels.* At the end of each quarter the creditor country shall prepare an account of the amount due to it in respect of the parcels received in excess of those dispatched.

Terminal parcels.

2. *Transit parcels.* Each Administration shall also prepare quarterly an account showing the sums due for parcels sent by the other Administration for onward transmission.

Transit parcels.

3. These accounts shall be submitted to the examination of the corresponding Administration, if possible in the course of the month which follows the quarter to which they relate. The totals should not be summarily altered but any errors which may be discovered must form the subject of statements of differences.

Accounts submitted to examination.

4. 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.

5. Payment of the balances due on these accounts between the two Administrations shall be effected by means of drafts on New York 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 Administration.

Payment of balances.

B. Collect-on-Delivery Service.

Collect-on-delivery service.

ARTICLE 25.

Subject.

Subject.

1. Parcels, having charges to be collected on delivery, shall be accepted for mailing to any money order post office in the United States of America or in Sweden.

Acceptance.

2. C. O. D. parcels shall be accepted only when insured.

Insurance necessary.

3. The provisions of the Articles 25-36 of this Convention do not cover transit C. O. D. parcels.

Provisions not applicable.

ARTICLE 26.

Postage and Fees.

1. Parcels bearing charges for collection on delivery shall be subject to the postage rates, fees, conditions of mailing, and other formalities applicable to insured parcels without trade charges. The Administration of origin is entitled to collect from the sender of each parcel mailed collect-on-delivery, such collect-on-delivery fee, in addition to the required postage and other fees, as may be prescribed by its regulations.

Postage rates, etc.

Additional fee.

2. The postage rates and fees shall belong entirely to the country collecting them. No special account of these fees is to be made between the two Administrations except as stated in Article 23.

Retained by country collecting.

ARTICLE 27.

Amount of C. O. D.

Amount of C. O. D.

1. The maximum amount to be collected on delivery shall be one hundred dollars. This amount may be increased or decreased at any time by mutual agreement through correspondence between the two

Maximum to be collected.

Administrations. The amount to be collected on delivery shall invariably be expressed in dollars and cents.

Request for reductions, etc.

2. When the sender makes a request for any reduction or cancellation of the amount to be collected on delivery, the request shall be handled between the exchange offices which have handled the parcel, unless otherwise agreed to through correspondence.

ARTICLE 28.

Settlement.

Settlement.

Entire amount remitted to sender.

1. The entire amount of the collect-on-delivery charges without any deduction for money order fee or collection charges is to be remitted to the sender by means of an international money order. The post office delivering the C. O. D. parcel will collect from the addressee the full amount of the C. O. D. charges and in addition thereto such money order fees as are required to remit the amount of the C. O. D. charges to the sender in the country of origin.

Collection charges.

2. The country effecting delivery of a C. O. D. parcel may at its option collect a reasonable amount, not in excess of five cents (*twenty öre*), from the addressee as a collection charge, but this amount is not to be deducted from the collection charges which are remitted to the sender.

No examination by addressee until charges paid.

3. Examination of the contents of a C. O. D. parcel by the addressee is prohibited until the C. O. D. charges and any other charges that may be due thereon have been collected even though the sender or addressee may make request that such action be permitted.

ARTICLE 29.

C. O. D. money orders.

C. O. D. Money Orders.

Advice of a money order, entries.

1. Every advice of a money order, issued in either country in payment of C. O. D. charges on a parcel, must show plainly the C. O. D. (Insured) number of the parcel and bear the letters "C. O. D." or the word "*Remboursement*" in a conspicuous position.

Accompanying data.

2. The C. O. D. money order advice lists shall show, in addition to the usual details, the C. O. D. (insured) number of the parcels. No C. O. D. money order shall be listed unless the remitter's name and payee's name and exact address are included.

ARTICLE 30.

Exchange and billing.

Exchange and Billing of C. O. D. Parcels.

Exchange offices.

1. Parcels with C. O. D. charges shall be exchanged through the same offices as are appointed for the exchange of insured parcels without C. O. D. charges. The exchanges shall be effected in direct dispatches in sacks containing nothing but C. O. D. parcels, the letters "C. O. D." or the word "*Remboursement*" being entered very conspicuously in the documents covering them, as well as on the labels of the sacks. Such parcels will be listed in separate bills to show, in respect to each parcel, the C. O. D. number, post office and state of origin and the C. O. D. amount.

Direct dispatch.

Separate listings.

2. Upon receipt of a dispatch of C. O. D. parcels, at the exchange office of the country of destination, the dispatch must be carefully checked and otherwise treated as provided in Article 14.

Report of receipt, etc.

Ante, p. 2113.

ARTICLE 31.

Lists of C. O. D. Money Orders.

The offices of New York and Malmö shall be the only ones to send lists of C. O. D. money orders, and such money orders shall be listed separately from the ordinary money orders and the list shall be marked "Collect-on-Delivery" or "*Remboursement*."

Lists of C. O. D. money orders.

Authorized offices.

ARTICLE 32.

Unpayable Money Orders.

1. The C. O. D. money orders which have not been paid to the payee for any reason shall be subject to the disposition of the Administration of the country of origin of the parcels to which they relate.

Unpayable money orders.

Disposition of.

2. When it appears that the C. O. D. service was used in furtherance of a scheme to defraud, payment of the money orders in question will be withheld, if practicable, and the orders disposed of in accordance with the equities of each case under the rules and regulations of the country of origin of the C. O. D. parcels involved.

Fraudulent schemes.

3. As for other formalities, C. O. D. money orders shall be subject to the provisions governing the money order exchange between the two countries.

Provisions governing other formalities.

ARTICLE 33.

Responsibility for C. O. D. Parcels.

1. In case an insured C. O. D. parcel has been lost, rifled or damaged, the postal Administrations are responsible as for an insured parcel, in conformity with the provisions in Article 12.

Responsibility for C. O. D. parcels.
Ante, p. 2110.

2. When a C. O. D. parcel has been delivered to the addressee but the charges have not been remitted, the sender or other rightful claimant is entitled to an indemnity corresponding to the C. O. D. amount not remitted, provided that he has made his claim in due time and unless the delivery without collecting the charges has arisen from the fault or negligence of the sender or from the transmission of the contents in parcel post mails being prohibited.

Indemnity when charges not remitted.

This stipulation also applies to the case that a lower amount than the full C. O. D. charge is collected from the addressee.

The indemnity provided for in this section may not in any case exceed the C. O. D. amount.

3. As to the fixing of the responsibility and the payment of the indemnity the same stipulations shall be applied as are provided for insured parcels not sent C. O. D.

Responsibility and payment to be fixed.

4. When a C. O. D. parcel for which indemnity has been paid is recovered, the postmaster at the delivering office will deliver the parcel and collect the charges, hold such amount and request instructions from the Administration to which his office is subordinate. If the addressee, however, refuses to accept a recovered parcel and pay the charges, the postmaster will hold it and likewise seek instructions as to its disposition. In the latter case the Administration responsible for the indemnity shall determine the disposition to be made of the parcel involved.

Recovery of parcel for which indemnity has been paid.

ARTICLE 34.

Marking.

Marking of C. O. D. Parcels.

Official stamp, etc.

1. Each C. O. D. parcel and the relative customs declaration must bear, on the address side, the conspicuous impression of a stamp or label reading "COLLECT-ON-DELIVERY" or "C. O. D." or "*REMBOURSEMENT*", and in close proximity to these words there must appear the number given the parcel which shall be the insured number (only one original number) and after it must be shown in Roman letters and in Arabic figures, the exact amount of the collect-on-delivery charges which should not include the additional money order fees that will be collected in the country making delivery of the parcel for making the remittance to the sender in the country of mailing.

Additional tag authorized.

2. In addition to being marked or labelled in the manner indicated in section 1 above, each C. O. D. parcel may have a C. O. D. tag attached in a form mutually agreed upon.

ARTICLE 35.

Redirection and recall.

Redirection. Recall.

Reforwarding.

1. Unless mutually otherwise agreed, C. O. D. parcels shall not be reforwarded to a third country.

Recall by sender.

2. The sender of a C. O. D. parcel may cause it to be recalled upon complying with such requirements as may be established in this connection by the country of origin.

ARTICLE 36.

Nondelivery.

Nondelivery.

Disposition of undeliverable parcels.

The sender may provide, in case his C. O. D. parcel is undeliverable as originally addressed, for other disposition to be made of it, the same as in the case of parcels without trade charges and as stipulated in Article 19.

Ante, p. 2114.

Final provisions.

C. Final Provisions.

ARTICLE 37.

Matters not provided for.

Matters Not Provided for in the Convention.

Application of other conventions.

1. All matters concerning 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, and of the Postal Money Order Convention in force between the two countries, insofar 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 Sweden, according to the country involved, shall govern.

Vol. 46, p. 2523.

Further provisions authorized.

2. The Postmaster General of the United States of America and the Direction General of Posts of Sweden 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 services contemplated by this Convention.

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. Exchange of regulations, etc.

ARTICLE 38.

Temporary Suspension of Service.

Either Administration may temporarily suspend the insurance and the C. O. D. services, in whole or in part, when there are special reasons for doing so, or restrict them 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. Temporary suspension of service.

ARTICLE 39.

Duration of Convention.

1. This Convention substitutes and abrogates that signed at Washington on the seventeenth day of April, 1922, and in Stockholm on the twenty-fourth day of March, 1922, and shall take effect and operations thereunder shall begin on a date to be mutually settled between the Administrations of the two countries. Duration of convention.
Prior convention abrogated.
Vol. 42, p. 2132.
Effective date.

2. It shall remain in force until one of the two contracting Administrations has given notice to the other, six months in advance, of its intention to terminate it. Duration.

3. Done in duplicate and signed at Stockholm, the 28th day of June 1932 and at Washington, the 11th day of July 1932. Signatures.

[SEAL.]

ANDERS ÖRNE,
The Director General of Posts of Sweden.
WALTER F. BROWN,
*The Postmaster General
of the United States of America.*

The foregoing Parcel Post Convention between the United States of America and Sweden has been negotiated and concluded with my advice and consent and is hereby approved and ratified. Approval by the President.

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

[SEAL.]

HERBERT HOOVER.

By the President,
HENRY L. STIMSON,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1932.

December 22, 1931.

Extradition Treaty between the United States of America and Great Britain and exchanges of notes extending the applicability of the Treaty to Palestine and Trans-Jordan. Signed at London, December 22, 1931; ratification advised by the Senate of the United States, February 19, 1932; ratified by the President of the United States, March 3, 1932; ratified by Great Britain, July 29, 1932; ratifications exchanged at London, August 4, 1932; proclaimed, August 9, 1932.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Extradition with Great Britain. Preamble.

WHEREAS an extradition treaty between the United States of America and Great Britain was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at London on December 22, 1931, the original of which treaty is word for word as follows:

Contracting Powers.

THE President of the United States of America,
And His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India;
Desiring to make more adequate provision for the reciprocal extradition of criminals,

Plenipotentiaries.

Have resolved to conclude a Treaty for that purpose, and to that end have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America:

General Charles G. Dawes, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America at the Court of St. James;

And His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India:

for Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

The Right Honourable Sir John Simon, G.C.S.I., M.P., His Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

Reciprocal delivery of persons charged with specified crimes.

The High Contracting Parties engage to deliver up to each other, under certain circumstances and conditions stated in the present Treaty, those persons who, being accused or convicted of any of the crimes or offences enumerated in Article 3, committed within the jurisdiction of the one Party, shall be found within the territory of the other Party.

ARTICLE 2.

Territorial jurisdiction.

For the purposes of the present Treaty the territory of His Britannic Majesty shall be deemed to be Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and all parts of His Britannic Majesty's dominions overseas other than those

enumerated in Article 14, together with the territories enumerated in Article 16 and any territories to which it may be extended under Article 17. It is understood that in respect of all territory of His Britannic Majesty as above defined other than Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, the present Treaty shall be applied so far as the laws permit.

For the purposes of the present Treaty the territory of the United States shall be deemed to be all territory wherever situated belonging to the United States, including its dependencies and all other territories under its exclusive administration or control.

ARTICLE 3.

Extradition shall be reciprocally granted for the following crimes or offences:—

Extraditable crimes.

1. Murder (including assassination, parricide, infanticide, poisoning), or attempt or conspiracy to murder.
2. Manslaughter
3. Administering drugs or using instruments with intent to procure the miscarriage of women.
4. Rape.
5. Unlawful carnal knowledge, or any attempt to have unlawful carnal knowledge, of a girl under 16 years of age.
6. Indecent assault if such crime or offence be indictable in the place where the accused or convicted person is apprehended.
7. Kidnapping or false imprisonment.
8. Child stealing, including abandoning, exposing or unlawfully detaining.
9. Abduction.
10. Procuration: that is to say the procuring or transporting of a woman or girl under age, even with her consent, for immoral purposes, or of a woman or girl over age, by fraud, threats, or compulsion, for such purposes with a view in either case to gratifying the passions of another person provided that such crime or offence is punishable by imprisonment for at least one year or by more severe punishment.
11. Bigamy.
12. Maliciously wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm.
13. Threats, by letter or otherwise, with intent to extort money or other things of value.
14. Perjury, or subornation of perjury.
15. Arson.
16. Burglary or housebreaking, robbery with violence, larceny or embezzlement.
17. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, director, member, or public officer of any company, or fraudulent conversion.
18. Obtaining money, valuable security, or goods, by false pretences; receiving any money, valuable security, or other property, knowing the same to have been stolen or unlawfully obtained.
- 19.—(a) Counterfeiting or altering money, or bringing into circulation counterfeited or altered money.
 (b) Knowingly and without lawful authority making or having in possession any instrument, tool, or engine adapted and intended for the counterfeiting of coin.

- Murder.
- Manslaughter.
- Procuring miscarriage.
- Rape.
- Unlawful carnal knowledge.
- Indecent assault.
- Kidnapping.
- Child stealing, etc.
- Abduction.
- Procuration.
- Bigamy.
- Assault.
- Blackmail, etc.
- Perjury.
- Arson.
- Burglary, etc.
- Fraud.
- Obtaining money by false pretences.
- Counterfeiting.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Forgery. | 20. Forgery, or uttering what is forged. |
| Bankruptcy law violations. | 21. Crimes or offences against bankruptcy law. |
| Bribery. | 22. Bribery, defined to be the offering, giving or receiving of bribes. |
| Endangering safety of railway travel. | 23. Any malicious act done with intent to endanger the safety of any persons travelling or being upon a railway. |
| Traffic in dangerous drugs. | 24. Crimes or offences or attempted crimes or offences in connection with the traffic in dangerous drugs. |
| Property damages. | 25. Malicious injury to property, if such crime or offence be indictable. |
| Piracy. | 26.—(a) Piracy by the law of nations. |
| Mutiny, etc. | |
| Slave trading. | 27. Dealing in slaves. |

Extradition is also to be granted for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes or offences, provided that such participation be punishable by the laws of both High Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE 4.

Prior, etc., offenses.

The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed has already been tried and discharged or punished, or is still under trial in the territories of the High Contracting Party applied to, for the crime or offence for which his extradition is demanded.

If the person claimed should be under examination or under punishment in the territories of the High Contracting Party applied to for any other crime or offence, his extradition shall be deferred until the conclusion of the trial and the full execution of any punishment awarded to him.

ARTICLE 5.

Time limitation.

The extradition shall not take place if, subsequently to the commission of the crime or offence or the institution of the penal prosecution or the conviction thereon, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of the High Contracting Party applying or applied to.

ARTICLE 6.

Political crimes.

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the crime or offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character, or if he proves that the requisition for his surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try or punish him for a crime or offence of a political character.

ARTICLE 7.

Trial limited to offence for which surrendered.

A person surrendered can in no case be kept in custody or be brought to trial in the territories of the High Contracting Party to whom the surrender has been made for any other crime or offence, or on account of any other matters, than those for which the extradition shall have taken place, until he has been restored, or has had an opportunity of returning, to the territories of the High Contracting Party by whom he has been surrendered.

This stipulation does not apply to crimes or offences committed after the extradition.

ARTICLE 8.

The extradition of fugitive criminals under the provisions of this Treaty shall be carried out in the United States and in the territory of His Britannic Majesty respectively, in conformity with the laws regulating extradition for the time being in force in the territory from which the surrender of the fugitive criminal is claimed. Extradition to conform with existing laws.

ARTICLE 9.

The extradition shall take place only if the evidence be found sufficient, according to the laws of the High Contracting Party applied to, either to justify the committal of the prisoner for trial, in case the crime or offence had been committed in the territory of such High Contracting Party, or to prove that the prisoner is the identical person convicted by the courts of the High Contracting Party who makes the requisition, and that the crime or offence of which he has been convicted is one in respect of which extradition could, at the time of such conviction, have been granted by the High Contracting Party applied to. Conditions imposed.

ARTICLE 10.

If the individual claimed by one of the High Contracting Parties in pursuance of the present Treaty should be also claimed by one or several other Powers on account of other crimes or offences committed within their respective jurisdictions, his extradition shall be granted to the Power whose claim is earliest in date, unless such claim is waived. Persons claimed by other countries.

ARTICLE 11.

If sufficient evidence for the extradition be not produced within two months from the date of the apprehension of the fugitive, or within such further time as the High Contracting Party applied to, or the proper tribunal of such High Contracting Party, shall direct, the fugitive shall be set at liberty. Time limitation.

ARTICLE 12.

All articles seized which were in the possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his apprehension, and any articles that may serve as a proof of the crime or offence shall be given up when the extradition takes place, in so far as this may be permitted by the law of the High Contracting Party granting the extradition. Articles seized with fugitive.

ARTICLE 13.

All expenses connected with the extradition shall be borne by the High Contracting Party making the application. Expenses.

ARTICLE 14.

His Britannic Majesty may accede to the present Treaty on behalf of any of his Dominions hereafter named—that is to say, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia (including for this purpose Papua and Norfolk Island), the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State, and Newfoundland—and India. Such accession shall be effected by a notice to that effect given by the appropriate diplomatic representative of His Majesty at Washington which shall specify the authority to which the requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in the Dominion concerned, or India, as the case may be, shall be addressed. From the date when such notice Accession by Great Britain.

comes into effect the territory of the Dominion concerned or of India shall be deemed to be territory of His Britannic Majesty for the purposes of the present Treaty.

Requisitions.

The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in any of the above-mentioned Dominions or India, on behalf of which His Britannic Majesty has acceded, shall be made by the appropriate diplomatic or consular officer of the United States of America.

Separability of designated Dominions, etc.

Either High Contracting Party may terminate this Treaty separately in respect of any of the above-mentioned Dominions or India. Such termination shall be effected by a notice given in accordance with the provisions of Article 18.

British mandates.

Any notice given under the first paragraph of this Article in respect of one of His Britannic Majesty's Dominions may include any territory in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Britannic Majesty, and which is being administered by the Government of the Dominion concerned; such territory shall, if so included, be deemed to be territory of His Britannic Majesty for the purposes of the present Treaty. Any notice given under the third paragraph of this Article shall be applicable to such mandated territory.

ARTICLE 15.

Fugitives in British territory.

The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in any territory of His Britannic Majesty other than Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands, or the Isle of Man, or the Dominions or India mentioned in Article 14, shall be made to the Governor, or chief authority, of such territory by the appropriate consular officer of the United States of America.

Such requisition shall be dealt with by the competent authorities of such territory: provided, nevertheless, that if an order for the committal of the fugitive criminal to prison to await surrender shall be made, the said Governor or chief authority may, instead of issuing a warrant for the surrender of such fugitive, refer the matter to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

ARTICLE 16.

Applicability to designated British protectorates.

This Treaty shall apply in the same manner as if they were Possessions of His Britannic Majesty to the following British Protectorates, that is to say, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, Gambia Protectorate, Kenya Protectorate, Nigeria Protectorate, Northern Rhodesia, Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, Nyasaland, Sierra Leone Protectorate, Solomon Islands Protectorate, Somaliland Protectorate, Swaziland, Uganda Protectorate and Zanzibar, and to the following territories in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Britannic Majesty, that is to say, Camerouns under British mandate, Togoland under British mandate, and the Tanganyika Territory.

ARTICLE 17.

Extending provisions to other territory.

If after the signature of the present Treaty it is considered advisable to extend its provisions to any British Protectorates other than those mentioned in the preceding Article or to any British-protected State, or to any territory in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Britannic Majesty, other than those mandated territories mentioned in Articles 14 and 16, the stipulations of Articles 14 and 15 shall be deemed to

apply to such Protectorates or States or mandated territories from the date and in the manner prescribed in the notes to be exchanged for the purpose of effecting such extension.

ARTICLE 18.

The present Treaty shall come into force ten days after its publication, in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the High Contracting Parties. It may be terminated by either of the High Contracting Parties by a notice not exceeding one year and not less than six months.

Effective date.

Duration.

In the absence of an express provision to that effect, a notice given under the first paragraph of this Article shall not affect the operation of the Treaty as between the United States of America and any territory in respect of which notice of accession has been given under Article 14.

Separability clause.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible.

Ratification.

On the coming into force of the present treaty the provisions of Article 10 of the treaty of the 9th August, 1842, of the Convention of the 12th July, 1889, of the supplementary Convention of the 13th December, 1900, and of the supplementary Convention of the 12th April, 1905, relative to extradition, shall cease to have effect, save that in the case of each of the Dominions and India, mentioned in Article 14, those provisions shall remain in force until such Dominion or India shall have acceded to the present treaty in accordance with Article 14 or until replaced by other treaty arrangements.

Certain treaty provisions abrogated. Vol. 8, p. 576; Vol. 26, p. 1508; Vol. 32, p. 1864; Vol. 34, p. 2903.

In faith whereof the above-named plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at London this twenty-second day of December, 1931.

[SEAL]
[SEAL]

CHARLES G DAWES
JOHN SIMON

AND WHEREAS, the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged at London on the fourth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two;

Ratifications exchanged.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

Proclamation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this ninth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-
[SEAL] two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON
Secretary of State.

Exchange of notes
extending treaty provisions
to Palestine,
etc.

NOTES EXCHANGED CONCERNING THE EXTENSION TO PALESTINE AND
TRANS-JORDAN OF THE EXTRADITION TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN

*The British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Simon) to the
American Ambassador (Dawes)*

No. T 15523/46/374.

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W. 1.

22nd December, 1931.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

Ante, p. 2126.

With reference to Article 17 of the Extradition Treaty between His Majesty The King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas and the President of the United States of America, signed this day at London, I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom desire that the provisions of the above mentioned Treaty shall, as from the date of its entry into force, be applicable to Palestine (excluding Transjordan).

2. I have accordingly the honour to enquire whether the United States Government agree with this proposal. In this event the present note and Your Excellency's reply to that effect will be regarded as placing on record the agreement arrived at in the matter.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration,
Your Excellency's obedient Servant,

JOHN SIMON

HIS EXCELLENCY

GENERAL CHARLES G. DAWES, C.B.,
etc., etc., etc.

*The American Ambassador (Dawes) to the British Secretary of
State for Foreign Affairs (Simon)*

No. 1582.

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

LONDON, December 22, 1931.

SIR:

With reference to Article 17 of the Extradition Treaty between the President of the United States of America and His Majesty The King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, signed this day at London, I have the honor to inform you that the Government of the United States of America is agreeable to the proposal of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom that the provisions of the above mentioned Treaty shall, as from the date of its entry into force, be applicable to Palestine (excluding Transjordan).

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble Servant,

CHARLES G. DAWES.

THE RIGHT HON^{BLE}

SIR JOHN SIMON, G.C.S.I., etc., etc., etc.,
Foreign Office, S.W. 1.

The British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Simon) to the American Ambassador (Dawes) Exchange of notes,
etc.—Continued.

No. T 15523/46/374.

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W. 1.

22nd December, 1931.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

With reference to Article 17 of the Extradition Treaty between His Majesty The King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas and the President of the United States of America, signed this day at London, I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom desire that the provisions of the above mentioned Treaty shall, as from the date of its entry into force, be applicable to Transjordan. Ante, p. 2126.

2. I have accordingly the honour to enquire whether the United States Government agree with this proposal. In this event the present note and Your Excellency's reply to that effect will be regarded as placing on record the agreement arrived at in the matter.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration,

Your Excellency's obedient Servant,

JOHN SIMON

HIS EXCELLENCY

GENERAL CHARLES G. DAWES, C.B.,

etc., etc., etc.

The American Ambassador (Dawes) to the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Simon)

No. 1583.

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

LONDON, December 22, 1931.

SIR:

With reference to Article 17 of the Extradition Treaty between the President of the United States of America and His Majesty The King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, signed this day at London, I have the honor to inform you that the Government of the United States of America is agreeable to the proposal of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom that the provisions of the above mentioned Treaty shall, as from the date of its entry into force, be applicable to Transjordan.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

CHARLES G. DAWES.

THE RIGHT HON^{BLE}

SIR JOHN SIMON, G.C.S.I., *etc., etc., etc.*,

Foreign Office, S.W. 1.

August 27, 1929.

Arbitration treaty between the United States of America and Egypt. Signed at Washington, August 27, 1929; ratification advised by the Senate, January 20, 1930; ratified by the President, January 23, 1930; ratified by Egypt, June 25, 1932; ratifications exchanged at Washington, August 24, 1932; proclaimed, August 25, 1932.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION

Arbitration with
Egypt.
Preamble.

WHEREAS a Treaty of Arbitration between the United States of America and Egypt was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington on the twenty-seventh day of August, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, the original of which Treaty, being in the English language, is word for word as follows:

Contracting Powers.

The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Egypt

Purpose declared.

Determined to prevent so far as in their power lies any interruption in the peaceful relations now happily existing between the two nations;

Desirous of reaffirming their adherence to the policy of submitting to impartial decision all justiciable controversies that may arise between them; and

Eager by their example not only to demonstrate their condemnation of war as an instrument of national policy in their mutual relations, but also to hasten the time when the perfection of international arrangements for the pacific settlement of international disputes shall have eliminated forever the possibility of war among any of the Powers of the world;

Plenipotentiaries.

Have decided to conclude a treaty of arbitration and for that purpose they have appointed as their respective Plenipotentiaries

The President of the United States of America:

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State of the United States of America;

His Majesty the King of Egypt:

His Excellency, Mahmoud Samy Pasha, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of the United States of America, Grand Officer of the Order of the Nile;

who, having communicated to each other their full powers found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I

Differences not adjusted by diplomacy, referred by special agreement to Permanent Court of Arbitration, etc.

All differences relating to international matters in which the High Contracting Parties are concerned by virtue of a claim of right made by one against the other under treaty or otherwise, which it has not been possible to adjust by diplomacy, which have not been adjusted as a result of reference to an appropriate commission of conciliation, and which are justiciable in their nature by reason of being susceptible of decision by the application of the principles of law or equity, shall be submitted to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague by the Convention of October 18, 1907, or to some other

competent tribunal, as shall be decided in each case by a special signed agreement, which special agreement shall provide for the organization of such tribunal if necessary, define its powers, state the question or questions at issue, and settle the terms of reference.

The special agreement in each case shall be made on the part of the United States of America by the President of the United States of America by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and on the part of Egypt in accordance with its constitutional laws.

Special agreement.

ARTICLE II

The provisions of this treaty shall not be invoked in respect of any dispute the subject matter of which

Subjects not included.

(a) is within the domestic jurisdiction of either of the High Contracting Parties,

(b) involves the interests of third Parties,

(c) depends upon or involves the maintenance of the traditional attitude of the United States concerning American questions, commonly described as the Monroe Doctrine.

ARTICLE III

The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by Egypt in accordance with its constitutional laws.

Ratification.

The ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible, and the treaty shall take effect on the date of the exchange of the ratifications. It shall thereafter remain in force continuously unless and until terminated by one year's written notice given by either High Contracting Party to the other.

Exchange of ratifications.

Duration.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty in duplicate, and hereunto affixed their seals.

Signatures.

Done at Washington the 27th day of August in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine.

[SEAL]

HENRY L STIMSON

[SEAL]

M SAMY.

AND WHEREAS the said Treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the twenty-fourth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two;

Ratifications exchanged.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

Proclamation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this twenty-fifth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and

[SEAL] thirty-two and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

W. R. CASTLE JR

Acting Secretary of State.

August 27, 1929.

Conciliation treaty between the United States of America and Egypt. Signed at Washington, August 27, 1929; ratification advised by the Senate, January 20, 1930; ratified by the President, January 23, 1930; ratified by Egypt, June 25, 1932; ratifications exchanged at Washington, August 24, 1932; proclaimed, August 25, 1932.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Conciliation with
Egypt.
Preamble.

WHEREAS a Treaty of Conciliation between the United States of America and Egypt was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington on the twenty-seventh day of August, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, the original of which Treaty, being in the English language, is word for word as follows:

Contracting Powers.

The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Egypt, being desirous to strengthen the bonds of amity that bind them together and also to advance the cause of general peace, have resolved to enter into a treaty for that purpose, and to that end have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

Plenipotentiaries.

The President of the United States of America:

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State of the United States of America;

His Majesty the King of Egypt:

His Excellency Mahmoud Samy Pasha, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of the United States of America, Grand Officer of the Order of the Nile;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I

Disputes submitted
for investigation and
report to International
Commission.

Any disputes arising between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Egypt, of whatever nature they may be, shall, when ordinary diplomatic proceedings have failed and the High Contracting Parties do not have recourse to adjudication by a competent tribunal, be submitted for investigation and report to a permanent International Commission constituted in the manner prescribed in the next succeeding Article; and they agree not to declare war or begin hostilities during such investigation and before the report is submitted.

ARTICLE II

The International Commission shall be composed of five members, to be appointed as follows: One member shall be chosen from each country, by the Government thereof; one member shall be chosen by each Government from some third country; the fifth member shall be chosen by common agreement between the two Governments, it being understood that he shall not be a citizen of either country. The expenses of the Commission shall be paid by the two Governments in equal proportions.

International Commission.
Composition.

Expenses.

The International Commission shall be appointed within six months after the exchange of ratifications of this treaty; and vacancies shall be filled according to the manner of the original appointment.

Appointment.

ARTICLE III

In case the High Contracting Parties shall have failed to adjust a dispute by diplomatic methods, and they do not have recourse to adjudication by a competent tribunal, they shall at once refer it to the International Commission for investigation and report. The International Commission may, however, spontaneously by unanimous agreement offer its services to that effect, and in such case it shall notify both Governments and request their cooperation in the investigation.

Immediate reference of dispute to International Commission.

The High Contracting Parties agree to furnish the Permanent International Commission with all the means and facilities required for its investigation and report.

Facilities, etc., to be furnished.

The report of the Commission shall be completed within one year after the date on which it shall declare its investigation to have begun, unless the High Contracting Parties shall limit or extend the time by mutual agreement. The report shall be prepared in triplicate; one copy shall be presented to each Government, and the third retained by the Commission for its files.

Time, etc., for report.

The High Contracting Parties reserve the right to act independently on the subject matter of the dispute after the report of the Commission shall have been submitted.

Independent action reserved.

ARTICLE IV

The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by Egypt in accordance with its constitutional laws.

Ratification.

The ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible, and the treaty shall take effect on the date of the exchange of the ratifications. It shall thereafter remain in force continuously unless and until terminated by one year's written notice given by either High Contracting Party to the other.

Exchange of ratification.

Duration.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty in duplicate, and hereunto affixed their seals.

Signatures.

Done at Washington the 27th day of August in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine.

[SEAL]

HENRY L STIMSON

[SEAL]

M SAMY.

Ratifications ex-
changed.

AND WHEREAS the said Treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the twenty-fourth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two;

Proclamation.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this twenty-fifth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] thirty-two and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

W. R. CASTLE JR

Acting Secretary of State.

Treaty and additional article between the United States of America and Norway of friendship, commerce, and consular rights and exchange of notes concerning the tariff treatment of Norwegian sardines. Signed at Washington, June 5, 1928, and February 25, 1929, respectively; ratification advised by the Senate, April 5, 1932; ratified by the President of the United States, April 16, 1932; ratified by Norway, July 30, 1932; ratifications exchanged at Washington, September 13, 1932; proclaimed, September 15, 1932.

June 5, 1928.
February 25, 1929.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS a treaty of friendship, commerce and consular rights between the United States of America and Norway and an additional article thereto were signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries on the fifth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and the twenty-fifth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, respectively, the originals of which treaty and additional article, being in the English and Norwegian languages, are word for word as follows:

Treaty of friendship, commerce, and consular rights with Norway.
Preamble.

The United States of America and the Kingdom of Norway, desirous of strengthening the bond of peace which happily prevails between them, by arrangements designed to promote friendly intercourse between their respective territories through provisions responsive to the spiritual, cultural, economic and commercial aspirations of the peoples thereof, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Consular Rights and for that purpose have appointed as their plenipotentiaries,

I ønsket om å styrke det fredsbånd, som lykkeligvis består mellem Amerikas Forente Stater og Kongeriket Norge ved avtaler som er egnet til å fremme den vennskapelige forbindelse mellem deres respektive territorier ved bestemmelser som står i samklang med deres folks intellektuelle, kulturelle, økonomiske og kommersielle bestrebelse, har Amerikas Forente Stater og Kongeriket Norge bestemt sig til å avslutte en Vennskaps- Handels- og Konsulartraktat og i det öiemed opnevnt som sine befullmektigede: Amerikas Forente Staters President,

Contracting Powers.

The President of the United States of America,

Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State of the United States of America; and

Herr Frank B. Kellogg, Amerikas Forente Staters Statssekretær; og

His Majesty the King of Norway,

Hans Majestet Kongen av Norge,

Mr. H. H. Bachke, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America;

Herr H. H. Bachke, Hans Overordentlige Sendemann og Befuldmektigede Minister;

Who, having communicated to each other their full powers found to be in due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

Som, efter å ha utvekslet sine fullmakter der blev funnet å være i behörig form, er kommet overens om fölgende artikler:

Plenipotentiaries.

ARTICLE I

ARTIKKEL I

Mutual freedom of residence, business, etc., religion, etc., permitted.

The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall be permitted to enter, travel and reside in the territories of the other; to exercise liberty of conscience and freedom of worship; to engage in professional, scientific, religious, philanthropic, manufacturing and commercial work of every kind without interference; to carry on every form of commercial activity which is not forbidden by the local law; to employ agents of their choice, and generally to do anything incidental to or necessary for the enjoyment of any of the foregoing privileges upon the same terms as nationals of the State of residence or as nationals of the nation hereafter to be most favored by it, submitting themselves to all local laws and regulations duly established.

Equality of taxes, etc.

The nationals of either High Contracting Party within the territories of the other shall not be subjected to the payment of any internal charges or taxes other or higher than those that are exacted of and paid by its nationals. This paragraph does not apply to charges and taxes on the acquisition and exploitation of waterfalls, energy produced by waterfalls, mines or forests.

Access to courts of justice.

The nationals of each High Contracting Party shall enjoy freedom of access to the courts of justice of the other on conforming to the local laws, as well for the prosecution as for the defense of their rights, and in all degrees of jurisdiction established by law.

Protection of persons and property.

The nationals of each High Contracting Party shall receive within the territories of the other, upon submitting to conditions imposed upon its nationals, the most constant protection and security for their persons and property, and shall enjoy in this respect that degree of protection that is required by international law. Their property shall not be

Hver av de Høie Kontraherende Parters borgere skal tillates innreise til den annen parts territorier, samt å reise og bo i disse; å utøve religionsfrihet; uten hinder å drive fagmessig, videnskabelig, religiøs, filantropisk, industriell og handelsvirksomhet av enhver art, å utøve enhver form for handelsnaering, som ikke er forbudt ved stedlig lov; å anvende agenter etter sitt valg, og i almindelighet gjøre alt som måtte høre til eller være nødvendig for utøvelse av nogen av de nevnte rettigheter under samme vilkår som borgere av det land, hvor de oppholder sig eller som borgere av den stat som fremtidig måtte bli tilstått mestbegunstiget behandling av landet, idet de dog skal underkaste sig alle stedlige lover og forordninger utstedt på behørig vis.

Borgere av den ene eller den annen av de Høie Kontraherende Parter skal i den annen parts territorier ikke underkastes nogen andre eller høiere indre avgifter eller skatter enn de som blir avkrevet og erlagt av landets egne borgere. Dette ledd finner ikke anvendelse på avgifter og skatter vedrørende erhvervlsen og utnyttelsen av vannfall, energi fremstillet ved hjelp av vannfall, gruber eller skog.

Enhver av de Høie Kontraherende Parters borgere skal i overensstemmelse med de stedlige lover ha fri adgang til den annen parts domstoler, så vel i anklagespørsmål som til forsvar av sin rett og omfattende alle rettsinstanser fastsatt ved lov.

Enhver av de Høie Kontraherende Parters borgere skal i den annen parts territorier, såfremt de underkaster sig de for denne parts egne borgere foreskrevne betingelser nyte full beskyttelse og sikkerhet for person og eiendom, og skal i så henseende nyte beskyttelse i den utstrekning som folkeretten foreskriver. Deres eiendom skal ikke beslaglegges

taken without due process of law and without payment of just compensation.

Nothing contained in this Treaty shall be construed to affect existing statutes of either of the High Contracting Parties in relation to the immigration of aliens or the right of either of the High Contracting Parties to enact such statutes.

ARTICLE II

With respect to that form of protection granted by National, State or Provincial laws establishing civil liability for bodily injuries or for death, and giving to relatives or heirs or dependents of an injured party a right of action or a pecuniary compensation, such relatives or heirs or dependents of the injured party, himself a national of either of the High Contracting Parties and within any of the territories of the other, shall regardless of their alienage or residence outside of the territory where the injury occurred, enjoy the same rights and privileges as are or may be granted to nationals, and under like conditions.

ARTICLE III

The dwellings, warehouses, manufactories, shops, and other places of business, and all premises thereto appertaining of the nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other, used for any purposes set forth in Article I, shall be respected. It shall not be allowable to make a domiciliary visit to, or search of any such buildings and premises, or there to examine and inspect books, papers or accounts, except under the conditions and in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws, ordinances and regulations for nationals.

uten behørig rettergang og uten full erstatning.

Intet i denne Traktat skal fortolkes som vedrørende eksisterende lovbestemmelser hos den ene eller den annen av de Høie Kontraherende Parter med hensyn til utlendingers adkomst til landet, eller den ene eller den annen av de Høie Kontraherende Parters rett til å vedta sådanne lovbestemmelser.

ARTIKKEL II.

Med hensyn til den form for beskyttelse som stats- eller stedlig lovgivning yder ved bestemmelse av civilt ansvar for legemsbeskadigelser eller for død, og som gir den skadede parts slektninger, arvinger eller underholdsberettigede søksmålsrett eller krav på pengeerstatning, så skal, når den tilskadekomne selv er borger av en av de Høie Kontraherende Parter, og hvor som helst innen den annen Høie Kontraherende Parts territorier sådanne slektninger, arvinger eller underholdsberettigede, uten hensyn til hvorvidt de er fremmede borgere eller at de har sin bopel utenfor det territorium hvor skadestilfellet inntraff, nyte de samme rettigheter og privilegier som tilståes eller som måtte bli tilstått landets egne borgere, og på samme vilkår.

ARTIKKEL III.

Boliger, lagerhus, fabrikker, butikker og andre forretningslokaler samt alle dertil hørende områder tilhørende hver av de Høie Kontraherende Parters borgere i den annen parts territorier og som anvendes i nogen av de i artikkel I nevnte öiemed skal respekteres. Husundersøkelse eller ransaking tillates ikke foretatt i nogen sådanne bygninger og områder likesålidt som undersøkelser eller inspeksjon av böker, papirer eller regnskaper, undtagen på de betingelser og i overensstemmelse med de former, som er foreskrevet ved lover, forordninger og bestemmelser for landets egne borgere.

Immigration laws not affected.

Civil liability for injuries, etc.

Dwellings, places of business, etc., to be respected.

ARTICLE IV

ARTIKKEL IV.

Period allowed for sale of inherited realty, etc.

Where, on the death of any person holding real or other immovable property or interests therein within the territories of one High Contracting Party, such property or interests therein would, by the laws of the country or by a testamentary disposition, descend or pass to a national of the other High Contracting Party, whether resident or non-resident, were he not disqualified by the laws of the country where such property or interests therein is or are situated, such national shall be allowed a term of three years in which to sell the same, this term to be reasonably prolonged if circumstances render it necessary, and withdraw the proceeds thereof, without restraint or interference, and exempt from any succession, probate or administrative duties or charges other than those which may be imposed in like cases upon the nationals of the country from which such proceeds may be drawn.

Disposal of personal property.

Nationals of either High Contracting Party may have full power to dispose of their personal property of every kind within the territories of the other, by testament, donation, or otherwise, and their heirs, legatees and donees, of whatsoever nationality, whether resident or non-resident, shall succeed to such personal property, and may take possession thereof, either by themselves or by others acting for them, and retain or dispose of the same at their pleasure subject to the payment of such duties or charges only as the nationals of the High Contracting Party within whose territories such property may be or belong shall be liable to pay in like cases. In the same way, personal property left to nationals of one of the High Contracting Parties by nationals of the other High Contracting Party, and being within the territories of such other Party, shall be subject

Såfremt en person ved sin død skulde eie land eller annen fast eiendom eller rettigheter deri i en av de Høie Kontraherende Parters territorier, og sådan eiendom eller rettigheter, overensstemmende med landets lov eller i henhold til testamentariske disposisjoner, vilde tilfalle eller arves av en borger tilhørende den annen Høie Kontraherende Part—enten han er bosittende i samme territorium eller ikke, såfremt han ikke var utelukket herfra i henhold til det lands lover, hvor sådan eiendom eller rettigheter befinner sig, skal en sådan borger tilståes en frist av tre år for å kunne selge denne eiendom eller disse rettigheter; denne frist skal kunne bli rimelig forlenget såfremt omstendighetene skulde gjøre det nødvendig. Han skal fritt og uhindret kunne inndra salgsubyttet uten å erlegge andre arve- skifte- eller administrasjonsavgifter eller omkostninger enn de som i lignende tilfelle pålegges borgere i det land fra hvilket sådant utbytte blir hentet.

Borgere av den ene eller den annen av de Høie Kontraherende Parter skal ha full rådighet til å forføie over sin personlige eiendom av enhver art i den annen parts territorier, ved testament, gave eller på annen måte, og deres arvinger, legatarer eller gavemottagere, hvilken nasjonalitet de enn måtte tilhøre, og likegyldig om de bor i landet eller ikke, skal kunne arve sådan personlig eiendom og ta den i besiddelse enten personlig eller ved andre som optrer på deres vegne, og beholde eller forføie over samme efter eget ønske underkastet alene erleggelse av sådanne avgifter eller omkostninger som i lignende tilfelle må erlegges av borgere av den Høie Kontraherende Part, innen hvis territorier sådan eiendom måtte befinne sig eller høre hjemme. På samme måte skal personlig eiendom som tilfaller borgere av en av de Høie Kontraherende Parter fra Borgere av

to the payment of such duties or charges only as the nationals of the High Contracting Party within whose territories such property may be or belong shall be liable to pay in like cases.

ARTICLE V

The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties in the exercise of the right of freedom of worship, within the territories of the other, as hereinabove provided, may, without annoyance or molestation of any kind by reason of their religious belief or otherwise, conduct services either within their own houses or within any appropriate buildings which they may be at liberty to erect and maintain in convenient situations, provided their teachings or practices are not contrary to public morals; and they may also be permitted to bury their dead according to their religious customs in suitable and convenient places established and maintained for the purpose, subject to the reasonable mortuary and sanitary laws and regulations of the place of burial.

ARTICLE VI

In the event of war between either High Contracting Party and a third State, such Party may draft for compulsory military service nationals of the other having a permanent residence within its territories and who have formally, according to its laws, declared an intention to adopt its nationality by naturalization, unless such individuals depart from the territories of said belligerent Party within sixty days after a declaration of war.

It is agreed, however, that such right to depart shall not apply to natives of the country drafting for compulsory military service who, being nationals of the other Party, have declared an intention to adopt the nationality of their

den annen Høie Kontraherende Part, og som er innen den annen parts territorium, alene vaere underkastet erleggelse av sådanne avgifter eller omkostninger som i lignende tilfelle må erlegges av borgere av den Høie Kontraherende Part innen hvis territorier sådan eiendom måtte befinne sig eller høre hjemme.

ARTIKKEL V

Hver av de Høie Kontraherende Parters borgere skal i utøvelse av den religionsfrihet innen den annen parts territorier, som ovenfor er fastsatt, uten gene eller nogen som helst overlast som følge av sin religiøse tro eller av andre grunner, kunne forrette gudstjenester, enten i sine egne hus eller dertil egnede bygninger, som det måtte vaere dem tillatt å opføre og vedlikeholde på passende steder, forutsatt at deres laere og religionsutøvelse ikke støter an mot den offentlige moral; og de skal også tillates å begrave sine døde i overensstemmelse med sine religiøse skikker på passende dertil anlagte og vedlikeholdte steder, når de iakttar de rimelige begravelses- og andre sanitaere lover og forskrifter som gjelder på gravstedet.

Freedom of worship,
etc.

Condition.

ARTIKKEL VI

I tilfelle av krig mellom en av de Høie Kontraherende Parter og en tredje stat, skal denne part kunne innkalde borgere av den annen kontraherende part til tvungen militærtjeneste, såfremt de har fast bopæl i dets territorier, og har formelt tilkjennegitt, overensstemmende med landets lover, sin hensikt å anta dets nasjonalitet ved naturalisasjon, medmindre sådanne personer forlater den nevnte krigførende parts territorier innen seksti dager efter krigserklæringen.

Der er imidlertid enighet om at denne rett til å forlate den krigførende makts territorier ikke gjelder for innfødte i den utskrivende stat som er borgere av den annen part og som har tilkjennegitt sin hensikt av å anta sitt

Compulsory military
service in event of war.

Exception.

nativity. Such natives shall nevertheless be entitled in respect of this matter to treatment no less favorable than that accorded the nationals of any other country who are similarly situated.

ARTICLE VII

Reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation.

Between the territories of the High Contracting Parties there shall be freedom of commerce and navigation. The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties equally with those of the most favored nation, shall have liberty freely to come with their vessels and cargoes to all places, ports and waters of every kind within the territorial limits of the other which are or may be open to foreign commerce and navigation.

Sanitary, etc., measures.

Nothing in this Treaty shall be construed to restrict the right of either High Contracting Party to impose, on such terms as it may see fit, prohibitions or restrictions designed to protect human, animal, or plant health or life, or regulations for the enforcement of revenue or police laws, including laws prohibiting or restricting the importation or sale of alcoholic beverages or narcotics.

Liquor or narcotic traffic.

Most-favored-nation treatment on imports.

Each of the High Contracting Parties binds itself unconditionally to impose no higher or other duties, charges or conditions and no prohibition on the importation of any article, the growth, produce or manufacture, of the territories of the other Party, from whatever place arriving, than are or shall be imposed on the importation of any like article, the growth, produce or manufacture of any other foreign country; nor shall any duties, charges, conditions or prohibitions on importations be made effective retroactively on imports already cleared through the customs, or on goods declared for entry into consumption in the country.

födelslands nasjonalitet. Sådanne innfødte skal imidlertid i denne henseende være berettiget til en behandling som ikke er mindre gunstig enn den som tilståes borgere i lignende stilling fra hvilket som helst annet land.

ARTIKKEL VII

Mellem de Høie Kontraherende Parters territorier skal der være frihet med hensyn til handel og skibsfart. Hver av de Høie Kontraherende Parters borgere skal i likhet med de, som tilhører den mestbegunstigede nasjon, tilståes rett til fritt å komme med sine skib og ladninger til alle steder, havner og farvann av alle slags innenfor den annen parts territoriale grenser, som er eller måtte bli åpen for fremmed handel og skibsfart. Intet i denne traktat skal kunne fortolkes i retning av å innskrenke den rett, som hver av de Høie Kontraherende Parter har til, på sådanne vilkår som den måtte anse passende, å pålegge forbud eller innskrenkninger, bestemt til beskyttelse av menneske- dyr og plante- helse eller -liv, eller forordninger til gjennomførelse av toll- skatte- eller politilover, innbefattende lover som forbyr eller innskrenker innførsel eller salg av alkoholiske drikkevarer eller narkotiske midler.

Enhver av de Høie Kontraherende Parter binder sig betingelsesløst til ikke å pålegge innførselen av hvilken som helst vare, som er vokset, fremstillet eller fabrikkert i den annen stats territorier, fra hvilket sted den enn kommer, med høiere eller andre avgifter, omkostninger eller betingelser og forbud enn sådanne som er eller kommer til å bli pålagt innførselen av lignende varer, som er vokset, fremstillet eller fabrikkert i hvilket som helst annet fremmed land; heller ikke skal nogen avgifter, omkostninger, betingelser eller forbud vedrørende importen bli satt i kraft med tilbakevirkende kraft overfor innførte varer som allerede har passert tollvesenet eller overfor varer anmeldt for innførsel til forbruk i landet.

Each of the High Contracting Parties also binds itself unconditionally to impose no higher or other charges or other restrictions or prohibitions on goods exported to the territories of the other High Contracting Party than are imposed on goods exported to any other foreign country.

Any advantage of whatsoever kind which either High Contracting Party may extend by treaty, law, decree, regulation, practice or otherwise, to any article, the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country shall simultaneously and unconditionally, without request and without compensation, be extended to the like article the growth, produce or manufacture of the other High Contracting Party.

All articles which are or may be legally imported from foreign countries into ports of the United States or are or may be legally exported therefrom in vessels of the United States may likewise be imported into those ports or exported therefrom in Norwegian vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges whatsoever than if such articles were imported or exported in vessels of the United States; and reciprocally, all articles which are or may be legally imported from foreign countries into the ports of Norway or are or may be legally exported therefrom in Norwegian vessels may likewise be imported into these ports or exported therefrom in vessels of the United States without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges whatsoever than if such articles were imported or exported in Norwegian vessels.

In the same manner there shall be perfect reciprocal equality in relation to the flags of the two countries with regard to bounties, drawbacks, and other privileges of this nature of whatever denom-

Enhver av de Høie Kontraherende Parter binder sig også, betingelsesløst, til ikke å pålegge varer, som utføres til den annen Høie Kontraherende Parts territorier høiere eller andre avgifter eller andre restriksjoner eller forbud enn de som pålegges varer utført til hvilket som helst annet fremmed land.

Enhver fordel, likegyldig av hvad art, som den ene av de Høie Kontraherende Parter fremtidig måtte innrømme ved traktat, lov, resolusjon, forordning, kotyme eller på annen måte en hvilken som helst vare, som er vokset, fremstillet eller fabrikert i hvilket som helst annet fremmed land skal samtidig og betingelsesløst uten anmodning og uten kompensasjon bli tilstått samme slags vare vokset, fremstillet eller fabrikert i den annen Høie Kontraherende Parts landområde.

Alle varer, som nu eller fremtidig, lovlig kan innføres fra fremmede land til havner i De Forente Stater eller som, nu eller fremtidig, lovlig kan utføres derfra med De Forente Staters skib skal likeledes kunne innføres til disse havner eller utføres derfra med norske skib uten å være forpliktet til å erlegge nogen andre eller høiere avgifter eller gebyrer av nogen som helst art enn om sådanne varer var innført eller utført med De Forente Staters skib; og til gjengjeld skal alle varer, som lovlig er eller kommer til å bli innført fra fremmede land til havner i Norge eller lovlig er eller kommer til å bli utført derfra med norske skib, likeledes kunne innføres til disse havner eller utføres derfra med De Forente Staters skib uten å være forpliktet til å erlegge nogen andre eller høiere avgifter eller gebyrer av nogen som helst art enn om sådanne varer var innført eller utført med norske skib.

På samme måte skal der være fullstendig gjensidig likhet hvad angår de to lands flagg med hensyn til eksportpremier, drawbacks og andre lignende privilegier av hvilken som helst benevnel-

No discrimination of export charges, etc.

Automatic extension of advantages given to any other foreign country.

Equality of trade by vessels of either country.

Bounties, drawbacks, etc.

ination which may be allowed in the territories of each of the Contracting Parties, on goods imported or exported in national vessels so that such bounties, drawbacks and other privileges shall also and in like manner be allowed on goods imported or exported in vessels of the other country.

With respect to the amount and collection of duties on imports and exports of every kind, each of the two High Contracting Parties binds itself to give to the nationals, vessels and goods of the other the advantage of every favor, privilege or immunity which it shall have accorded to the nationals, vessels and goods of a third State, whether such favored State shall have been accorded such treatment gratuitously or in return for reciprocal compensatory treatment. Every such favor, privilege or immunity which shall hereafter be granted the nationals, vessels or goods of a third State shall simultaneously and unconditionally, without request and without compensation, be extended to the other High Contracting Party, for the benefit of itself, its nationals, vessels, and goods.

The stipulations of this Article do not extend to the treatment which is accorded by the United States to the commerce of Cuba under the provisions of the Commercial Convention concluded by the United States and Cuba on December 11, 1902, or any other commercial convention which hereafter may be concluded by the United States with Cuba. Such stipulations, moreover, do not extend to the commerce of the United States with the Panama Canal Zone or with any of the dependencies of the United States or to the commerce of the dependencies of the United States with one another under existing or future laws.

No claim may be made by virtue of the stipulations of the present Treaty to any privileges that Norway has accorded, or may accord, to Denmark, Iceland

se som i hver av de Kontraherende Parters territorier måtte tilståes varer innført eller utført med landets egne skib, således at disse eksportpremier, drawbacks og andre privilegier på samme måte også skal tilståes varer, som er innført eller utført med skib tilhørende det annet land.

Med hensyn til størrelsen og opkrevningen av alle slags innførsels- og utførselsavgifter så binder hver av de to Høie Kontraherende Parter sig til å innrømme borgere, skib og varer tilhørende den annen part fordelene ved enhver begunstigelse, privilegium eller immunitet, som måtte være tilstått undersåtter, skib og varer tilhørende en tredje stat, enten en sådan begunstiget stat måtte være tilstått en sådan behandling uten videre eller som vederlag for en tilsvarende kompensasjonsbehandling. Enhver sådan begunstigelse, privilegium eller immunitet, som fremtidig måtte tilståes en tredje stats undersåtter, skib eller varer skal samtidig og betingelsesløst, uten anmodning og uten vederlag, tilståes den annen Høie Kontraherende Part til fordel for den selv, dens borgere, skib og varer.

Bestemmelsene i denne artikkel skal ikke vedrøre den behandling som De Forente Stater har tilstått Cubas handel i den mellom De Forente Stater og Cuba den 11. desember 1902 avsluttede handelskonvensjon, eller nogen annen handelskonvensjon som fremtidig måtte bli avsluttet av De Forente Stater med Cuba. Disse bestemmelser vedrører heller ikke De Forente Staters handel med Panamakanalsonen, eller med noget av De Forente Staters biland, eller den innbyrdes handel mellom De Forente Staters biland i henhold til nuværende eller fremtidige lover.

I kraft av naervaerende traktats bestemmelser skal der ikke kunne gjøres noget krav på noget privilegium som Norge har tilstått eller måtte tilstå Danmark, Island

Most-favored-nation treatment as to customs duties.

United States trade with Cuba. Vol. 33, p. 2136.

With Canal Zone or dependencies excepted.

Exception given to Norwegian traffic.

or Sweden, as long as the same privilege has not been extended to any other country.

Neither of the High Contracting Parties shall by virtue of the provisions of the present Treaty be entitled to claim the benefits which have been granted or may be granted to neighboring States in order to facilitate short boundary traffic.

ARTICLE VIII

The nationals, goods, products, wares, and merchandise of each High Contracting Party within the territories of the other shall receive the same treatment as nationals, goods, products, wares, and merchandise of the country with regard to internal taxes, transit duties, charges in respect to warehousing and other facilities and the amount of drawbacks and export bounties.

ARTICLE IX

The vessels and cargoes of one of the High Contracting Parties shall, within the territorial waters and harbors of the other Party in all respects and unconditionally be accorded the same treatment as the vessels and cargoes of that Party, irrespective of the port of departure of the vessel, or the port of destination, and irrespective of the origin or the destination of the cargo. It is especially agreed that no duties of tonnage, harbor, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties or charges of whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of the Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations or establishments of any kind shall be imposed in the ports of the territories or territorial waters of either country upon the vessels of the other, which shall not equally, under the same conditions, be imposed on national vessels.

ARTICLE X

Merchant vessels and other privately owned vessels under the flag of either of the High

eller Sverige, så lenge det samme privilegium ikke er blitt utstrakt til noget annet land.

Ingen av de Høie Kontraherende Parter skal i kraft av bestemmelsene i naervaerende traktat vaere berettiget til å kreve de begunstigelser som er eller måtte bli tilstått nabostater for å lette den lille grensetrafikk.

ARTIKKEL VIII

Hver av de Høie Kontraherende Parters borgere, gods, produkter, artikler og varer skal i den annen parts territorier nyte den samme behandling som landets egne borgere, gods, produkter, artikler og varer med hensyn til indre skatter, transittoll, avgifter vedrørende lagring og benyttelse av andre hjelpemidler så vel som med hensyn til størrelsen av drawbacks og eksportpremier.

ARTIKKEL IX

Hver av de Høie Kontraherende Parters skib og ladninger skal innen den annen parts territoriale farvann og havner, i enhver henseende og betingelsesløst tilståes samme behandling som denne parts skib og ladninger, uten hensyn til hvorfra fartøiet kommer eller hvad dets bestemmelsessted er, og uten hensyn til ladningens opprinnelse eller bestemmelse. Der er spesiell enighet om at ingen tonnasje-, havne-, los-, fyr-, karantene- eller andre lignende eller tilsvarende avgifter eller gebyrer av hvilken som helst benevnelse som opkreves i regjeringens navn eller til inntekt for denne eller for offentlige funksjonærer, private personer, korporasjoner eller institusjoner av hvilken som helst art skal pålegges den annen parts skib i nogen av havnene innen de to lands territorier eller territoriale farvann, som ikke likeledes på samme vilkår blir pålagt landets egne skib.

ARTIKKEL X

Handels- og andre privat eiede skib under flagget til den ene eller den annen av de Høie Kon-

Other exceptions.

Equality of internal taxes, etc.

Mutual treatment of vessels and cargoes.

Equality of tonnage, etc., duties.

Nationality of private vessels recognized.

Contracting Parties, and carrying the papers required by its national laws in proof of nationality shall, both within the territorial waters of the other High Contracting Party and on the high seas, be deemed to be the vessels of the Party whose flag is flown.

traherende Parter og som er i besiddelse av de papirer som av eget lands lover utkreves som nasjonalitetsbevis skal såvel i den annen Høie Kontraherende Parts territoriale farvann som på åpent hav ansees for å tilhøre den part, hvis flagg føres.

ARTICLE XI

Discharging cargoes at open ports.

Merchant vessels and other privately owned vessels under the flag of either of the High Contracting Parties shall be permitted to discharge portions of cargoes at any port open to foreign commerce in the territories of the other High Contracting Party, and to proceed with the remaining portions of such cargoes to any other ports of the same territories open to foreign commerce, without paying other or higher tonnage dues or port charges in such cases than would be paid by national vessels in like circumstances, and they shall be permitted to load in like manner at different ports in the same voyage outward, provided, however, that the coasting trade of the High Contracting Parties is exempt from the provisions of this Article and from the other provisions of this Treaty, and is to be regulated according to the laws of each High Contracting Party in relation thereto. It is agreed, however, that nationals of either High Contracting Party shall within the territories of the other enjoy with respect to the coasting trade the most favored nation treatment.

Coasting trade exemption.

ARTICLE XII

Corporations, etc., organized in either country may conduct business in the other.

Limited liability and other corporations and associations, whether or not for pecuniary profit, which have been or may hereafter be organized in accordance with and under the laws, National, State or Provincial, of either High Contracting Party and maintain a central office within the territories thereof, shall have their juridical status recognized by the other High Contracting Party provided that they pur-

ARTIKKEL XI

Handels- og andre privat eiede skib under flagget til den ene eller den annen av de Høie Kontraherende Parter skal tillates å losse deler av sin last i hvilken som helst av den annen Høie Kontraherende Parts havner, som er åpne for fremmed handel, og å fortsette sin reise med de resterende partier av sådan last til hvilken som helst av samme lands havner, som er åpne for fremmed handel, uten i såfall å erlegge andre eller høiere tonnasje- eller havne-avgifter enn de som i lignende tilfelle betales av landets egne skib; de skal likeledes tillates å innta last i forskjellige havner på samme utreise. De to Høie Kontraherende Parters kystfart skal imidlertid være undtatt fra bestemmelsene i denne artikkel og fra naervaerende traktats øvrige bestemmelser. Kystfarten skal ordnes overensstemmende med hver av de Høie Kontraherende Parters lover. Hver av de Høie Kontraherende Parters borgere skal imidlertid i den annen parts territorier med hensyn til kystfart nyte mestbegunstiget behandling.

ARTIKKEL XII

Sammenslutninger eller selskaper med eller uten begrenset ansvar, hvad enten deres formål er erhvervsvirksomhet eller ikke, som har vaert eller som fremtidig måtte bli etablert i overensstemmelse med og under en av de Høie Kontraherende Parters stats- eller stedlige lover, og som har hovedkontor i vedkommende parts territorier, skal anerkjennes som juridiske personer hos den annen Høie Kontraherende Part forut-

sue no aims within its territories contrary to its laws. They shall enjoy free access to the courts of law and equity, on conforming to the laws regulating the matter, as well for the prosecution as for the defense of rights in all the degrees of jurisdiction established by law.

The right of such corporations and associations of either High Contracting Party so recognized by the other to establish themselves in the territories of the other Party, establish branch offices and fulfill their functions therein shall depend upon, and be governed solely by, the consent of such Party as expressed in its National, State, or Provincial laws.

ARTICLE XIII

The nationals of either High Contracting Party shall enjoy within the territories of the other, reciprocally and upon compliance with the conditions there imposed, such rights and privileges as have been or may hereafter be accorded the nationals of any other State with respect to the organization of and participation in limited liability and other corporations and associations, for pecuniary profit or otherwise, including the rights of promotion, incorporation, purchase and ownership and sale of shares and the holding of executive or official positions therein. In the exercise of the foregoing rights and with respect to the regulation or procedure concerning the organization or conduct of such corporations or associations, such nationals shall be subjected to no condition less favorable than those which have been or may hereafter be imposed upon the nationals of the most favored nation. The rights of any of such corporations or associations as may be organized or controlled or participated in by the nationals of either High Contracting Party within the territories of the other to exercise any of their functions

satt at de i dens territorier ikke tilsikter noget formål som er stridende mot landets lover. De skal nyte fri adgang til alle domstoler og billighetsdomstoler for i overensstemmelse med de for tilfellet anvendelige lover å kunne anlegge sak eller forsvare sin rett i alle rettslige instanser fastsatt ved lov.

Den av den annen Høie Kontraherende Part således anerkjente rett for sådanne sammenslutninger eller selskaper tilhørende en av de Høie Kontraherende Parter til å nedsette sig i den annen parts territorier, oprette filialer og der å utøve sin virksomhet, skal avhenge av og alene rette sig efter vedkommende parts samtykke således som statens eller dens stedlige lovgivning gir uttrykk for.

Right to establish branches.

ARTIKKEL XIII

Borgere av den ene eller den annen av de Høie Kontraherende Parter skal i den annen parts territorier gjensidig og under de der gjeldende betingelser nyte sådanne rettigheter og begunstigelser, som har vært eller fremtidig måtte bli tilstått borgere av hvilken som helst annen stat med hensyn til etablering av og deltagelse i sammenslutninger og selskaper med eller uten begrenset ansvar hvad enten deres formål er erhvervsvirksomhet eller ikke, heri innbefattet retten til å stifte, inkorporere, kjøpe og eie sådanne samt salg av aksjer og til å innta ledende eller viktige stillinger i sådanne foretagender. I utøvelsen av disse rettigheter og med hensyn til reglene for fremgangsmåten ved dannelsen eller ledelsen av disse sammenslutninger eller selskaper skal sådanne borgere ikke underkastes nogen betingelser som er mindre fordelaktige enn de som er eller fremtidig måtte bli pålagt den mestbegunstigede nasjons borgere. Såfremt de Høie Kontraherende Parter borgere i den annen parts territorier danner, kontrollerer eller er deltagere i sådanne sammenslutninger eller selskaper så avhenger

Nationals of either country may organize corporations, etc., in the other.

therein, shall be governed by the laws and regulations, National, State or Provincial, which are in force or may hereafter be established within the territories of the Party wherein they propose to engage in business.

Mining privileges.

The nationals of either High Contracting Party shall, moreover, enjoy within the territories of the other, reciprocally and upon compliance with the conditions there imposed, such rights and privileges as have been or may hereafter be accorded the nationals of any other State with respect to the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, oil shale, gas, and sodium on the public domain of the other.

ARTICLE XIV

Commercial travelers recognized.

Commercial travelers representing manufacturers, merchants and traders domiciled in the territories of either High Contracting Party shall on their entry into and sojourn in the territories of the other Party and on their departure therefrom be accorded the most favored nation treatment in respect of customs and other privileges and of all charges and taxes of whatever denomination applicable to them or to their samples.

Identification, etc.

If either High Contracting Party require the presentation of an authentic document establishing the identity and authority of a commercial traveler, a signed statement by the concern or concerns represented, certified by a consular officer of the country of destination shall be accepted as satisfactory.

ARTICLE XV

Freedom of international transit.

There shall be complete freedom of transit through the territories including territorial waters of each High Contracting Party on the routes most convenient for international transit, by rail, navigable waterway, and canal, other than the Panama Canal and waterways and canals which constitute international bound-

deres rettigheter til å utøve virksomhet der av ikraftvaerende stats eller stedlige lover og forordninger eller av sådanne som fremtidig måtte fastsettes i den parts territorier, hvor de har til hensikt å ville utøve forretningsvirksomhet.

Borgere av den ene eller den annen av de Høie Kontraherende Parter skal desuten, i den annen parts territorier på de der gjeldende betingelser gjensidig nyte de rettigheter og privilegier som er eller fremtidig måtte bli tilstått borgere av hvilken som helst annen stat med hensyn til utvinning av kull, fosfater, olje, oljeskifer, gass og stensalt på den annen parts offentlige område.

ARTIKKEL XIV

Handelsreisende som representerer fabrikanter, kjøpmenn og handlende bosittende i territoriene til en av de Høie Kontraherende Parter, skal ved sin innreise til og opphold i den annen Parts territorier og ved sin avreise derfra tilståes samme behandling som den mestbegunstigede nasjon hvad angår toll- og andre privilegier samt avgifter og skatter av hvilken som helst art der gjelder for dem eller deres prøver.

Hvis en av de Høie Kontraherende Parter forlanger at en handelsreisende skal fremvise et behørig dokument som viser hans identitet og bemyndigelse, skal en erklæring undertegnet av det firma eller de firmaer som han representerer, og legalisert av en konsul for bestemmelseslandet, godtas som tilfredsstillende.

ARTIKKEL XV

Panama Canal, etc., excepted.

Der skal være full transittfrihet i hver av de Høie Kontraherende Parters territorier, innbefattende territoriale farvann, på de ruter som er best egnet for internasjonal transitt, ad jernbane, navigabel vannvei og kanal, med undtagelse av Panamakanalen og sådanne vannveier og kanaler som danner interna-

aries, to persons and goods coming from, going to or passing through the territories of the other High Contracting Party, except such persons as may be forbidden admission into its territories or goods of which the importation may be prohibited by law or regulations. The measures of a general or particular character which either of the High Contracting Parties is obliged to take in case of an emergency affecting the safety of the State or vital interests of the country may, in exceptional cases and for as short a period as possible, involve a deviation from the provisions of this paragraph, it being understood that the principle of freedom of transit must be observed to the utmost possible extent.

Persons and goods in transit shall not be subjected to any transit duty, or to any unnecessary delays or restrictions, or to any discrimination as regards charges, facilities, or any other matter.

Goods in transit must be entered at the proper customhouse, but they shall be exempt from all customs or other similar duties.

All charges imposed on transport in transit shall be reasonable, having regard to the conditions of the traffic.

ARTICLE XVI

Each of the High Contracting Parties agrees to receive from the other, consular officers in those of its ports, places and cities, where it may be convenient and which are open to consular representatives of any foreign country.

Consular officers of each of the High Contracting Parties shall after entering upon their duties, enjoy reciprocally in the territories of the other all the rights, privileges, exemptions and immunities which are enjoyed by officers of the same grade of the

sjonale grenser, for personer og varer som kommer fra, går til eller passerer gjennom den annen Høie Kontraherende Parts territorier, med undtagelse av sådanne personer som måtte være forbudt adgang til den annen parts territorier eller varer hvis innførsel måtte være forbudt ved lov eller forordning. De forholdsregler av almindelig eller spesiell karakter som hver av de Høie Kontraherende Parter er nødsaget til å treffe i tilfelle av en nødstilstand som vedrører statens sikkerhet eller landets vitale interesser kan i undtagelsestilfelle og for et så kort tidsrum som mulig, medføre en fravikelse av bestemmelsene i dette ledd, idet der er enighet om at prinsippet om transittfrihet skal overholdes i den utstrekning som på nogen måte er mulig.

Personer og varer i transitt skal ikke gjøres til gjenstand for nogen transitt-toll, eller for nogen unødige forsinkelser eller restriksjoner, ei heller for nogen diskriminasjon med hensyn til avgifter, lettelser eller hvilken som helst annen sak.

Transittvarer skal innklareres på vedkommende tollbod, men skal være fritatt for all toll eller andre lignende avgifter.

Alle transittomkostninger skal være rimelige, idet der tas hensyn til trafikforholdene.

ARTIKKEL XVI

Enhver av de Høie Kontraherende Parter samtykker i å motta fra den annen part konsulaere tjenestemenn i de av sine havner, steder og byer hvor det måtte være beleilig og som er åpne for konsulaere representanter tilhørende hvilket som helst fremmed land.

Efter å ha trått i virksomhet skal enhver av de Høie Kontraherende Parters konsulaere tjenestemenn i den annen stats territorier gjensidig nyde alle de rettigheter, privilegier, undtagelser og fritagelser som nydes av den mestbegunstigede nasjons tjenes-

Emergency measures.

Transit provisions.

Customs entries, etc.

Transport in transit charges.

Consular officers. Reception of.

Enjoyment of rights, etc., accorded most-favored-nation.

most favored nation. As official agents, such officers shall be entitled to the high consideration of all officials, national or local, with whom they have official intercourse in the State which receives them.

Exequatur to issue.

The Governments of each of the High Contracting Parties shall furnish free of charge the necessary exequatur of such consular officers of the other as present a regular commission signed by the chief executive of the appointing State and under its great seal; and they shall issue to a subordinate or substitute consular officer duly appointed by an accepted superior consular officer with the approbation of his Government, or by any other competent officer of that Government, such documents as according to the laws of the respective countries shall be requisite for the exercise by the appointee of the consular function. On the exhibition of an exequatur, or other document issued in lieu thereof to such subordinate, such consular officer shall be permitted to enter upon his duties and to enjoy the rights, privileges and immunities granted by this Treaty.

ARTICLE XVII

Exemption from arrest, etc.

Consular officers, nationals of the State by which they are appointed, and not engaged in any profession, business or trade, shall be exempt from arrest except when charged with the commission of offenses locally designated as crimes other than misdemeanors and subjecting the individual guilty thereof to punishment. Such officers shall be exempt from military billetings, and from service of any military or naval, administrative or police character whatsoever.

Testimony in criminal cases.

In criminal cases the attendance at the trial by a consular officer as a witness may be de-

temenn av samme grad. Som offisielle agenter skal sådanne tjenestemenn, i den stat som mottar dem, ha krav på å bli vist stor hensynsfullhet fra alle stats eller stedlige funksjonaerer, med hvem de i embeds medfør måtte komme i forbindelse.

Enhver av de Høie Kontraherende Parters regjeringer skal uten avgift meddele fornødent eksekvatur for sådanne konsulaere tjenestemenn tilhørende den annen stat, som fremviser et av statsoverhovedet for den utnevnte stat undertegnet og med statens segl forsynt med bestallingsdokument; og de skal utstede til en underordnet eller fungerende konsulaer tjenestemann, som er behørig ansatt av en anerkjent høiere konsulaer tjenestemann med approbasjon av dennes regjering eller av en annen dertil bemyndiget tjenestemann av samme regjering, sådanne dokumenter, som efter de respektive lands lover er nødvendig for utøvelse av den utnevntes konsulartjeneste. Ved fremvisning av eksekvatur eller annet dokument, utstedt i dettes sted til sådan underordnet konsulaer tjenestemann, skal det tillates denne å tre i virksomhet og å nyde de rettigheter, privilegier og den ukrenkelighet som er innrømmet ved denne traktat.

ARTIKKEL XVII

Konsulaere tjenestemenn, som er borgere av det land, som har utnevnt dem, og som ikke utøver nogen profesjon, handel eller naering, skal vaere fritatt for arrest undtagen i tilfelle de anklages for sådanne lovvertredelser som på stedet betegnes som forbrydelser, til forskjell fra forseelser og overtredelser, og ved hvilke vedkommende person gjør sig skyldig til straff. Sådanne tjenestemenn skal vaere fritatt for militaer innkvartering og fra enhver form for land- eller sjømilitaer- administrativ- eller politi-tjeneste.

I straffesaker kan anklager eller forsvarer eller retten forlange at en konsulaer tjenestemann er til

manded by the prosecution or defense, or by the court. The demand shall be made with all possible regard for the consular dignity and the duties of the office; and there shall be compliance on the part of the consular officer.

When the testimony of a consular officer who is a national of the State which appoints him and is engaged in no private occupation for gain, is taken in civil cases, it shall be taken orally or in writing at his residence or office and with due regard for his convenience. The officer should, however, voluntarily give his testimony at the trial whenever it is possible to do so without serious interference with his official duties.

No consular officer shall be required to testify in either criminal or civil cases regarding acts performed by him in his official capacity.

ARTICLE XVIII

Consular officers, including employees in a consulate, nationals of the State by which they are appointed other than those engaged in private occupations for gain within the State where they exercise their functions shall be exempt from all taxes, National, State, Provincial and Municipal, levied upon their persons or upon their property, except taxes levied on account of the possession or ownership of immovable property situated in, or income derived from property of any kind situated or belonging within the territories of the State within which they exercise their functions. All consular officers and employees, nationals of the State appointing them, and not engaged in any profession, business or trade, shall be exempt from the payment of taxes on the salary, fees or wages received by them in compensation for their consular services.

stede som vidne. Forlangendet skal gjøres med all mulig hensyntagen til den konsulaere verdighet og embedets plikter; og den konsulaere tjenestemann skal etterkomme anmodningen.

Når i civilrettslige saker forklaring optas hos en konsulaer tjenestemann som er borger av det land, som utnevner ham og som ikke driver nogen privat erhvervsvirksomhet, skal den optas muntlig eller skriftlig i hans bopel eller på konsulatkontoret under skyldig hensyntagen til hvad der passer ham. Tjenestemannen bør imidlertid frivillig avgi møte for retten som vidne, når dette kan skje uten alvorlig inngrep i hans offisielle plikter.

Ingen konsulaer tjenestemann skal kunne tilpliktes å vidne i straffesaker eller civilrettslige saker angående handlinger foretatt av ham i hans offisielle egenskap.

Official acts.

ARTIKKEL XVIII

Konsulaere tjenestemenn, herunder også inbefattet funksjonærer på konsulatet, som er borgere av den stat av hvilken de er utnevnt eller ansatt, og som i den stat, hvor de utfører sin tjeneste, ikke driver nogen privat erhvervsvirksomhet skal være fritatt for all slags riks- stats- provinsial- og kommunalskatt på egen person og eiendom. Sådanne fritagelse gjelder dog ikke for skatt som legges som følge av besiddelse av fast eiendom beliggende i den stats territorium hvor tjenestemennene utfører sin funksjon eller for skatt på inntekt av eiendom av hvilken som helst art, beliggende eller hjemmehørende i angjeldende stat. Alle konsulaere tjenestemenn og funksjonærer, som er borgere av den stat som har utnevnt eller ansatt dem og som ikke utøver nogen profesjon, handel eller næring, skal være fritatt for skatt av gasje, oppbørsler eller lønn, som de har mottatt som godtgjørelse for konsulaere tjenester.

Personal property tax exemption.

ARTICLE XIX

Arms and flags at
offices.

Consular officers may place over the outer door of their respective offices the arms of their State with an appropriate inscription designating the official office. Such officers may also hoist the flag of their country on their offices including those situated in the capitals of the two countries. They may likewise hoist such flag over any boat or vessel employed in the exercise of the consular function.

Inviolability of offices
and archives.

The consular offices and archives shall at all times be inviolable. They shall under no circumstances be subjected to invasion by any authorities of any character within the country where such offices are located. Nor shall the authorities under any pretext make any examination or seizure of papers or other property deposited within a consular office. Consular offices shall not be used as places of asylum. No consular officers shall be required to produce official archives in court or testify as to their contents.

To be kept apart
from private papers.

When a consular officer is engaged in business of any kind within the country which receives him, the archives of the consulate and the documents relative to the same shall be kept in a place entirely apart from his private or business papers.

Ad interim officers.

Upon the death, incapacity, or absence of a consular officer having no subordinate consular officer at his post, secretaries or chancellors, whose official character may have previously been made known to the Government of the State where the consular function was exercised, may temporarily exercise the consular function of the deceased or incapacitated or absent consular officer; and while so acting shall enjoy all the rights, prerogatives and immunities granted to the incumbent.

ARTIKKEL XIX

Konsulaere tjenestemenn skal over ytterdøren til sine respektive kontorer kunne anbringe sitt lands våben med en passende innskrift som angir det offisielle kontor. Sådanne tjenestemenn skal også fra sine kontorer kunne heise sitt lands flagg deri innbefattet kontorene i de to lands hovedsteder. De skal også kunne heise sådant flagg på hvilkensomhelst båt eller fartøi som benyttes under utøvelsen av deres konsulaere virksomhet.

Konsulatlokaler og arkiver skal alltid vaere unkrenkelige. Ikke under nogen omstendighet skal de utsettes for inntrengen av nogen slags myndigheter i det land hvor kontorene er beliggende. Heller ikke skal myndighetene under noget som helst påskudd foreta nogen undersøkelse eller beslagleggelse av papirer eller annen eiendom som forefinnes på et konsulatkontor. Konsulatlokaler skal ikke kunne tjene som asyl. Ingen konsulaer tjenestemann skal vaere forpliktet til å fremlegge konsulatarkiver i retten eller å avgi forklaring med hensyn til deres innhold.

Når en konsulaer tjenestemann utøver forretningsvirksomhet av hvilken som helst art i det land som mottar ham, skal konsulatets arkiver og de dokumenter som vedrører dette holdes for sig selv helt adskilt fra hans private eller forretningspapirer.

Ved død, forfall eller fravaer av en konsulaer tjenestemann som ikke har nogen underordnet konsulaer tjenestemann ved sin stasjon skal konsulatsekretærer eller kansellister hvis offisielle egenkap tidligere måtte ha vaert tilkjennegitt for den stats regjering, hvor den konsulaere virksomhet har vaert utøvet, midlertidig kunne utføre den avdøde eller forhindrede eller fravaerende konsulartjenestemanns virke; og skal i funksjonstiden nyde alle rettigheter, prerogativer og den ukrenkelighet som er tilstått innehaveren av stillingen.

ARTICLE XX

Consular officers of either High Contracting Party may, within their respective consular districts, address the authorities concerned, National, State, Provincial or Municipal, for the purpose of protecting the nationals of the State by which they are appointed in the enjoyment of their rights accruing by treaty or otherwise. Complaint may be made for the infraction of those rights. Failure upon the part of the proper authorities to grant redress or to accord protection may justify interposition through the diplomatic channel, and in the absence of a diplomatic representative, a consul general or the consular officer stationed at the capital may apply directly to the Government of the country.

ARTICLE XXI

Consular officers may, in pursuance of the laws of their own country, take, at any appropriate place within their respective districts, the depositions of any occupants of vessels of their own country, or of any national of, or of any person having permanent residence within the territories of, their own country. Such officers may draw up, attest, certify and authenticate unilateral acts, deeds and testamentary dispositions of their countrymen, and also contracts to which a countryman is a party. They may draw up, attest, certify and authenticate written instruments of any kind purporting to express or embody the conveyance or encumbrance of property of any kind within the territory of the State by which such officers are appointed, and unilateral acts, deeds, testamentary dispositions and contracts relating to property situated, or business to be transacted within, the territories of the State by which they are appointed, embracing unilateral acts, deeds,

ARTIKKEL XX

Konsulaere tjenestemenn fra hver av de Høie Kontraherende Parter skal i sine respektive distrikter kunne henvende sig til vedkommende stats- (nasjonal-) provinsial- eller kommunalmyndigheter i det öiemed å beskytte borgere av den stat, som har utnevnt dem under varetagelsen av deres rettigheter i henhold til traktat eller på annen måte. Besvaering kan fremsettes i anledning av krenkelse av sådanne rettigheter. Såfremt vedkommende myndigheter ikke imøtekommer besvaeringen eller ikke yder beskyttelse, kan dette berettige til intervensjon ad diplomatisk vei, og i mangel av diplomatisk representant kan en generalkonsul eller den konsulaere tjenestemann, som er stasjonert i hovedstaden, direkte henvende sig til landets regjering.

ARTIKKEL XXI

Konsulaere tjenestemenn kan i overensstemmelse med deres eget lands lover, på hvilket som helst dertil egnet sted innenfor deres respektive distrikter, opta forklaringer fra ombordværende på skib tilhørende deres eget land, eller fra deres eget lands borgere eller personer som har fast bopel innenfor deres eget lands territorium. Sådanne tjenestemenn skal kunne opsette, attestere, bekrefte og legalisere ensidige erklæringer, overdragelsesdokumenter og testamentariske disposisjoner for sine landsmenn, og likeledes kontrakter i hvilke en landsmann er parthaver. De kan opsette, attestere, bekrefte og legalisere alle slags dokumenter, som gir uttrykk for eller som omfatter overdragelse eller beheftelse av all slags eiendom som befinner sig i den stats territorium av hvilken sådanne tjenestemenn er utnevnt eller beskikket, samt ensidige erklæringer, overdragelsesdokumenter, testamentariske disposisjoner og kontrakter vedrørende eiendom, som finnes på den

Communications with officials for protecting countrymen of consuls.

Notarial acts, etc., by consular officers.

Authentications, etc.

testamentary dispositions or agreements executed solely by nationals of the State within which such officers exercise their functions.

Effect as evidence.

Instruments and documents thus executed and copies and translations thereof, when duly authenticated under his official seal by the consular officer shall be received as evidence in the territories of the Contracting Parties as original documents or authenticated copies, as the case may be, and shall have the same force and effect as if drawn by and executed before a notary or other public officer duly authorized in the country by which the consular officer was appointed; provided, always that such documents shall have been drawn and executed in conformity to the laws and regulations of the country where they are designed to take effect.

ARTICLE XXII

Consular authority in shipping controversies.

A consular officer shall have exclusive jurisdiction over controversies arising out of the internal order of private vessels of his country, and shall alone exercise jurisdiction in cases, wherever arising, between officers and crews, pertaining to the enforcement of discipline on board, provided the vessel and the persons charged with wrongdoing shall have entered a port within his consular district. Such an officer shall also have jurisdiction over issues concerning the adjustment of wages and the execution of contracts relating thereto provided, however, that such jurisdiction shall not exclude the jurisdiction conferred on local authorities under existing or future laws.

stats territorium av hvilken de er utnevnt eller beskikket, eller som vedrører forretninger som dersteds skal utføres. Dette skal også gjelde ensidige erklæringer, overdragelsesdokumenter, testamentariske disposisjoner, eller overenskomster utferdiget utelukkende av borgere av det land hvor sådanne tjenestemenn utøver sin virksomhet.

Således utferdigede dokumenter og avskrifter og oversettelser derav skal, når de er behørig legalisert av den konsulaere tjenestemann under hans embeds segl, mottas som bevismiddel i de kontraherende parters territorier, efter omstendighetene som originaldokumenter eller bekrefte avskrifter, og de skal ha samme kraft og virkning som om de var blitt opsatt av og utferdiget for en hertil bemyndiget notar eller annen offentlig tjenestemann i det land av hvilken den konsulaere tjenestemann er utnevnt; dog alltid under forutsetning av at sådanne dokumenter skal være blitt opsatt og utferdiget i overensstemmelse med gjeldende lover og forordninger i det land hvor de er bestemt å skulle ha rettsvirkning.

ARTIKKEL XXII

En konsulaer tjenestemann skal ha eksklusiv jurisdiksjon i tvistemål som måtte opstå vedrørende den indre orden på hans lands private skib, og skal selv utøve jurisdiksjon i saker angående håndhevelse av disiplinen ombord, hvor som helst sådanne måtte opstå, mellem officerer og mannskap, forutsatt at skibet og de personer, som er beskyldt for overtredelse er kommet til en havn i hans konsulaere distrikt. Sådanne tjenestemann skal også ha jurisdiksjon i tvistesporsmål angående hyreopgjør og vedrørende utførelsen av kontrakter, som står i forbindelse dermed idet sådan jurisdiksjon ikke skal være til hinder for jurisdiksjon tillagt de stedlige myndigheter i henhold til nuværende eller fremtidig lovgivning.

When an act committed on board of a private vessel under the flag of the State by which the consular officer has been appointed and within the territorial waters of the State to which he has been appointed constitutes a crime according to the laws of that State, subjecting the person guilty thereof to punishment as a criminal, the consular officer shall not exercise jurisdiction except in so far as he is permitted to do so by the local law.

A consular officer may freely invoke the assistance of the local police authorities in any matter pertaining to the maintenance of internal order on board of a vessel under the flag of his country within the territorial waters of the State to which he is appointed, and upon such a request the requisite assistance shall be given.

A consular officer may appear with the officers and crews of vessels under the flag of his country before the judicial authorities of the State to which he is appointed for the purpose of observing the proceedings and rendering such assistance as may be permitted by the local laws.

ARTICLE XXIII

In case of the death of a national of either High Contracting Party in the territory of the other without having in the territory of his decease any known heirs or testamentary executors by him appointed, the competent local authorities shall at once inform the nearest consular officer of the State of which the deceased was a national of the fact of his death, in order that necessary information may be forwarded to the parties interested.

Likewise in case of the death of a resident of either of the High Contracting Parties in the territory of the other Party from whose remaining papers which may come into the possession of the local authorities, it appears that the decedent was a native of the other High Contracting Party,

Når en handling, begått ombord på et privat skib under den stats flagg av hvilken den konsulaere tjenestemann er utnevnt og gjerningen har funnet sted innenfor den stats sjöterritorium til hvilken han er utnevnt, efter sistnevnte lands lover betraktes som en forbrydelse der medfører kriminalstraff for den skyldige person, så kan den konsulaere tjenestemann ikke utöve jurisdiksjon undtagen forsåvidt som han tillates det av den stedlige lovgivning.

En konsulaer tjenestemann skal fritt kunne påkalle de stedlige politimyndigheters assistanse i hvilken som helst sak som vedrører håndhevelse av indre orden ombord på skib under hans lands flagg innenfor den stats sjöterritorium til hvem han er utnevnt. På sådan anmodning skal den begjaerte assistanse ydes.

En konsulaer tjenestemann skal kunne fremstille sig sammen med officerer og mannskap tilhörende besetningen på skib under hans lands flagg for rettsmyndighetene i det land til hvilket han er utnevnt for å følge forhandlingene og å yde sådan bistand som den stedlige lovgivning tillater.

ARTIKKEL XXIII

Når en borger av en av de Höie Kontraherende Parter dör i det annet land uten at der i det land hvor dödsfallet har funnet sted, finnes kjente arvinger eller av avdöde innsatte testamentseksekutorer, skal vedkommende stedlige myndigheter straks underrette den nærmeste konsulaere tjenestemann for det land, hvis borger den avdöde var, om hans död, for at fornöden underretning kan bli sendt til de interesserte parter.

Likeledes skal, når en innvåner av en av de to Höie Kontraherende Parter dör innen den annen parts territorium, og når det av sådanne av hans efterlatte papirer som måtte komme i de stedlige myndigheters besiddelse fremgår at avdöde var en innfödt av den annen Höie Kontraherende Part,

Crimes in territorial waters.

Local police aid to maintain order.

Appearance before judicial authorities.

Notice of death in one country of a national of the other.

Duty of local authorities.

the proper local authorities shall at once inform the nearest consular officer of that Party of the death.

Provisional holding of intestate property.

In case of the death of a national of either of the High Contracting Parties without will or testament whereby he has appointed testamentary executors, in the territory of the other High Contracting Party, the consular officer of the State of which the deceased was a national and within whose district the deceased made his home at the time of death, shall, so far as the laws of the country permit and pending the appointment of an administrator and until letters of administration have been granted, be deemed qualified to take charge of the property left by the decedent for the preservation and protection of the same. Such consular officer shall have the right to be appointed as administrator within the discretion of a tribunal or other agency controlling the administration of estates provided the laws of the place where the estate is administered so permit.

Status of consular officer as administrator.

Whenever a consular officer accepts the office of administrator of the estate of a deceased countryman, he subjects himself as such to the jurisdiction of the tribunal or other agency making the appointment for all necessary purposes to the same extent as a national of the country where he was appointed.

ARTICLE XXIV

Representative of nonresident heirs, etc.

A consular officer of either High Contracting Party shall within his district have the right to appear personally or by delegate in all matters concerning the administration and distribution of the estate of a deceased person under the jurisdiction of the local authorities for all such heirs or legatees in said estate, either minors or adults, as may be non-residents and nationals of the country represented by the said consular officer, with the same effect as if he held their mandate to represent

skal vedkommende stedlige myndigheter straks underrette den naermeste konsulaere tjenestemann for denne part om dødsfallet.

Når en borger av en av de to Høie Kontraherende Parter dør på den annen Høie Kontraherende Parts territorium uten å efterlate testamente, hvori han har innsatt testamentseksekutorer, skal den konsulaere tjenestemann fra det land hvis borger avdøde var og innenfor hvis distrikt den avdøde hadde sitt hjem da døden inntrådte, i påvente av beskikkelse av bobestyrer og inntil bemyndigelse til å forvalte boets midler er blitt innrømmet og forsåvidt landets lover tillater det, ansees berettiget til å anta sig den avdødes eiendeler for å bevare og beskytte disse. Sådanne konsulaer tjenestemann skal efter avgjørelse av retten eller annen myndighet som fører tilsyn med forvaltningen av boer ha rett til å bli opnevnt som bobestyrer, såfremt lovene på det sted hvor boet forvaltes så tillater.

Når en konsulaer tjenestemann påtar sig hvervet som bobestyrer for en avdød landsmann, så underkaster han sig som sådan den retts eller den myndighets jurisdiksjon som har foretatt opnevningen, i alle spørsmål vedrørende bobestyrelsen i samme utstrekning som en borger av det land i hvilket han er opnevnt.

ARTIKKEL XXIV

En konsulaer tjenestemann for den ene eller den annen av de Høie Kontraherende Parter skal innen sitt distrikt i alle anliggender vedrørende administrasjonen og fordelingen av et under de stedlige myndigheters jurisdiksjon stående dødsbo være berettiget til å optræ personlig eller ved representant for alle sådanne arvinger eller legatarer i dødsboet, hvad enten umyndige eller myndige, som ikke bor i landet og som er borgere av det land som nevnte konsulaere tjenestemann repre-

them, unless such heirs or legatees themselves have appeared, either in person or by duly authorized representative.

A consular officer of either High Contracting Party may in behalf of his non-resident countrymen collect and receipt for their distributive shares derived from estates in process of probate or accruing under the provisions of so-called Workmen's Compensation Laws or other like statutes, for transmission through channels prescribed by his Government to the proper distributees.

ARTICLE XXV

A consular officer of either High Contracting Party shall have the right to inspect within the ports of the other High Contracting Party within his consular district, the private vessels of any flag destined or about to clear for ports of the country appointing him in order to observe the sanitary conditions and measures taken on board such vessels, and to be enabled thereby to execute intelligently bills of health and other documents required by the laws of his country, and to inform his Government concerning the extent to which its sanitary regulations have been observed at ports of departure by vessels destined to its ports, with a view to facilitating entry of such vessels therein.

In exercising the right conferred upon them by this Article, consular officers shall act with all possible despatch and without unnecessary delay.

ARTICLE XXVI

Each of the High Contracting Parties agrees to permit the entry free of all duty of all furniture, equipment and supplies intended

senterer, med samme virkning som om han innehadde fullmakt fra dem til å representere dem, medmindre nevnte arvinger eller legatarer selv har optrådt enten personlig eller ved behørig befulmektiget representant.

En konsulaer tjenestemann for den ene eller den annen av de Høie Kontraherende Parter skal på vegne av sine landsmenn, som ikke bor i landet, kunne motta og kvittere for de andeler som tilfaller dem fra bo under skiftebehandling eller som måtte tilkomme dem i henhold til bestemmelsene i de såkalte Workmen's Compensation lover eller annen lignende lovgivning, for innsendelse til de rette mottagere ad de veier som er foreskrevet av hans regjering.

ARTIKKEL XXV

En konsulaer tjenestemann for den ene eller den annen av de Høie Kontraherende Parter skal ha rett til i den annen Høie Kontraherende Parts havner å inspisere private skib av hvilken som helst nasjonalitet, når sådanne skib er bestemt for eller er i ferd med å utklareres til havner i det land, som har utnevnt ham for å forvise sig om sundhetstilstanden og sundhetsforholdsreglene ombord på sådanne skib, så at han derved skal kunne bli i stand til behørig å utferdige sundhetspass og andre dokumenter som hans lauds lover foreskriver og til å underrette sin regjering om den utstrekning i hvilken skib, som er bestemt for dens havner har iaktatt dens sundhetsforskrifter i avreishavnen, for derved å lette sådanne skibs innklarering til vedkommende havn.

Ved utøvelsen av den rett som er tillagt dem ved denne artikkel, skal konsulaere tjenestemenn opptre så ekspedit som mulig og uten unødige forsinkelser.

ARTIKKEL XXVI

Enhver av de Høie Kontraherende Parter samtykker i å tillate innført tollfritt all slags innbo, utstyr og nødvendighetsgjenstan-

Handling funds for nonresident countrymen.

Inspection, etc., of vessels, clearing for ports of consul's country.

Prompt action required.

Free entry of office supplies, etc.

Personal property,
etc.

for official use in the consular offices of the other, and to extend to such consular officers of the other and their families and suites as are its nationals, the privilege of entry free of duty of their baggage and all other personal property, accompanying the officer, his family or suite, to his post, provided, nevertheless, that no article, the importation of which is prohibited by the law of either of the High Contracting Parties, may be brought into its territories. Personal property imported by consular officers, their families or suites during the incumbency of the officers shall be accorded on condition of reciprocity the customs privileges and exemptions accorded to consular officers of the most favored nation.

Limitation, if consul
in private business.

It is understood, however, that this privilege shall not be extended to consular officers who are engaged in any private occupation for gain in the countries to which they are accredited, save with respect to Governmental supplies.

Salvage of ship-
wrecked vessels.

ARTICLE XXVII

All proceedings relative to the salvage of vessels of either High Contracting Party wrecked upon the coasts of the other shall be directed by the consular officer of the country to which the vessel belongs and within whose district the wreck may have occurred, or by some other person authorized thereto by the law of that country. Pending the arrival of such officer, who shall be immediately informed of the occurrence, or the arrival of such other person, whose authority shall be made known to the local authorities by the consular officer, the local authorities shall take all necessary measures for the protection of persons and the preservation of wrecked property. The local authorities shall not otherwise interfere than for the maintenance of order, the protection of the interests of the salvors, if these do not

der, bestemt til offisiell bruk på den annen parts konsulatkontorer, og å tilstede sådanne konsulaere tjenestemenn fra den annen part så vel som deres familie med følge, som er av sistnevntes egen nasjonalitet adgang til tollfri innførsel av deres bagasje og alle andre personlige eiendeler som medfølger den konsulaere tjenestemann, hans familie eller følge til hans post, dog med den innskrenkning at ingen artikkel, hvis innførsel til nogen av de Høie Kontraherende Parter er forbudt ved lov, blir bragt inn i landet. Personlige eiendeler innført av konsulaere tjenestemenn, deres familier eller følge under tjenestemennenes funksjonstid skal på betingelse av gjensidighet tilståes de tollprivilegier og -fritagelser som er tilstått konsulaere tjenestemenn fra den mestbegunstigede nasjon.

Det er imidlertid forutsetningen at dette privilegium ikke utstrekkes til å gjelde konsulaere tjenestemenn, som driver nogen slags privat erhvervsvirksomhet i det land, hvor de er ansatt, undtagen forsåvidt angår gjenstander bestemt til tjenstlig bruk.

ARTIKKEL XXVII

Alle foranstaltninger til bergning, av et av de Høie Kontraherende Parters skib som har lidt skibbrudd på den annen parts kyst skal ledes av den konsulaere tjenestemann av det land, hvem skibet tilhører og innen hvis konsulatdistrikt skibbruddet har funnet sted, eller av en annen person som dertil er bemyndiget av nevnte lands lover. I påvente av at den konsulaere tjenestemann, som straks skal varsles om det inntrufne, kommer tilstede, eller ankomsten av sådan annen person, med hvis bemyndigelse den konsulaere tjenestemann skal gjøre de stedlige myndigheter bekjent, skal disse treffe alle fornødne forholdsregler til beskyttelse av personer og opbevaring av forlist eiendom. De stedlige myndigheter skal kun gripe inn for å oprettholde orden, sikre bergernes interesser, når disse ikke

belong to the crews that have been wrecked and to carry into effect the arrangements made for the entry and exportation of the merchandise saved. It is understood that such merchandise is not to be subjected to any customhouse charges, unless it be intended for consumption in the country where the wreck may have taken place.

The intervention of the local authorities in these different cases shall occasion no expense of any kind, except such as may be caused by the operations of salvage and the preservation of the goods saved, together with such as would be incurred under similar circumstances by vessels of the nation.

ARTICLE XXVIII

Subject to any limitation or exception hereinabove set forth, or hereafter to be agreed upon the territories of the High Contracting Parties to which the provisions of this Treaty extend shall be understood to comprise all areas of land, water, and air over which the Parties respectively claim and exercise dominion as sovereign thereof, except the Panama Canal Zone and Svalbard.

ARTICLE XXIX

The present Treaty shall remain in full force for the term of three years from the date of the exchange of ratifications, on which date it shall begin to take effect in all of its provisions.

If within one year before the expiration of the aforesaid period of three years neither High Contracting Party notifies to the other an intention of modifying by change or omission, any of the provisions of any of the Articles in this Treaty or of terminating it upon the expiration of the aforesaid period, the Treaty shall remain in full force and effect after the aforesaid period and until one year from such a time

tilhører det skibbrudne mannskap, samt for å gjennomføre de foranstaltninger som er truffet for de bergede varers innførsel og utførsel. Der er enighet om at sådanne varer ikke skal være underkastet nogen som helst avgifter til tollvesenet, medmindre de er bestemt til forbruk i det land, hvor skibbruddet har funnet sted.

De stedlige myndigheters inngripen i disse forskjellige tilfelle skal ikke foranledige omkostninger av nogen slags, undtagen sådanne som måtte foranlediges av arbeidene med bergningen og opbevaringen av det bergede gods, tillikemed sådanne omkostninger som innenlandske skib under lignende omstendigheter vilde pådra sig.

ARTIKKEL XXVIII

Med forbehold av de forannevnte innskrenkninger eller undtagelser, ellers sådanne som herefter måtte bli omforenet, skal de Høie Kontraherende Parters territorier, som omfattes av bestemmelsene i denne traktat innbefatte alle land-, vann- og luftområder over hvilke de respektive parter gjør fordring på og utøver suverenitet, med undtagelse av Panamakanalsonen og Svalbard.

ARTIKKEL XXIX

Denne traktat skal stå ved makt i et tidsrum av tre år fra dagen for ratifikasjonenes utveksling, på hvilken dato alle dens bestemmelser skal tre i kraft.

Såfremt ingen av de Høie Kontraherende Parter innen ett år för utløpet av det forannevnte tidsrum av tre år underretter den annen part om sin hensikt å endre eller utskille enkelte bestemmelser i nogen av denne traktats artikler eller å bringe den til ophör i sin helhet ved utløpet av den förnevnte tidsperiode, så skal traktaten i enhver henseende vedbli å gjelde efter den omhandlede periode inntil ett år

Local intervention expenses.

Territories embraced.

Duration.

Continuance.

as either of the High Contracting Parties shall have notified to the other an intention of modifying or terminating the Treaty.

Former treaty superseded.
Vol. 8, p. 346.

The present Treaty shall, from the date of the exchange of ratifications be deemed to supplant, as between the United States and Norway, the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded by the United States and the King of Norway and Sweden on July 4, 1827.

ARTICLE XXX

Exchange of ratifications.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

Signatures.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same and have affixed their seals thereto.

Done in duplicate, in the English and Norwegian languages at Washington, this 5th day of June 1928.

FRANK B KELLOGG [SEAL]

H. H. BACHKE, [SEAL]

February 25, 1929.

Additional article.
Agreement.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The United States of America and the Kingdom of Norway by the undersigned, the Secretary of State of the United States and the Minister of Norway at Washington, their duly empowered Plenipotentiaries, agree as follows:

Residence, etc., provisions of former treaty to remain effective.

Notwithstanding the provision in the third paragraph of Article XXIX of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Consular Rights between the United States and Norway, signed June 5, 1928, that the said treaty shall from the date of the exchange of ratifications thereof be deemed to supplant as between the United States and Norway the treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded by the United States and the King of Norway and Sweden on July 4, 1827, the provisions of Article I of the latter treaty con-

etter den tid da en av de Høie Kontraherende Parter har meddelt den annen part sin hensikt å endre eller bringe traktaten til opphør.

Naervaerende traktat skal fra dagen for ratifikasjonenes utveksling ansees i forholdet mellem de Forente Stater og Norge å tre i stedet for handels- og sjøfartstraktaten avsluttet mellem de Forente Stater og Kongen av Norge og Sverige den 4. juli 1827.

ARTIKKEL XXX

Naervaerende traktat skal ratifiseres og ratifikasjonene skal utveksles i Washington så snart som mulig.

Til bekreftelse herav har de respektive befullmektigede undertegnet traktaten og forsynt den med sine segl.

Utfærdiget i to eksemplarer med engelsk og norsk tekst i Washington, den 5te Juni 1928.

TILLEGGARTIKKEL.

Amerikas Forente Stater og Kongeriket Norge ved de undertegnede, de Forente Staters statssekretær og den norske sendemann i Washington, som deres behørig bemyndigede befullmektigede, er kommet overens om følgende:

Uansett bestemmelsen i 3dje avsnitt av artikkel XXIX av vennskaps, handels og konsulartraktaten mellem de Forente Stater og Norge, undertegnet den 5 juni 1928, hvori bestemmes at nevnte traktat fra dagen for ratifikasjonsdokumentenes utveksling, skal ansees i forholdet mellem de Forente Stater og Norge å tre istedetfor handels og sjøfartstraktaten avsluttet mellem de Forente Stater og kongen av Norge og Sverige den 4 juli 1827, skal bestemmelsene i artikkel 1 av den sistnevnte traktat an-

cerning the entry and residence of the nationals of the one country in the territories of the other for purposes of trade shall continue in full force and effect.

The present additional Article shall be considered to be an integral part of the treaty signed June 5, 1928, as fully and completely as if it had been included in that treaty, and as such integral part shall be subject to the provisions in Article XXIX thereof in regard to ratification, duration and termination concurrently with the other Articles of the treaty.

Done, in duplicate, in the English and Norwegian languages, at Washington this 25th day of February, 1929.

gående det ene lands borgeres innreise til og opphold i det annets territorier i handelsøiemed forbli i full kraft og av full virkning.

Nærværende tilleggsartikkel skal betraktes som en integrerende del av den under 5 juni 1928 undertegnede traktat, så helt og fullstendig som om den var blitt innbefattet i nevnte traktat, og som sådan integrerende del være underkastet bestemmelsene i dens artikkel XXIX med hensyn til ratifikasjon, varighet og opphør jevnside med traktatens andre artikler.

Utfærdiget i to eksemplarer med engelsk og norsk tekst i Washington, den 25 de Februar 1929.

Considered part of treaty.

Signatures.

FRANK B KELLOGG [SEAL]

H. H. BACHKE, [SEAL]

AND WHEREAS the said treaty and the said additional article have been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the thirteenth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two;

Ratifications exchanged.

Now, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty and the said additional article to be made public to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

Proclamation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this fifteenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] thirty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON
Secretary of State.

Exchange of notes
concerning treatment of
Norwegian sardines.

EXCHANGE OF NOTES CONCERNING THE TARIFF TREATMENT
OF NORWEGIAN SARDINES

The Norwegian Minister (Bachke) to the Secretary of State (Kellogg)

ROYAL NORWEGIAN LEGATION,
Washington, D.C., June 5, 1928.

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE:

During the negotiations relating to the conclusion of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Consular Rights, which to-day has been signed, I was given to understand that under the present tariff laws of the United States Norwegian Sardines are accorded the same tariff treatment as sardines imported from any other country and that such equality of treatment would be continued under the most favored nation provision of the Treaty. Upon the request of my Government I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that my Government would appreciate very much to receive, if this be found possible, a communication from Your Excellency, stating that the tariff treatment of the Norwegian Sardines is as above mentioned.

Please accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

H. H. BACHKE

HIS EXCELLENCY
HONORABLE FRANK B. KELLOGG,
Secretary of State,
etc. etc. etc.

The Secretary of State (Kellogg) to the Norwegian Minister (Bachke)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 5, 1928.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this day's date, stating that during the negotiations relating to the conclusion of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Consular Rights between the United States and Norway, which you have this day signed with me, you were given to understand that under the present tariff laws of the United States, Norwegian sardines are accorded the same tariff treatment as sardines imported from any other country, and that such equality of treatment would be continued under the most-favored-nation provision of the treaty.

In reply I am happy to confirm the correctness of your understanding, as above recited, of the equality of treatment which is now accorded under the tariff laws of the United States, and will continue to be accorded under the most-favored-nation provision of the treaty, to Norwegian sardines.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

FRANK B. KELLOGG

MR. HALVARD H. BACHKE,
Minister of Norway.

Arbitration treaty between the United States of America and Greece. Signed at Washington, June 19, 1930; ratification advised by the Senate, June 28, 1930; ratified by the President, July 21, 1930; ratified by Greece, June 30, 1932; ratifications exchanged at Washington, September 23, 1932; proclaimed, September 26, 1932.

June 19, 1930.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS a treaty of arbitration between the United States of America and Greece was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington on the nineteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty, the original of which treaty, being in the English and French languages, is word for word as follows:

Arbitration with Greece.
Preamble.

The President of the United States of America and the President of the Hellenic Republic

Determined to prevent so far as in their power lies any interruption in the peaceful relations that have always existed between the two nations;

Desirous of reaffirming their adherence to the policy of submitting to impartial decision all justiciable controversies that may arise between them; and

Eager by their example not only to demonstrate their condemnation of war as an instrument of national policy in their mutual relations, but also to hasten the time when the perfection of international arrangements for the pacific settlement of international disputes shall have eliminated forever the possibility of war among any of the Powers of the world;

Have decided to conclude a treaty of arbitration and for that purpose they have appointed as their respective Plenipotentiaries

The President of the United States of America:

Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State of the United States of America; and

Le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique et le Président de la République hellénique

Résolus à prévenir autant qu'il est en leur pouvoir toute interruption dans les relations pacifiques qui ont toujours existé entre les deux nations;

Désireux d'affirmer de nouveau leur adhésion à la politique consistant à soumettre à une décision impartiale toutes contestations susceptibles de décisions judiciaires qui viendraient à s'élever entre eux;

Soucieux, par leur exemple, non seulement de manifester que, dans leurs relations réciproques, ils condamnent la guerre comme instrument de politique nationale, mais encore de hâter le moment où la conclusion d'accords internationaux pour le règlement pacifique des conflits entre les Etats aura écarté pour toujours les possibilités de guerre entre les nations du monde;

Ont décidé de conclure un traité d'arbitrage, et à ces fins ont désigné pour leurs plénipotentiaires respectifs, savoir:

Le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique:

M. Henry L. Stimson, Secrétaire d'Etat des Etats-Unis d'Amérique; et

Contracting Powers.

Purpose declared.

Plenipotentiaries.

The President of the Hellenic Republic:

Mr. Charalambos Simopoulos, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Greece in Washington;

who, having communicated to one another their full powers found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I

All differences relating to international matters in which the High Contracting Parties are concerned by virtue of a claim of right made by one against the other under treaty or otherwise, which it has not been possible to adjust by diplomacy, which have not been adjusted as a result of reference to an appropriate commission of conciliation, and which are justiciable in their nature by reason of being susceptible of decision by the application of the principles of law or equity, shall be submitted to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague by the Convention of October 18, 1907, or to some other competent tribunal, as shall be decided in each case by special agreement, which special agreement shall provide for the organization of such tribunal if necessary, define its powers, state the question or questions at issue, and settle the terms of reference.

The special agreement in each case shall be made on the part of the United States of America by the President of the United States of America by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and on the part of Greece in accordance with its constitutional laws.

ARTICLE II

The provisions of this treaty shall not be invoked in respect of any dispute the subject matter of which

(a) is within the domestic jurisdiction of either of the High Contracting Parties,

Le Président de la République hellénique:

M. Charalambos Simopoulos, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Grèce à Washington;

lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs reconnus en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des dispositions suivantes:

ARTICLE I

Tous différends concernant des affaires internationales dans lesquelles les Hautes Parties Contractantes se trouvent engagées par suite de la prétention d'un droit allégué par l'une à l'encontre de l'autre en vertu d'un traité ou autrement, qui n'auront pu être réglés par la voie diplomatique, ou par l'application du recours à une Commission appropriée de conciliation et qui, en raison de leur nature susceptible d'une décision appliquant les principes du droit et de l'équité, peuvent être jugés, seront soumis à la Cour permanente d'arbitrage établie à La Haye par la Convention du 18 Octobre 1907 ou à un autre tribunal compétent, ce qui sera décidé dans chaque cas par accord spécial; cet accord spécial pourvoira à l'organisation dudit tribunal s'il est nécessaire, définira ses pouvoirs, exposera la question ou les questions en litige et déterminera la question à résoudre.

L'accord spécial dans chaque cas sera conclu en ce qui concerne les Etats-Unis d'Amérique par le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique sur et avec l'avis et le consentement du Sénat des Etats-Unis et en ce qui concerne la Grèce en conformité des lois constitutionnelles de la Grèce.

ARTICLE II

Les dispositions du présent traité ne pourront pas être invoquées en ce qui concerne les différends dont l'objet:

a) relève de la juridiction nationale de l'une ou de l'autre des Hautes Parties Contractantes;

Differences not adjusted by diplomacy referred by special agreement to Permanent Court of Arbitration, etc.

Vol. 26, p. 2221.

Special agreement.

Subjects not included.

(b) involves the interests of third Parties,

(c) depends upon or involves the maintenance of the traditional attitude of the United States concerning American questions, commonly described as the Monroe Doctrine,

(d) depends upon or involves the observance of the obligations of Greece in accordance with the Covenant of the League of Nations.

b) touche aux intérêts de tierces puissances;

c) dépend du maintien ou touche au maintien de l'attitude traditionnelle des Etats-Unis d'Amérique dans les affaires américaines, communément connue sous le nom de doctrine de Monroe;

d) dépend de l'observation ou touche à l'observation des engagements de la Grèce en conformité du Pacte de la Société des Nations.

ARTICLE III

The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof and by Greece in accordance with its constitutional laws.

The ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible, and the treaty shall take effect on the date of the exchange of the ratifications. It shall thereafter remain in force continuously unless and until terminated by one year's written notice given by either High Contracting Party to the other.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty in duplicate in the English and French languages, both texts having equal force, and hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Washington the 19th day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty.

[SEAL] HENRY L STIMSON

[SEAL] CH. SIMOPOULOS

ARTICLE III

Le présent traité sera ratifié par le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique sur et avec l'avis et le consentement du Sénat des Etats-Unis d'Amérique et par le Président de la République hellénique en conformité des lois constitutionnelles de la Grèce.

Les ratifications seront échangées à Washington aussitôt que faire se pourra et le traité prendra effet à la date de l'échange des ratifications. Il restera ensuite en vigueur sans limite de durée sauf dénonciation par l'une ou par l'autre des deux parties contractantes, remise par écrit et avec préavis d'un an.

En foi de quoi les plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé le présent traité dressé en deux exemplaires, en anglais et en français, les deux textes faisant également foi, et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

Fait à Washington, le 19 Juin, mil neuf cent trente.

Ratification.

Exchange of ratifications.

Duration.

Signatures.

AND WHEREAS the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged at Washington on the twenty-third day of September, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

Ratifications exchanged.

Proclamation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this twenty-sixth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] thirty-two and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON

Secretary of State.

Conciliation treaty between the United States of America and Greece. Signed at Washington, June 19, 1930; ratification advised by the Senate, June 28, 1930; ratified by the President, July 21, 1930; ratified by Greece, June 30, 1932; ratifications exchanged at Washington, September 23, 1932; proclaimed, September 26, 1932.

June 19, 1930.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS a treaty of conciliation between the United States of America and Greece was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington on the nineteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty, the original of which treaty, being in the English and French languages, is word for word as follows:

Conciliation with Greece.
Preamble.

The President of the United States of America and the President of the Hellenic Republic, being desirous to strengthen the bonds of amity that bind them together and also to advance the cause of general peace, have resolved to enter into a treaty for that purpose, and to that end have appointed as their plenipotentiaries

Le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique et le Président de la République hellénique

Contracting Powers.

Désireux de raffermir les liens d'amitié qui les relie, et aussi de favoriser la cause de la paix générale, ont résolu de conclure un traité à ces fins, et ont en conséquence désigné pour leurs plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America:

Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State of the United States of America; and

The President of the Hellenic Republic:

Mr. Charalambos Simopoulos, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Greece in Washington;

Le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique:

M. Henry L. Stimson, Secrétaire d'Etat des Etats-Unis d'Amérique; et

Le Président de la République hellénique:

M. Charalambos Simopoulos, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Grèce à Washington;

Plenipotentiaries.

who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs reconnus en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des dispositions suivantes:

ARTICLE I

Any disputes arising between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Greece, of whatever nature they may be, shall, when ordinary diplomatic proceedings

ARTICLE I

Tous différends qui viendraient à s'élever entre le gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique et le gouvernement de Grèce de quelque nature qu'ils soient, lorsque les procédés diplomatiques ordinaires

Disputes submitted for investigation and report to International Commission.

have failed and the High Contracting Parties do not have recourse to adjudication by a competent tribunal, be submitted for investigation and report to a permanent International Commission constituted in the manner prescribed in the next succeeding Article; and they agree not to declare war or begin hostilities during such investigation and before the report is submitted.

ARTICLE II

International Commission.
Composition.

The International Commission shall be composed of five members, to be appointed as follows: One member shall be chosen from each country, by the Government thereof; one member shall be chosen by each Government from some third country; the fifth member shall be chosen by common agreement between the two Governments, it being understood that he shall not be a citizen of either country. The expenses of the Commission shall be paid by the two Governments in equal proportions.

Expenses.

Appointment.

The International Commission shall be appointed within six months after the exchange of ratifications of this treaty; and vacancies shall be filled according to the manner of the original appointment.

ARTICLE III

Immediate reference of dispute to International Commission.

In case the High Contracting Parties shall have failed to adjust a dispute by diplomatic methods, and they do not have recourse to adjudication by a competent tribunal, they shall at once refer it to the International Commission for investigation and report. The International Commission may, however, spontaneously by unanimous agreement offer its services to that effect, and in such case it shall notify both Governments and request their cooperation in the investigation.

auront échoué et que les Hautes Parties Contractantes n'auront pas recouru à la décision d'un tribunal compétent, seront soumis pour enquête et rapport à une Commission permanente internationale constituée selon la procédure prescrite par l'article suivant; et les Hautes Parties Contractantes conviennent de ne point se déclarer la guerre ou commencer les hostilités pendant l'enquête et avant la remise du rapport en question.

ARTICLE II

Cette Commission internationale sera composée de cinq membres désignés de la façon suivante:

Un membre sera choisi dans chaque pays par le gouvernement respectif; un membre sera choisi par chaque gouvernement parmi les sujets d'un tiers pays; le cinquième membre sera choisi de commun accord par les deux gouvernements; il est entendu que celui-ci ne sera citoyen d'aucun des deux pays. Les dépenses de cette Commission seront payées par les deux gouvernements en proportion égale.

La Commission internationale sera constituée dans les six mois suivant l'échange des ratifications du présent traité; et il sera pourvu aux vacances suivant le mode employé pour la nomination primitive.

ARTICLE III

Dans le cas où les Hautes Parties Contractantes auraient échoué dans leurs efforts pour trancher un différend par les méthodes diplomatiques, et où elles n'auraient pas recouru à la décision d'un tribunal compétent, elles le référeront immédiatement à la Commission internationale pour enquête et rapport. La Commission internationale pourra spontanément et par accord unanime offrir ses services aux mêmes fins; et dans ce cas elle en avisera les deux gouvernements et demandera leur coopération à l'enquête.

The High Contracting Parties agree to furnish the Permanent International Commission with all the means and facilities required for its investigation and report.

The report of the Commission shall be completed within one year after the date on which it shall declare its investigation to have begun, unless the High Contracting Parties shall limit or extend the time by mutual agreement. The report shall be prepared in triplicate; one copy shall be presented to each Government, and the third retained by the Commission for its files.

The High Contracting Parties reserve the right to act independently on the subject matter of the dispute after the report of the Commission shall have been submitted.

ARTICLE IV

The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by Greece in accordance with its constitutional laws.

The ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible, and the treaty shall take effect on the date of the exchange of the ratifications. It shall thereafter remain in force continuously unless and until terminated by one year's written notice given by either High Contracting Party to the other.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty in duplicate in the English and French languages, both texts having equal force, and hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Washington the 19th day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes conviennent de fournir à la Commission internationale permanente tous les moyens et toutes les facilités nécessaires à son enquête et à son rapport.

Le rapport de la Commission sera complété dans le délai d'un an compté du jour où elle aura déclaré que son enquête a commencé, à moins que les Hautes Parties Contractantes ne réduisent ou prolongent ce délai par accord mutuel. Le rapport sera rédigé en trois exemplaires dont un sera présenté à chaque gouvernement et le troisième retenu par la Commission pour ses dossiers.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes se réservent le droit d'agir indépendamment dans la question ayant fait la matière du différend, une fois que le rapport de la Commission leur aura été soumis.

ARTICLE IV

Le présent traité sera ratifié par le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique par et avec l'avis et le consentement du Sénat américain, et par le Président de la République hellénique en conformité des lois constitutionnelles de la Grèce.

Les ratifications seront échangées à Washington aussitôt que possible et le traité entrera en vigueur à la date de l'échange des ratifications. Il restera en vigueur sans limite de durée; toutefois il pourra être dénoncé par écrit par l'une ou l'autre des Hautes Parties Contractantes, et dans ce cas il cessera ses effets à l'expiration du délai d'un an à dater de la dénonciation.

En foi de quoi les plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé le présent traité en deux exemplaires, en anglais et en français, les deux textes faisant également foi, et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

Fait à Washington, le 19 Juin, mil neuf cent trente.

Facilities to be furnished.

Time, etc., for report.

Independent action reserved.

Ratification.

Exchange of ratification.

Duration.

Signatures.

HENRY L STIMSON [SEAL]

CH. SIMOPOULOS [SEAL]

Ratifications exchanged.

AND WHEREAS the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged at Washington on the twenty-third day of September, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two;

Proclamation.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this twenty-sixth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] thirty-two and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON

Secretary of State.

*Parcel post convention between the United States of America and Finland.
Signed at Helsingfors, September 1, 1932, at Washington, September
23, 1932; approved by the President, September 29, 1932.*

September 1, 1932.
September 23, 1932.

PARCEL POST CONVENTION

BETWEEN

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND FINLAND.

For the purpose of concluding an arrangement 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 Finland, the Postmaster General of the United States of America and the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs of Finland, by virtue of authority vested in them, have agreed upon the following articles:

Parcel post convention with Finland.
Preamble.

A. Ordinary and Insured Parcels.

Ordinary and insured parcels.

ARTICLE 1.

Limits of Weight and Size.

1. No parcel shall exceed 44 pounds (20 kilograms) in weight nor the following dimensions:

Limits of weight and size.

Length, 4 feet (120 centimeters) provided that parcels over 42 inches (105 centimeters) but not over 44 inches (110 centimeters) long do not exceed 24 inches (60 centimeters) in girth; that parcels over 44 inches (110 centimeters) but not over 46 inches (115 centimeters) long do not exceed 20 inches (50 centimeters) in girth; that parcels over 46 inches (115 centimeters) but not over 4 feet long do not exceed 16 inches (40 centimeters) in girth:

Length and girth (taken in a direction other than that of the length), 6 feet 7 inches (200 centimeters), provided that parcels exceeding 6 feet (180 centimeters) in combined length and girth be restricted in length to 30 inches (75 centimeters).

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

ARTICLE 2.

Postage and Fees.

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

Postage, etc.

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.

Prepayment.

ARTICLE 3.

Preparation of Parcels.

Preparation of parcels.

1. The name and address of the sender and of the addressee must be legibly and correctly written in every case when possible on the parcel itself, or on a label gummed thereto, and, in the case of parcels addressed by tag only because of their shape or size, must also be written on a separate slip which slip must be enclosed in the parcel; such address slips should be enclosed in all parcels.

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 either country, 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 weight, the sender's name and address, and the name and address of the addressee, and shall be securely tied to the parcel. The customs declarations of insured parcels must be marked or labelled or stamped "Insured".

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

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.

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.

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.

5. On the address side, each insured parcel must bear a label with the word "Insured", or be stamped or marked with the same word in close proximity to the number given the parcel, and it must also bear an indication of the amount of the insured value, mentioned fully and legibly in the currency of the country of origin and in Roman letters. This amount must be converted into gold francs by the sender or by the office of origin and the result of the conversion is added below the original description.

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.

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.

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

ARTICLE 4.

Prohibitions.

1. The following articles are prohibited transmission by parcel post: Prohibitions.

a) A letter or a communication having the nature of an actual and personal correspondence. 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 other than that of the addressee of the parcel or that of a person living with him.

c) Any live animals (except leeches).

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.

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.

ARTICLE 5.

Customs Duties.

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 revenue, and the customs duties properly chargeable thereon shall be collected on delivery, in accordance with the customs regulations of the country of destination. Customs duties.

ARTICLE 6.

Method of Exchange of Parcels.

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. Method of exchanging parcels.

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.

ARTICLE 7.

Billing of Parcels.

1. The insured parcels and the ordinary parcels are entered in separate parcel bills. The parcel bills are prepared in duplicate. The original is sent in the regular mails, while the duplicate is inserted Billing of parcels.

in one of the parcel sacks. The sack containing the parcel bill is designated by the letter "F", traced in a conspicuous manner on the label.

2. The ordinary parcels included in each despatch are to be entered on the parcel bills to show the total number of parcels and the total net weight thereof.

Insured parcels shall be entered individually on the parcel bills. The entries concerning each parcel shall show the insurance number and the office (and state or country) of origin. The bulk net weight of all the insured parcels must also be shown.

3. Returned or redirected parcels must be entered individually on the parcel bills and must be followed by the word "Returned" or "Redirected", as the case may be. A statement of the charges which may be due on these parcels should be shown in the "Observations" column.

4. The total number of sacks comprising each despatch must also be shown on the parcel bills.

5. Parcels sent a decouvert must be entered separately on the parcel bills.

6. 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.

7. The exact method of advising parcels or the receptacles containing them sent by one Administration in transit through the other together with any details of procedure in connection with the advice of such parcels or receptacles for which provision is not made in this Convention, shall be settled by mutual agreement through correspondence between the two Administrations.

ARTICLE 8.

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.

No certificate of mailing, other than the insurance receipt, will be furnished the sender of insured parcels.

ARTICLE 9.

Ordinary parcels.

Responsibility not Accepted for Ordinary Parcels.

Responsibility not accepted.

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.

ARTICLE 10.

Insurance.

Insurance.

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 and place of mailing, of the loss, rifling, or damage up to a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, when mailed in the United States of America, or five thousand mark, when mailed in Finland.

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

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.

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

If a parcel containing coin, bank notes, paper money, 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 uninsured and treated in accordance with the regulations of the country placing the matter under insurance.

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

ARTICLE 11.

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.

Return receipts and inquiries.

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.

A fee may also be charged, at the option of the country of origin, in connection with any complaint of any irregularity which *prima facie* was not due to the fault of the Postal Service.

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

ARTICLE 12.

Indemnity.

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.

Indemnity.

While, as stated in the preceding paragraph, the Administrations are not obligated to pay indemnity in the case of loss or damage due to *force majeure*, either Administration may, at its option and without recourse to the other Administration, pay indemnity for loss or damage due to *force majeure* even in the cases where the Administration of the country in the service of which the loss or damage occurred recognizes that the damage was due to *force majeure*.

Indemnity—Continued.

2. 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* registered or insured parcels originating in one of the two contracting countries addressed for delivery in some other country not a party to this Convention or originating in a third country addressed for delivery to one of the two contracting countries.

3. In case an insured parcel originating in one country and addressed for delivery in the other country is forwarded or returned from the country of original address to a third country, the rightful claimant shall be entitled to only such indemnity, if any, for any loss, rifling, or damage which occurs subsequent to the redespach of the parcel in 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. Either country adhering to this Convention which improperly forwards an insured parcel to a third country, shall be responsible therefor to the extent of liability of the country of origin to the sender within the limit of indemnity fixed by this Convention.

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.

5. No compensation shall be given for loss, injury, or damage consequential upon, i. e., indirectly arising from, the loss, non-delivery, damage, misdelivery, or delay of any insured parcel transmitted under this Convention, nor for parcels seized by the Customs because of false declaration of contents.

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 Administrations, 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.

7. Either of the Administrations may at its option reimburse the rightful claimant in the event of complete loss, irreparable damage of entire contents or rifling of entire contents for the amount of postage or 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.

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 produced. The enforcement of this rule shall not prejudice any legal proceedings to which such fraudulent evidence may have rendered the claimant liable.

10. When an insured article has been lost, rifled, or damaged, the Administration of origin shall pay indemnity to the rightful claim-

ant 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.

Indemnity—Continued.

11. However, the Administration of origin may, in the cases indicated in the foregoing section, 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.

12. Except in cases where payment is exceptionally deferred as provided in the foregoing section, 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.

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.

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.

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

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

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.

If the loss, abstraction, or damage has occurred in the course of conveyance without its being possible to ascertain in which service the irregularity took place, the Postal Administrations concerned bear the loss in equal shares.

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.

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, rifling, or damage arising from defects which may not be observed at the time of posting.

ARTICLE 13.

Transit Parcels.

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.

Transit parcels.

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

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.

ARTICLE 14.

Check by Office of Exchange.

Check by office of
exchange.

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.

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.

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.

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.

ARTICLE 15.

Customs formalities,
etc. *Fees for Customs Formalities and for Delivery, Demurrage Charges.*

Fees.

1. The Administration of the country of destination may collect from the addressee for the fulfilment of Customs formalities a charge not exceeding ten cents (five marks) for each parcel.

2. The Administration of delivery may collect from the addressee for delivery a fee not exceeding ten cents (five marks) 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.

3. 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 the country of destination.

4. In the event of the return of the parcel to the country of origin, the charges mentioned above shall be cancelled.

ARTICLE 16.

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.

2. When a parcel is redirected to either country, new postage as well as new insurance fees, in the case of insured parcels (which,

when redirected, must be despatched in the same kind of mails as received) 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 such fees and postage when not prepaid.

3. Insured parcels shall not be forwarded or returned to another country unless they are forwarded or returned as insured mail. Senders may indorse insured parcels "Do not forward to a third country", in which event the parcels shall not be forwarded to any other country. Unless such parcels are indorsed to indicate that the senders do not wish them forwarded to any country other than that of mailing or within the country of original address, they may be forwarded to a third country if they are forwarded as insured mail. Insured parcels may be returned to the sender in a third country in accordance with a return address on the parcels, if they can be returned as insured mail. In the case of the loss, rifling, or damage of an insured parcel forwarded or returned to a third country, indemnity will be paid only in accordance with the stipulations of Article 12, Section 3, of this Convention.

ARTICLE 17.

Postal Charges other than those Prescribed not to be Collected.

Postal charges not prescribed.

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

Not subject to collection.

ARTICLE 18.

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 Administrations, 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 Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, Office of Enquires at Helsinki (Helsingfors), when they relate to parcels sent to Finland.

Recall and change of address.

ARTICLE 19.

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 (which must be returned in the same kind of mail as received), may be collected from the sender and retained by the Administration making the collection.

Nondelivery.

2. The sender of a parcel may request, at the time of mailing, that, if the parcel cannot be delivered as addressed, it shall be either (a) treated as abandoned, or (b) tendered for delivery at a 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 and on the Customs Declaration tied to 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-----."

3. Except as otherwise provided, undeliverable parcels in both countries 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 non-delivery.

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.

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.

ARTICLE 20.

Customs Charges to be Cancelled.

Customs charges to
be cancelled.

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

ARTICLE 21.

Retransmission.

Retransmission.

1. 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 Administration. Missent insured parcels shall not be reforwarded to their destination unless they can be forwarded as insured mail. If they can not be forwarded as insured mail, they shall be returned to the country of origin.

2. When this retransmission involves the return of the parcels to the office of origin, the retransmitting office of exchange shall credit that office with the allowances received after having called attention to the error by means of a Verification Note.

In the contrary case, and if the amount allowed by the despatching office to the retransmitting office is insufficient to cover the expenses of retransmission which it had to defray, it shall recover the difference by making a suitable amendment to the parcel bill of the despatching office of exchange. The reason for this amendment shall be notified to the said office by means of a Verification Note.

3. When a parcel has been wrongly allowed to be despatched in consequence of an error on the part of the postal service and has for this reason to be returned to the country of origin, the procedure followed shall be the same as if the parcel had to be sent back to the despatching office in consequence of missending.

4. A redirected parcel shall be accompanied by the Customs Declaration prepared at the office of origin. In case the parcel, for any reason whatsoever, has to be repacked or the original Customs Dec-

laration replaced by a substitute declaration, it is essential that the name of the office of origin of the parcel and the original serial number appear on the parcel and that the name of the office of origin of the parcel appears on the Customs Declaration.

ARTICLE 22.

Receptacles.

Each Administration shall provide the bags necessary for the despatch 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.

Receptacles.

ARTICLE 23.

Charges.

1. For each parcel despatch by one country to the other, the despatching Administration shall pay to the receiving Administration a terminal credit as follows:

Charges.

a) For parcels originating in Finland, addressed to the United States of America, 70 centimes per kilogram based on the bulk net weight of each despatch.

b) For parcels originating in the United States of America, addressed to Finland, 40 centimes per kilogram based on the bulk net weight of each despatch.

These terminal credits may be reduced or increased on three months' previous notice given by one country to the other. These reductions or increases shall hold good for at least one year.

2. 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.

3. On every parcel returned or redirected unpaid by one of the two Administrations to the other, the returning or retransmitting Administration shall be entitled to recover from the other Administration:

a) The charges prescribed by Section 1 above;

b) The charges for reforwarding or return.

In case of reforwarding or return to a third country, the charges mentioned shall follow the parcel, but in case the third country concerned refuses to assume the charges, because they can not be collected from the addressee or sender, as the case may be, or for any other reason, they shall be charged back to the country of origin.

In the case of a parcel returned or redirected unpaid in transit through one of the two Administrations to or from the other, the intermediary office may claim also the sum due to it for any additional territorial or sea service provided, together with any amounts due to any other Administration or Administrations concerned.

ARTICLE 24.

Accounting.

1. *Terminal parcels.* At the the end of each quarter the creditor country shall prepare an account of the amount due to it in respect of the parcels received in excess of those despatched.

Accounting.

2. *Transit parcels.* Each Administration shall also prepare quarterly an account showing the sums due for parcels sent by the other Administration for onward transmission.

3. These accounts shall be submitted to the examination of the corresponding Administration, if possible in the course of the month which follows the quarter to which they relate. The totals should not be summarily altered but any errors which may be discovered must form the subject of statements of differences.

4. 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.

5. Payment of the balances due on these accounts between the two Administrations shall be effected by means of drafts on New York 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 Administration.

Collect-on-delivery
service.

B. Collect-on-Delivery Service.

ARTICLE 25.

Subject.

Acceptances for mail-
ing.

1. Parcels, having charges to be collected on delivery, shall be accepted for mailing to any money order post office in the United States of America or in Finland.

2. C. O. D. parcels shall be accepted only when insured.

Parcels in transit.

3. The provisions of the Articles 25–36 of this Convention do not cover transit C. O. D. parcels.

ARTICLE 26.

Postage and Fees.

Postage and fees.

1. Parcels bearing charges for collection on delivery shall be subject to the postage rates, fees, conditions of mailing, and other formalities applicable to insured parcels without trade charges. The Administration of origin is entitled to collect from the sender of each parcel mailed collect-on-delivery, such collect-on-delivery fee, in addition to the required postage and other fees, as may be prescribed by its regulations.

2. The postage rates and fees shall belong entirely to the country collecting them. No special account of these fees is to be made between the two Administrations except as stated in Article 23.

ARTICLE 27.

Amount of C. O. D.

Maximum fee, etc.

1. The maximum amount to be collected on delivery shall be one hundred dollars. This amount may be increased or decreased at any time by mutual agreement through correspondence between the two Administrations. The amount to be collected on delivery shall invariably be expressed in dollars and cents.

2. When the sender makes a request for any reduction or cancellation of the amount to be collected on delivery, the request shall be handled between the exchange offices which have handled the parcel, unless otherwise agreed to through correspondence.

ARTICLE 28.

Settlement.

1. The entire amount of the collect-on-delivery charges without any deduction for money order fee or collection charges is to be remitted to the sender by means of an international money order. The post office delivering the C. O. D. parcel will collect from the addressee the full amount of the C. O. D. charges and in addition thereto such money order fees as are required to remit the amount of the C. O. D. charges to the sender in the country of origin.

Settlement.

2. The country effecting delivery of a C. O. D. parcel may at its option collect a reasonable amount, not in excess of five cents (two marks fifty penni), from the addressee as a collection charge, but this amount is not to be deducted from the collection charges which are remitted to the sender.

3. Examination of the contents of a C. O. D. parcel by the addressee is prohibited until the C. O. D. charges and any other charges that may be due thereon have been collected even though the sender or addressee may make request that such action be permitted.

ARTICLE 29.

C. O. D. Money Orders.

1. Every advice of a money order, issued in either country in payment of C. O. D. charges on a parcel, must show plainly the C. O. D. (Insured) number of the parcel and bear the letters "C. O. D." or the word "*Remboursement*" in a conspicuous position.

C. O. D. money orders.

2. The C. O. D. money order advice lists shall show, in addition to the usual details, the C. O. D. (Insured) number of the parcels. No C. O. D. money order shall be listed unless the remitter's name and payee's name and exact address are included.

ARTICLE 30.

Exchange and Billing of C. O. D. Parcels.

1. Parcels with C. O. D. charges shall be exchanged through the same offices as are appointed for the exchange of insured parcels without C. O. D. charges. The exchanges shall be effected in direct despatches in sacks containing nothing but C. O. D. parcels, the letters "C. O. D." or the word "*Remboursement*" being entered very conspicuously in the documents covering them, as well as on the labels of the sacks. Such parcels will be listed in separate bills to show, in respect to each parcel, the C. O. D. number, post office and state of origin and the C. O. D. amount.

Exchange and billing.

2. Upon receipt of a despatch of C. O. D. parcels, at the exchange office of the country of destination, the despatch must be carefully checked and otherwise treated as provided in Article 14.

ARTICLE 31

Lists of C. O. D. Money Orders.

The offices of New York and Helsinki (Helsingfors) shall be the only ones to send lists of C. O. D. money orders, and such money orders shall be listed separately from the ordinary money orders

Offices designated to send advice lists.

and the list shall be marked "Collect-on-Delivery" or "*Remboursement*".

ARTICLE 32.

Unpayable Money Orders.

Unpayable money orders.

1. The C. O. D. money orders which have not been paid to the payee for any reason shall be subject to the disposition of the Administration of the country of origin of the parcels to which they relate.

2. When it appears that the C. O. D. service was used in furtherance of a scheme to defraud, payment of the money orders in question will be withheld, if practicable, and the orders disposed of in accordance with the equities of each case under the rules and regulations of the country of origin of the C. O. D. parcels involved.

3. As for other formalities, C. O. D. money orders shall be subject to the provisions governing the money order exchange between the two countries.

ARTICLE 33.

Responsibility for C. O. D. Parcels.

Responsibility.
Ante, p. 2173.

1. In case an insured C. O. D. parcel has been lost, rifled or damaged, the postal Administrations are responsible as for an insured parcel, in conformity with the provisions in Article 12.

2. When a C. O. D. parcel has been delivered to the addressee but the charges have not been remitted, the sender or other rightful claimant is entitled to an indemnity corresponding to the C. O. D. amount not remitted, provided that he has made his claim in due time and unless the delivery without collecting the charges has arisen from the fault or negligence of the sender or from the transmission of the contents in parcel post mails being prohibited.

This stipulation also applies to the case when a lower amount than the full C. O. D. charge is collected from the addressee.

The indemnity provided for in this section may not in any case exceed the C. O. D. amount.

3. As to the fixing of the responsibility and the payment of the indemnity the same stipulations shall be applied as are provided for insured parcels not sent C. O. D.

4. When a C. O. D. parcel for which indemnity has been paid is recovered, the postmaster at the delivering office will deliver the parcel and collect the charges, hold such amount and request instructions from the Administration to which his office is subordinate. If the addressee, however, refuses to accept a recovered parcel and pay the charges, the postmaster will hold it and likewise seek instructions as to its disposition. In the latter case the Administration responsible for the indemnity shall determine the disposition to be made of the parcel involved.

ARTICLE 34.

Marking of C. O. D. Parcels.

Marking, etc., parcels.

1. Each C. O. D. parcel and the relative customs declaration must bear, on the address side, the conspicuous impression of a stamp or label reading "COLLECT-ON-DELIVERY" or "C. O. D." or "*REMBOURSEMENT*", and in close proximity to these words there must appear the number given the parcel which shall be the

insured number (only one original number) and after it must be shown in Roman letters and in Arabic figures, the exact amount of the collect-on-delivery charges which should not include the additional money order fees that will be collected in the country making delivery of the parcel for making the remittance to the sender in the country of mailing.

2. In addition to being marked or labelled in the manner indicated in Section 1 above, each C. O. D. parcel may have a C. O. D. tag attached in a form mutually agreed upon.

ARTICLE 35.

Redirection. Recall.

1. Unless mutually otherwise agreed, C. O. D. parcels shall not be reforwarded to a third country.

Reforwarding, etc.

2. The sender of a C. O. D. parcel may cause it to be recalled upon complying with such requirements as may be established in this connection by the country of origin.

ARTICLE 36

Nondelivery.

The sender may provide, in case his C. O. D. parcel is undeliverable as originally addressed, for other disposition to be made of it, the same as in the case of parcels without trade charges and as stipulated in Article 19.

Nondelivery.

C. Final Provisions.

Final provisions.

ARTICLE 37.

Matters not Provided for in the Convention.

1. All matters concerning 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, and of the Postal Money Order Convention in force between the two countries, insofar 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 Finland, according to the country involved, shall govern.

Application of other Conventions to matters not covered.

Vol. 46, p. 2523.

2. The Postmaster General of the United States of America and the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs of Finland 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 services contemplated by this Convention.

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.

ARTICLE 38.

Temporary Suspension of Service.

Temporary suspen-
sion of service.

Either Administration may temporarily suspend the insurance and the C. O. D. services, in whole or in part, when there are special reasons for doing so, or restrict them 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.

ARTICLE 39.

Duration of Convention.

Former Convention
superseded.
Vol. 42, p. 2215, abro-
gated.

1. This Convention substitutes and abrogates that signed at Washington on the 21st of July, 1922, and in Helsingfors on the 12th of January, 1922, and shall take effect and operations thereunder shall begin on a date to be mutually settled between the Administrations of the two countries.

Duration.

2. It shall remain in force until one of the two contracting Administrations has given notice to the other, six months in advance, of its intention to terminate it.

Signatures.

Done in duplicate and signed in Washington the 23 day of September 1932 and at Helsingfors the 1st day of September, 1932.

[SEAL.]

G. E. F. ALBRECHT,
Director General of Posts and Telegrams of Finland.

[SEAL.]

WALTER F. BROWN,
Postmaster General of the United States of America.

Approval.

The foregoing Parcel Post Convention between the United States of America and Finland 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.]

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President,

HENRY L. STIMSON,

Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, September 29, 1932.

Extradition treaty between the United States of America and Greece, together with exchange of notes concerning most-favored-nation treatment and protocol of exchange of ratifications. Signed at Athens, May 6, 1931; ratification advised by the Senate, February 19, 1932; ratified by the President, March 10, 1932; ratified by Greece, October 13, 1932; ratifications exchanged at Washington, November 1, 1932; proclaimed, November 1, 1932.

May 6, 1931.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS a treaty between the United States of America and Greece, providing for the extradition of fugitives from justice, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Athens on the sixth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, the original of which treaty, being in the English and Greek languages, is word for word as follows:

Extradition with Greece. Preamble.

TREATY OF EXTRADITION
between the
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
and the
HELLENIC REPUBLIC

ΣΤΝΘΗΚΗ
ΠΕΡΙ ΕΚΔΟΣΕΩΣ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΙΩΝ
μεταξύ
ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΣ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑΣ
ΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΗΝΩΜΕΝΩΝ ΠΟΛΙΤΕΙΩΝ
ΤΗΣ ΑΜΕΡΙΚΗΣ

The United States of America and Greece, desiring to promote the cause of justice, have resolved to conclude a treaty for the extradition of fugitives from justice between the two countries and have appointed for that purpose the following Plenipotentiaries:

Ἡ Ἑλλάς καὶ αἱ Ἠνωμένοι Πολιτεῖαι τῆς Ἀμερικῆς, ἐπὶ θυμοῦσαι γὰ ἐξυπηρετήσωσιν τὴν ἐννοίαν τῆς Δικαιοσύνης, ἀπεφάσισαν ὁπως συνάψωσιν Συνθήκην περὶ ἐκδόσεως τῶν διαφευγόντων τὴν ἄσκησιν τῆς ποινικῆς Δικαιοσύνης προσώπων καὶ πρὸς τὸν σκοπὸν τοῦτον διώρισαν τοὺς κάτωθι πληρεξουσίους.

Contracting Powers.

Plenipotentiaries.

The President of the United States of America: Mr. Robert Peet Skinner, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America at Athens; and

Ὁ Πρόεδρος τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Δημοκρατίας:

Τὸν Κύριον Ἀνδρέαν Μιχαλάκοπουλον, Ἀντιπρόεδρον τῆς Κυβερνήσεως, Ἐπιτετραχένιον ἐπὶ τῶν Ἐξωτερικῶν.

The President of the Hellenic Republic: Mr. Andreas Michalakopoulos, Vice President of the Government, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

Ὁ Πρόεδρος τῶν Ἠνωμένων Πολιτειῶν τῆς Ἀμερικῆς:

Τὸν Κύριον Robert Peet Skinner, Ἐκτακτον Ἀπεσταλμένον καὶ Πληρεξουσίου Ἐπιτετραχένιον τῶν Ἠνωμένων Πολιτειῶν τῆς Ἀμερικῆς

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

Οἷτινες, ἀνακοινώσαντες ἀλλήλοις τὰ πληρεξούσια αὐτῶν ἐγγράφα, εὑρεθέντα ἐν τάξει καὶ κατὰ τοὺς ἀπαιτούμενους τύπους, συνεφώνησαν ἐπὶ τῶν ἐπομένων ἄρθρων:

ARTICLE I.

Reciprocal delivery of persons charged with specified crimes.

It is agreed that the Government of the United States and the Government of Greece shall, upon requisition duly made as herein provided, deliver up to justice any person, who may be charged with, or may have been convicted of, any of the crimes or offenses specified in Article II of the Present Treaty committed within the jurisdiction of one of the High Contracting Parties, and who shall seek an asylum or shall be found within the territories of the other; provided that such surrender shall take place only upon such evidence of criminality, as according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime or offense had been there committed.

ARTICLE II.

Extraditable crimes, etc.

Persons shall be delivered up according to the provisions of the present Treaty, who shall have been charged with or convicted of any of the following crimes or offenses:

Murder.

1. Murder (including crimes designated by the terms parricide, poisoning, infanticide, manslaughter when voluntary).

2. Malicious wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm with premeditation.

Rape, etc.

3. Rape, abortion, carnal knowledge of children under the age of fifteen years.

Abduction.

4. Abduction or detention of women or girls for immoral purposes.

Bigamy.

5. Bigamy.

Arson.

6. Arson

Damages, etc., to railroads.

7. Wilful and unlawful destruction or obstruction of railroads, which endangers human life.

Crimes committed at sea.

8. Crimes committed at sea:

Piracy.

(a) Piracy, as commonly known and defined by the law of nations, or by statute;

ΑΡΘΡΟΝ Ι.

Συμφωνείται ὅπως ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ Κυβέρνησις καὶ ἡ Κυβέρνησις τῶν Ἠνωμένων Πολιτειῶν παραδίδωσιν, κατ'ἀήτησιν ὑποβαλομένης συμφώνως πρὸς τὰς ὑπὸ τῆς παρουσίας Συνθήκης ὀριζομένης διατυπώσεις, πᾶν πρόσωπον κατηγορούμενον ἢ καταδικασθέν ἐπὶ τινι τῶν ἐν τῷ ἄρθρῳ 2 τῆς παρουσίας Συνθήκης εἰδικῶς ὀριζομένων ἐγκλημάτων ἢ πλημμελημάτων, τελεσθέντι ἐντὸς τῶν ὀρίων τῆς δικαστηριακῆς ἀρμοδιότητος ἐνός τῶν Ἑψηλῶν Συμβαλλομένων Μερῶν, καὶ καταφυγόν ἢ ἀνακαλυφθέν ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐδάφους τοῦ ἑτέρου. Ἡ ἔκδοσις ἐν τούτοις δέν δύναται νά πραγματοποιηθῆ παρά ἐφ, ὅσον κατὰ τοὺς νόμους τῆς χώρας εἰς ἣν ἀνεκαλύφθη ὁ διωκόμενος, ὑφίστανται ἀρκεταὶ ἀποδείξεις ἐνοχῆς δικαιολογοῦται τὴν σύλληψιν καὶ τὴν εἰς δίκην παραπομπὴν αὐτοῦ εἰς τὴν περίπτωσιν καθ'ἣν τὸ ἔγκλημα ἢ πλημμέλημα διεπράττετο ἐντὸς τῶν ὀρίων τῆς χώρας ταύτης.

ΑΡΘΡΟΝ 2.

Ἐκδίδονται, κατὰ τὰς διατάξεις τῆς παρουσίας Συνθήκης, τὰ ἄτομα τὰ διωκόμενα ἢ καταδικασθέντα δι' ἐν τῶν ἐπομένων ἐγκλημάτων ἢ πλημμελημάτων:

1. Φόνον (τοῦ ὄρου συμπεριλαμβανόντος καὶ τὰ ἐγκλήματα τῆς πατροκτονίας, φαρμακείας καὶ παιδοκτονίας) ἀναίρεσιν.

2. Τραύματα καὶ σωματικὰς βλάβας ἐκ προθέσεως καὶ προμελέτης.

3. Βιασμόν, ἄμβλωσιν, ἐνόχους σχέσεις μετὰ παιδίων κάτω τῶν δέκα πέντε ἐτῶν.

4. Ἀπαγωγὴν καὶ παράνομον παρακράτησιν γυναικῶν ἢ νεανίδων ἐπ' ἀνηθίκῳ σκοπῷ.

5. Διγαμίαν.

6. Ἐμπρησμόν ἐκ προθέσεως.

7. Παράνομον καὶ ἐκ προθέσεως καταστροφὴν ἢ ἐμφραξιν σιδηροδρομικῶν γραμμῶν συνεπαγομένης κίνδυνον θανάτου.

8. Ἐγκλήματα τελεσθέντα κατὰ θάλασσαν.

(a) Πειρατείαν, ὡς αὕτη κοινῶς ἀναγνωρίζεται καὶ καθορίζεται ἀπὸ τὰ διεθνή νόμιμα ἢ τοὺς νόμους.

- (b) Wrongfully sinking or destroying a vessel at sea or attempting to do so;
- (c) Mutiny or conspiracy by two or more members of the crew or other persons on board of a vessel on the high seas, for the purpose of rebelling against the authority of the Captain or Commander of such vessel, or by fraud or violence taking possession of such vessel;
- (d) Assault on board ship upon the high seas with intent to do bodily harm.
- (β) Ἐκ προθέσεως καταβύθισιν ἢ καταστροφὴν πλοίου ἐν θαλάσῃ ἢ ἐπὶ τούτοις ἀπόπειραν. Destroying vessel.
- (γ) Ἐξέγερσιν ἢ συνομοσίαν δύο ἢ πλειοτέρων μελῶν τοῦ πληρώματος ἢ ἄλλων ἐπιβατῶν πλοίου ἐν ἀνοικτῇ θαλάσῃ, ἀποσκοποῦσαν εἰς στάσιν κατὰ τοῦ πλοιάρχου ἢ διοικητοῦ τοῦ πλοίου ἢ εἰς κατάληψιν τοῦ πλοίου δόλω ἢ βίᾳ. Mutiny, etc.
- (δ) Ἐπίθεσιν ἐπὶ πλοίου ἐν ἀνοικτῇ θαλάσῃ ἐπὶ τῷ σκοπῷ βιαιοπραγίας καὶ τραυμάτων. Assault on ship-board.
9. Burglary.
10. The act of breaking into and entering the offices of the Government and public authorities, or the offices of banks, banking houses, savings banks, trust companies, [insurance and other companies,]¹ or other buildings not dwellings with intent to commit a felony therein.
11. Robbery.
12. Forgery or the utterance of forged papers.
13. The forgery or falsification of the official acts of the Government or public authority, including Courts of Justice, or the uttering or fraudulent use of any of the same.
14. The fabrication of counterfeit money, whether coin or paper, counterfeit titles or coupons of public debt, created by National, State, Provincial, Territorial, Local or Municipal Governments, bank notes or other instruments of public credit, counterfeit seals, stamps, dies and marks of State or public administrations, and the utterance, circulation or fraudulent use of the above mentioned objects.
9. Κλοπὴν διὰ ῥήξεως. Burglary.
10. Ἐἰσοδὸν διὰ ῥήξεως ἐντὸς γραφείων ἀνηκόντων εἰς τὸ Κράτος καὶ δημοσίας ἀρχάς ἢ ἀνηκόντων εἰς τραπεζάς, πιστωτικὰ ἰδρύματα, ταμειυτήρια, ταμεία παρακαταθηκῶν, ἀσφαλιστικὰς ἢ ἄλλας ἐταιρείας, ὡς ἐπίσης καὶ ἐντὸς ἄλλων κτιρίων μὴ χρησιμοποιοιμένων πρὸς κατοικίαν ἐπὶ τῷ σκοπῷ διαπράξεως ἀξιοποίνου πράξεως. Unlawful entry of public offices.
11. Κλοπὴν. Robbery.
12. Πλαστογραφίαν καὶ ἐν γνώσει χρῆσιν πλαστῶν ἐγγράφων. Forgery.
13. Παραποίησιν ἢ πλαστογραφίαν ἐπισήμων πράξεων (ἐγγράφων) τῶν Κυβερνήσεων ἢ τῶν δημοσίων ἀρχῶν, συμπεριλαμβανομένων τῶν δικαστηρίων, ὡς ἐπίσης καὶ ἔκδοσιν ἢ δολίαν χρῆσιν τοιούτων ἐγγράφων. Forgery of public documents.
14. Παραχάραξιν ἢ κιβδηλείαν μεταλλικῶν ἢ χαρτίνων νομισμάτων, κατασκευὴν ψευδῶν τίτλων ἢ μερισματαποδείξεων δημοσίου χρέους ἐκδοθέντων ὑπὸ τῆς Κεντρικῆς Κυβερνήσεως, τῶν πολιτειακῶν, ἐπαρχιακῶν, διαμερισματικῶν, τοπικῶν ἢ δημοτικῶν Κυβερνήσεων, τραπεζογραμματίων ἢ ἄλλων μέσων δημοσίας πίστεως, παραποίησησιν σφραγίδων, ἐνσήμων, μητρῶν καὶ σημάτων τῶν Κράτους ἢ τῆς Διοικήσεως καὶ ἔκδοσιν, θέσιν εἰς κυκλοφορίαν καὶ δολίαν χρῆσιν τῶν προαναφερθέντων ἀντικειμένων. Counterfeiting, etc.

¹ See Protocol of Exchange, *post*, p. 2197.

Embezzlement, etc.

15. Embezzlement or criminal malversation committed within the jurisdiction of one or the other party by public officers or depositaries, where the amount embezzled exceeds two hundred dollars or Greek equivalent.

15. Ἰδιοποίησιν ἢ ἐγκληματικὴν διασπάθεισιν χρημάτων διαπραχθεῖσαν ἐντὸς τῶν ὁρίων τῆς δικαστηριακῆς ἀρμοδιότητος τοῦ ἐνὸς ἢ τοῦ ἑτέρου τῶν συμβαλλομένων μερῶν ὑπὸ δημοσίων ὑπαλλήλων ἢ θεματοφυλάκων ὁσάκις τὸ ποσὸν ὑπερβαίνει τὰ διακόσια δολλάρια ἢ ἀνάλογον ποσὸν εἰς ἑλληνικὸν νόμισμα.

Embezzlement by employees.

16. Embezzlement by any persons hired, salaried, or employed, to the detriment of their employers or principals, when the crime or offense is punishable by imprisonment or other corporal punishment by the laws of both countries, and where the amount embezzled exceeds two hundred dollars or Greek equivalent.

16. Ἰδιοποίησιν διαπραχθεῖσαν παρ' ἐνὸς ἢ πλειόνων μισθωτῶν ἢ ἡμερομισθίων προσώπων ἢ ὑπαλλήλων ἐπὶ ζημίᾳ τῶν ἐργοδοτῶν ἢ προϊσταμένων αὐτῶν, εἰς ὅς περιπτώσεις ἢ πρᾶξις ἐπισύρει φυλάκισιν ἢ ἄλλην στερητικὴν τῆς ἐλευθερίας ποιῆν κατὰ τοὺς νόμους τῶν δύο χωρῶν καὶ ὁσάκις τὸ ποσὸν τῆς ιδιοποιήσεως ὑπερβαίνει τὰ διακόσια δολλάρια ἢ ἀνάλογον ποσὸν εἰς ἑλληνικὸν νόμισμα.

Kidnapping.

17. Kidnapping of minors or adults, defined to be the abduction or detention of a person or persons, in order to exact money from them, their families or any other person or persons, or for any other unlawful end.

17. Ἀπαγωγὴν ἀνηλικῶν ἢ ἐνηλικῶν, τοῦ ὅρου ὑποδηλοῦντος τὸ γεγονός τῆς ἀπομακρύνσεως ἢ ἀποκρίψεως ἐνὸς ἢ πλειόνων προσώπων ἐπὶ τῷ σκοπῷ ὅπως ἀποσπασθῶσιν χρήματα ἢ ἀξίαι εἶτε παρά τῶν προσώπων τούτων εἶτε παρά τῶν οἰκογενειῶν αὐτῶν εἶτε παρ' οἰουδήποτε ἄλλου προσώπου ἢ προσώπων, ἢ ἐπὶ οἰαδήποτε ἄλλῃ παρανόμῳ προθέσει.

Larceny.

18. Larceny, defined to be the theft of effects, personal property, or money, of the value of twenty-five dollars or more, or Greek equivalent.

18. Μικροκλοπᾶς, τοῦ ὅρου περιλαμβάνοντος ἰδίως τὴν κλοπὴν ἀντικειμένων, κινητῶν πραγμάτων ἢ εἰδῶν, ἀξίας κατ' ἐλάχιστον ὄριον εἰκοσι πέντε δολλαρίων ἢ ἀναλόγου ἀξίας εἰς ἑλληνικὸν νόμισμα.

Obtaining money by false pretenses.

19. Obtaining money, valuable securities or other property by false pretenses, or receiving any money, valuable securities or other property knowing the same to have been unlawfully obtained, where the amount of money or the value of the property so obtained or received exceeds two hundred dollars or Greek equivalent.

19. Τὸ γεγονός τοῦ ἐπιτυγχάνειν, ὑπὸ ψευδῆ προσχήματα τὴν παράδοσιν εἰδῶν, ἀξιῶν, τίτλων ἢ ἄλλων ἀντικειμένων ἐν γνώσει ὅτι ταῦτα ἐκτήθησαν παρανόμως, ἐφ' ὅσον τὸ χρηματικὸν ποσὸν ἢ ἡ ἀξία τῶν οὕτω κτηθέντων ἢ ληφθέντων ὑπερβαίνει διακόσια δολλάρια ἢ ἀνάλογον ποσὸν εἰς ἑλληνικὸν νόμισμα.

Perjury.

20. Perjury.

20. Ψευδομαρτυρίαν.

Breach of trust, etc.

21. Fraud or breach of trust by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, executor, administrator, guardian, director or officer of any company or corporation, or by any one in any fiduciary position, where the amount of money or the value of the property mis-

21. Ἀπάτην ἢ ὑπεξαίρεσιν ἐκ μέρους θεματοφυλάκος, τραπεζίτου, πράκτορος, κομιστοῦ, καταπιστευματοδόχου, ἐκτελεστοῦ, διαχειριστοῦ, ἐπιτρόπου, διευθυντοῦ ἢ ἀξιωματοῦχου ἐταιρείας ἢ ἐνώσεως ἢ ἐκ μέρους προσώπου κατέχοντος θέσιν καταπιστευματικῆς χαρακτῆρος, ἐφ' ὅσον τὸ

appropriated exceeds two hundred dollars or Greek equivalent.

22. Crimes and offenses against the laws of both countries for the suppression of slavery and slave trading.

23. Wilful desertion or wilful non-support of minor or dependent children, or of other dependent persons, provided that the crime or offense is punishable by the laws of both countries.

24. Bribery.

25. Crimes or offenses against the bankruptcy laws.

26. Crimes or offenses against the laws for the suppression of traffic in narcotics.

27. Extradition shall also take place for participation in any of the crimes or offenses before mentioned as an accessory before or after the fact, or in any attempt to commit any of the aforesaid crimes or offenses. However, extradition for participation or attempt will be accorded in the case of a suspected person only if the maximum of the possible punishment is two years or more, and, in the case of one condemned, only if the sentence pronounced by the jurisdiction of the demanding State is six months or more.

ARTICLE III.

The provisions of the present Treaty shall not import a claim of extradition for any crime or offense of a political character, nor for acts connected with such crimes or offenses; and no person surrendered by or to either of the High Contracting Parties in virtue of this Treaty shall be tried or punished for a political crime or offense committed before his extradition. The State applied to, or courts of such State, shall decide whether the crime or offense is of a political character.

μέγεθος τοῦ ποσοῦ ἢ ἡ ἀξία τῶν ἰδιοποιηθέντων ἀντικειμένων ὑπερβαίνει διακόσια δολλάρια ἢ ἀνάλογον ποσόν εἰς ἑλληνικόν νόμισμα.

22. Ἐγκλημα ἢ πλημμέλημα διὰ παράβασιν τῶν νόμων ἀμφοτέρων τῶν χωρῶν τῶν ἀφορώντων τὴν κατάργησιν τῆς δουλείας καὶ τῆς σωματεμπορίας.

23. Ἐκουσίαν ἐγκατάλειψιν (ἐκθεσιν) ἢ ἄρρησιν ἰκανοποιήσεων τῶν ἀναγκῶν παιδῶν ἀνηλικῶν ἢ ἀναθεθειμένων τῶ ἐγκληματίᾳ ἢ ἄλλων προσώπων ἀναθεθειμένων αὐτῶ ἐφ' ὅσον τὸ ἐγκλημα ἢ ἡ παράβασις τιμωρεῖται ὑπὸ τῶν νόμων ἀμφοτέρων τῶν χωρῶν.

24. Δωροδοκίαν.

25. Ἐγκλήματα ἢ πλημμελήματα ἐκ τῶν περὶ χρεωκοπίας νόμων.

26. Ἐγκλήματα ἢ πλημμελήματα ἐκ τῶν περὶ ἐμπορίου τῶν ναρκωτικῶν νόμων.

27. Ἡ ἔκδοσις παρέχεται ἐπίσης διὰ συνέργειαν πρὸ ἢ μετὰ τὴν πράξιν ἐπὶ τινι τῶν προαναφερθέντων ἐγκλημάτων ἢ πλημμελημάτων ἢ ἐπὶ οἰαδήποτε ἀποπειρᾷ ἐκτελέσεως ἐνὸς ἐκ τῶν εἰρημένων ἐγκλημάτων ἢ πλημμελημάτων. Ἐν τούτοις, ἡ ἔκδοσις διὰ συνέργειαν ἢ ἀπόπειραν θά παρέχεται, εἰς ἣν περίπτωσιν πρόκειται περὶ διωκόμενου προσώπου μόνον ἐάν τὸ ἀνώτατον ὄριον τῆς προβλεπομένης ποινῆς εἶναι δύο ἔτη ἢ πλεον καὶ εἰς ἣν περίπτωσιν πρόκειται περὶ καταδίκου μόνον ἐάν ἡ ἀπαγγελθεῖσα ποινὴ ὑπὸ τῶν δικαστηρίων τοῦ ἐκζητούντος Κράτους εἶναι ἕξ μηνῶν ἢ πλεον.

ΑΡΘΡΟΝ 3.

Αἱ διατάξεις τῆς παρούσης Συνθήκης δὲν συνεπάγονται τὸ δικαίωμα, ὅπως ζητεῖται ἢ ἔκδοσις δι' ἐγκλήματα ἢ πλημμελήματα πολιτικοῦ χαρακτῆρος ἢ συναφεῖς πρὸς τοιαῦτα πράξεις, οὐδὲν δὲ πρόσωπον ἐκδοθὲν ὑφ' ἑκατέρου ἢ πρὸς ἑκάτερον τῶν Ὑψηλῶν Συμβαλλομένων Μερῶν, δυνάμει τῆς παρούσης Συνθήκης, θά δύναται νά δικασθῆ ἢ τιμωρηθῆ δι' ἐγκλημα ἢ πλημμέλημα πολιτικῆς φύσεως ἐπιτελεσθὲν πρὸ τῆς ἐκδόσεως αὐτοῦ. Τὸ ἐκδίδον Κράτος καὶ τὰ δικαστήρια τοῦ Κράτους τούτου ἀποφαίνονται ἐάν τὸ ἐγκλημα ἢ τὸ πλημμέλημα εἶναι ἢ ὄχι πολιτικοῦ

Slave trading.

Desertion, etc.

Bribery.

Bankruptcy-law violations.

Narcotic traffic.

Accessories.

Not applicable to political, etc., crimes.

Offense against Head of State, etc., not a political crime.

When the offense charged comprises the act either of murder or assassination or of poisoning, either consummated or attempted, the fact that the offense was committed or attempted against the life of the Sovereign or Head of a foreign State, or against the life of any member of his family, shall not be deemed sufficient to sustain that such crime or offense was of a political character; or was an act connected with crimes or offenses of a political character.

ARTICLE IV.

Trial limited to offense for which surrendered.

No person shall be tried for any crime or offense, committed prior to his extradition, other than that for which he was surrendered, unless he has been at liberty for one month after having been tried, to leave the country, or, in case of conviction, for one month after having suffered his punishment or having been pardoned.

ARTICLE V.

Time limitation.

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered under the provisions hereof, when, from lapse of time or other lawful cause, according to the laws of either of the surrendering or the demanding country, the criminal is exempt from prosecution or punishment for the offense for which the surrender is asked.

ARTICLE VI.

Person under prosecution in country where found.

If a fugitive criminal whose surrender may be claimed pursuant to the stipulations hereof, be actually under prosecution, out on bail or in custody, for a crime or offense committed in the country where he has sought asylum, or shall have been convicted thereof, his extradition may be deferred until such proceedings be determined, and until he shall have been set at liberty in due course of law.

χαρακτήρος. Ἐάν ἡ κατηγορία ἀφορᾷ φόνον, ἀναίρεσιν ἢ φαρμακείαν τετελεσμένα ἢ ἀποπειραθέντα, τό γεγονός ὅτι τό ἔγκλημα ἐστρέφετο κατά τῆς ζωῆς τοῦ ἀνωτάτου Ἀρχοντος ἢ τοῦ Ἀρχηγοῦ ξένου Κράτους ἢ κατά τῆς ζωῆς ἐνός οἰουδήποτε ἐκ τῶν μελῶν τῆς οἰκογενείας του δέν θέλει θεωρεῖσθαι ἐπαρκές διά τόν χαρακτηρισμόν τοῦ ἔγκλήματος ἢ πλημμελήματος τούτου, ὡς ἔχοντος πολιτικόν χαρακτήρα, ἢ ὡς πράξεως συναφοῦς πρὸς ἔγκλημα ἢ πλημμέλημα πολιτικοῦ χαρακτήρος.

ΑΡΘΡΟΝ 4.

Οὐδεὶς δύναται νά δικασθῆ δι' ἔγκλημα ἢ πλημμέλημα, διαπραχθέν πρὸ τῆς ἐκδόσεως, ἄλλο ἀπὸ ἐκεῖνο τό ὁποῖον ἐδικαιολόγησε τήν ἐκδοσιν του, ἐκτός ἐάν ἦτο ἐλεύθερος ἐπὶ ἓνα μῆνα νά καταλίπη τήν χώραν, μετά τήν ἐκδίκασιν ἢ, ἐν περιπτώσει καταδίκης, μετά τήν ἔκτισιν τῆς ποινῆς ἢ τήν παροχὴν χάριτος.

ΑΡΘΡΟΝ 5.

Ἐγκληματίας φυγὰς δέν δύναται νά ἐκδοθῆ δυνάμει τῶν διατάξεων τῆς παρούσης Συνθήκης, ἐάν λόγῳ παραγραφῆς ἢ δι' οἰανδήποτε ἄλλην νόμιμον αἰτίαν, κατά τοὺς νόμους εἴτε τοῦ εἰς ἐκδοσιν καλουμένου εἴτε τοῦ ἐκζητοῦντος Κράτους, διαφεύγει τήν δίωξιν ἢ τήν ποινήν τήν ὁποίαν ἐπισύρει τό ἔγκλημα διά τό ὁποῖον ζητεῖται ἡ ἐκδοσις.

ΑΡΘΡΟΝ 6.

Ἐάν ὁ φυγὰς ἐγκληματίας οὐτινος ζητεῖται ἢ ἐκδοσις συμφώνως πρὸς τὰς προηγουμένας διατάξεις διατελεῖ ὑπὸ δίωξιν δι' ἔγκλημα ἢ πλημμέλημα τελεσθέν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ ὅπου κατέφυγεν, εἴτε ἀποφυλακισμένος ἐπὶ ἐγγυήσει εὐρίσκειται εἴτε ἐν τῇ φυλακῇ ἢ ἐάν κατεδικάσθῃ ἤδη διά τήν ἀνωτέρω αἰτίαν ἢ ἐκδοσις αὐτοῦ δύναται νά ἀναβληθῆ μέχρι πέρατος τῆς διεξαγομένης δίκης καί μέχρις ὅτου ἀπολυθῇ τῶν φυλακῶν συμφώνως τῷ νόμῳ.

ARTICLE VII.

If a fugitive criminal claimed by one of the two parties hereto, shall be also claimed by one or more powers pursuant to treaty provisions, on account of crimes or offenses committed within their jurisdiction, such criminal shall be delivered to that State whose demand is first received unless the demand is waived. This article shall not affect such treaties as have previously been concluded by one of the contracting parties with other States.

Ἐάν ὁ φυγάς ἐγκληματίας ὁ ἐκζητούμενος ὑφ' ἐνός τῶν μερῶν παρούσης Συνθήκης, ἐκζητεῖται ἐπίσης ὑφ' ἐνός ἢ πλείονων ἄλλων Κρατῶν δυνάμει διατάξεων συνθηκῶν δι' ἐγκλήματα ἢ πλημμελήματα τελεσθέντα ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐδάφους τῆς δικαστηριακῆς ἀρμοδιότητος αὐτῶν, θά παραδοθῆ οὗτος εἰς τὸ Κράτος ἐκεῖνο τοῦ ὁποίου ἐφθασεν πρώτη ἢ αἰτησις, ἐκτός ἐάν αὕτη ἀποσυρθῆ. Τὸ παρὸν ἄρθρον δὲν ἐπηρεάζει τὰς ὑπὸ τινος τῶν συμβαλλομένων μερῶν ἐχούσας πρῶτον συναφθῆ συνθήκας μετ' ἄλλων Κρατῶν.

Persons claimed by other Powers.

ARTICLE VIII.

Under the stipulations of this Treaty, neither of the High Contracting Parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens, except in cases where such citizenship has been obtained after the perpetration of the crime for which extradition is sought. The State appealed to shall decide whether the person claimed is its own citizen.

Ἐκ τῶν διατάξεων τῆς παρούσης Συνθήκης οὐδὲν τῶν Ὑψηλῶν Συμβαλλομένων Μερῶν ὑποχρεοῦται νὰ ἐκδίδῃ τοὺς ἰδίους αὐτοῦ ὑπηκόους, πλὴν τῆς περιπτώσεως καθ' ἣν ἡ ὑπηκοότης κτᾶται μετὰ τὴν τέλεσιν τοῦ ἐγκλήματος διὰ τὸ ὅποιον ζητεῖται ἡ ἔκδοσις. Τὸ εἰς ἔκδοσιν καλούμενον Κράτος ἀποφασίζει περὶ τοῦ ἐάν τὸ ἐκζητούμενον πρόσωπον εἶναι ὑπηκόος αὐτοῦ.

Neither country bound to deliver up its own citizens.

ARTICLE IX.

The expense of transportation of the fugitive shall be borne by the government which has preferred the demand for extradition. The appropriate legal officers of the country where the proceedings of extradition are had, shall assist the officers of the government demanding the extradition before the respective judges and magistrates, by every legal means within their power; and no claim other than for the board and lodging of a fugitive prior to his surrender, arising out of the arrest, detention, examination and surrender of fugitives under this treaty, shall be made against the government demanding the extradition; provided, however, that any officer or officers of the surrendering government giving assistance, who shall, in the usual course of their duty receive no salary or compensation

Τὰ ἔξοδα μεταφορᾶς τοῦ ἐκζητούμενου βαρύνουσι τὴν αἰτουμένην τὴν ἔκδοσιν Κυβέρνησιν. Οἱ ἀρμόδιοι δικαστικοὶ ὑπάλληλοι τῆς χώρας ἐν τῇ ὁποίᾳ διενεργεῖται ἡ διαδικασία τῆς ἐκδόσεως ὑποχρεοῦνται ὅπως βοηθῶσιν διὰ πάντων τῶν εἰς τὴν διάθεσιν αὐτῶν νομίμων μέσων, τοὺς ὑπαλλήλους τῆς αἰτουμένης τὴν ἔκδοσιν Κυβερνήσεως ἐνώπιον τῶν οἰκείων δικαστῶν καὶ δικαστικῶν ὑπαλλήλων. Ἀπὸ τὴν αἰτουμένην τὴν ἔκδοσιν Κυβέρνησιν οὐδὲν ἄλλο θέλει ζητεῖσθαι πλὴν τῶν πρὸ τῆς ἐκδόσεως ἔξοδων διατροφῆς καὶ οἰκίσεως τοῦ φυγάδος, τῶν προκληθέντων ἐκ τῆς συλλήψεως, κρατήσεως, ἀνακρίσεως καὶ παραδόσεως αὐτοῦ, συμφώνως πρὸς τὴν παροῦσαν Συνθήκην. Ὑπονοεῖται μὲν ταῦτα ὅτι πᾶς ὑπάλληλος τοῦ εἰς ἔκδοσιν καλούμενου Κράτους, ὅστις παρέσχε τὴν συνδρομὴν του καὶ ὁ ὁποῖος κατὰ τὴν συνήθη ἄσκησιν τῶν καθηκόντων του δὲν λαμβάνει μισθὸν ἢ ἀμοιβήν

Expense of arrest, etc.

Restriction.

Compensation.

ΑΡΘΡΟΝ 7.

ΑΡΘΡΟΝ 8.

ΑΡΘΡΟΝ 9.

other than specific fees for services performed, shall be entitled to receive from the government demanding the extradition the customary fees for the acts or services performed by them in the same manner and to the same amount as though such acts or services had been performed in ordinary criminal proceedings under the laws of the country of which they are officers.

ARTICLE X.

Articles seized with fugitive.

Everything found in the possession of the fugitive criminal at the time of his arrest, whether being the proceeds of the crime or offense, or which may be material as evidence in making proof of the crime, shall so far as practicable, according to the laws of either of the High Contracting Parties, be delivered up with his person at the time of surrender. Nevertheless, the rights of a third party with regard to the articles referred to, shall be duly respected.

ARTICLE XI.

Territory affected.

The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable to all territory wherever situated, belonging to either of the High Contracting Parties or in the occupancy and under the control of either of them, during such occupancy or control.

Requisitions.

Requisitions for the surrender of fugitives from justice shall be made by the respective diplomatic agents of the High Contracting Parties. In the event of the absence of such agents from the country or where extradition is sought from territory included in the preceding paragraphs, other than the United States or Greece, requisitions may be made by superior consular officers.

άλλην εξαίρεισι τῶν καθοριζομένων δικαιωμάτων διά προσερχθείσας ὑπηρεσίας, θά ἔχει τό δικαίωμα νά λαμβάνη παρά τῆς ἐκζητούσης Κυβερνήσεως τά συνήθη δικαιώματα διά τὰς πράξεις ἢ ὑπηρεσίας παρασχεθείσας ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ὑπό τοὺς ἰδίους ὅρους καί εἰς τό ἴδιον ποσόν ὡσάν αἱ πράξεις ἢ ὑπηρεσίαι νά παρασχέθησαν κατά τήν διάρκειαν συνήθους ποινικῆς διώξεως ἀσκουμένης συμφώνως πρὸς τοὺς νόμους τῆς χώρας τῆς ὁποίας εἶναι ὑπάλληλος.

ΑΡΘΡΟΝ 10.

Πάν ἀντικείμενον εὐρεθέν κατά τήν στιγμὴν τῆς συλλήψεως εἰς τήν κατοχήν τοῦ φυγάδος ἐγκληματίου, εἴτε τοῦτο εἶναι προϊόν τοῦ ἐγκλήματος ἢ πλημμελήματος εἴτε δύναται νά χρησιμεύσῃ ὡς πειστήριον, θά παραδοθῇ ἐν τῷ μέτρῳ τοῦ δυνατοῦ συμφώνως πρὸς τοὺς νόμους τοῦ ἐνὸς ἢ τοῦ ἑτέρου τῶν Ὑψηλῶν Συμβαλλομένων Μερῶν ταύτοχρόνως μετὰ τοῦ ἐνόχου κατά τὸν χρόνον τῆς ἐκδόσεως. Τὰ δικαιώματα ἐν τούτοις τὰ ὁποῖα ἠδύναντο νά ἔχουσιν τρίτοι ἐπὶ τῶν ἐν λόγῳ ἀντικειμένων θά παραμείνωσιν δέοντως σεβαστά.

ΑΡΘΡΟΝ 11.

Αἱ διατάξεις τῆς παρούσης Συνθήκης ἐφαρμόζονται ἐφ' ὅλων τῶν ἐδαφῶν, οἰαδήποτε καὶ ἂν εἶναι ἡ γεωγραφικὴ αὐτῶν θέσις, τὰ ὁποῖα ἀνήκουσιν εἰς τό ἐν ἢ τό ἕτερον τῶν Ὑψηλῶν Συμβαλλομένων Μερῶν ἢ ἔχουσι καταληφθῆ ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἢ διατελοῦσιν ὑπὸ τὸν ἔλεγχον αὐτῶν, ἐφ' ὅσον διαρκεῖ ἡ κατοχὴ αὐτῆ ἢ ὁ ἔλεγχος.

Αἱ αἰτήσεις ἐκδόσεως φυγάδων ἐγκληματιῶν θά γίνωνται ὑπὸ τῶν οἰκείων διπλωματικῶν πρακτόρων τῶν Ὑψηλῶν Συμβαλλομένων Μερῶν, εἰς ἃς δὲ περιπτώσεις οἱ πράκτορες οὗτοι ἀποσιιάζουσιν ἐκ τῆς χώρας ἢ ἡ αἰτήσεις ἐκδόσεως ἀφορᾷ πρόσωπον εὐρισκόμενον εἰς τι ἐκ τῶν ἐδαφῶν τῆς προηγούμενης παραγράφου ἄλλο ἢ ἡ Ἑλλάς ἢ αἱ Ἡνωμένοι Πολιτεῖαι, αἱ αἰτήσεις θά γίνωνται ὑπὸ ἀνωτέρων προξενικῶν ὑπαλλήλων.

The arrest of the fugitive shall be brought about in accordance with the laws of the respective countries, and if, after an examination, it shall be decided, according to the law and the evidence, that extradition is due pursuant to this treaty, the fugitive shall be surrendered in conformity to the forms of law prescribed in such cases.

The person provisionally arrested, shall be released, unless within two months from the date of arrest in Greece, or from the date of commitment in the United States, the formal requisition for surrender with the documentary proofs hereinafter prescribed be made as aforesaid by the diplomatic agent of the demanding Government, or, in his absence, by a consular officer thereof.

If the fugitive criminal shall have been convicted of the crime or offense for which his surrender is asked, a copy of the sentence of the court before which such conviction took place, duly authenticated, shall be produced. If, however, the fugitive is merely charged with crime, a duly authenticated copy of the warrant of arrest in the country where the crime was committed, and of the depositions upon which such warrant may have been issued, shall be produced, with such other evidence or proof as may be deemed competent in the case.

ARTICLE XII.

The present Treaty, of which the English and Greek texts are equally authentic, shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties in accordance with their respective constitutional methods, and shall take effect on the date of the exchange of ratifications which shall take place at Washington as soon as possible.

Ἡ σύλληψις τοῦ φουγάδος ἐγκληματίου πραγματοποιεῖται συμφώνως πρὸς τοὺς νόμους τοῦ εἰς ἔκδοσιν καλουμένου Κράτους, ἐάν δέ μετ' ἐξέτασιν ἀποφασισθῇ συμφώνως τῷ νόμῳ καὶ ταῖς ἀποδείξεσιν ὅτι ἡ ἔκδοσις πρέπει νὰ παρασχεθῇ κατὰ τὰς διατάξεις τῆς παρούσης Συνθήκης ὁ φουγάς ἐγκληματίας ἐκδίδεται συμφώνως πρὸς τὰς διατυπώσεις τὰς ὀριζόμενας ὑπὸ τοῦ οἰκείου νόμου ἐν προκειμένῳ.

Τό προσωρινῶς συλληφθέν πρόσωπον θέλει ἀπολθεσθαι ἐάν ἐντὸς προθεσμίας δύο μηνῶν ἀπὸ τῆς ἡμέρας τῆς συλλήψεως του ἐν Ἑλλάδι, ἢ τῆς φυλακίσεώς του ἐν ταῖς Ἡνωμέναις Πολιτείαις δέν γίνῃ ὑπὸ τοῦ ὡς εἴρηται διπλωματικοῦ πράκτορος τοῦ ἐκζητούντος Κράτους ἢ ἐν ἀκουσίᾳ τοῦτου ὑπὸ τοῦ προξενικοῦ ὑπαλλήλου τοῦ εἰρημένου Κράτους ἢ ἐπίσημος αἰτήσις ἐκδόσεως συνοδευομένη ὑπὸ τῶν κάτωθι ὀριζόμενων ἀποδεικτικῶν ἐγγράφων.

Ἐάν ὁ φουγάς ἐγκληματίας κατεδικάσθῃ ἐπὶ τῷ ἐγκλήματι ἢ πλημμελήματι ὅπερ ἀποτελεῖ ἀντικείμενον τῆς αἰτήσεως ἐκδόσεως δέον νὰ προσαχθῇ δεόντως κεκρωμένον ἀντίγραφον τῆς ἀποφάσεως τοῦ ἀπαγγέλλοντος τὴν καταδίκην δικαστηρίου. Ἐάν ὅμως ὁ φουγάς εἶναι ἀπλῶς κατηγορούμενος ἐπὶ τιμῇ ἐγκλήματι δέον νὰ προσαχθῇ δεόντως κεκρωμένον ἀντίγραφον τοῦ ἐντάλματος συλλήψεως τοῦ ἐκδοθέντος ἐνῷ τόπῳ τὸ ἐγκλημα ἔλαβε χώραν, ὡς ἐπίσης καὶ τῶν καταθέσεων ἐπὶ τῇ βάσει τῶν ὁποίων ἐξεδόθη τὸ ἐντάλμα συλλήψεως ὁμοῦ μετὰ πάσης ἄλλης μαρτυρίας ἢ ἀποδείξεως κρινομένης χρησίμου εἰς τὴν περίπτωσιν.

ΑΡΘΡΟΝ 12.

Ἡ παρούσα Συνθήκη, τῆς ὁποίας τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν καὶ Ἀγγλικὸν κείμενον ἰσχύουσιν ἐξ ἴσου, θέλει κυρωθῇ παρὰ τῶν Ἑψηλῶν Συμβαλλομένων Μερῶν, συμφώνως πρὸς τὰς οἰκείας αὐτῶν συνταγματικὰς διατάξεις καὶ θέλει ἰσχύσει ἀπὸ τῆς ἡμέρας τῆς ἀνταλλαγῆς τῶν ἐπικυρώσεων ἢ ὁποῖα θὰ λάβῃ χώραν ἐν Οὐάσιγκτῶν τὸ ταχύτερον.

Arrest.

Release if formal request not forthcoming.

Papers required.

Ratification.

ARTICLE XIII.

ΑΡΘΡΟΝ 13.

Duration.

The present Treaty shall remain in force for a period of five years, and in case neither of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice one year before the expiration of that period of its intention to terminate the Treaty, it shall continue in force until the expiration of one year from the date on which such notice of termination shall be given by either of the High Contracting Parties.

Ἡ παρούσα Συνθήκη θά παραμείνη ἐν ἰσχύϊ διά περίοδον πέντε ἐτῶν, εἰς ἣν δέ περίπτωσιν οὐδέτερον τῶν Ἑψηλῶν Συμβαλλομένων Μερῶν γνωστοποίησι ἐν ἔτος πρό τῆς λήξεως τῆς εἰρημένης περιόδου τήν πρόθεσιν αὐτοῦ ὅπως καταγγείλῃ ταύτην θά ἐξακολουθήσῃ παραμένουσα ἐν ἰσχύϊ ἐπί ἐν εἰσέτι ἔτος ἀφ' ἧς ἡμέρας ἡ τοιαύτη γνωστοποίησις ἐκ μέρους τοῦ ἐνός ἢ τοῦ ἐτέρου τῶν Ἑψηλῶν Συμβαλλομένων Μερῶν ἤθελεν γίνῃ

Signatures.

In witness whereof the above named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at Athens this sixth day of May, nineteen hundred and thirty-one.

Εἰς πίστωσιν τῶν ἀνωτέρω οἱ ὡς ἄνω Πληρεξούσιοι ὑπέγραψαν τήν παρούσαν Συνθήκην καί ἐπέθεσαν τὰς ἐαυτῶν σφραγίδας.

Ἐγένετο εἰς διπλοῦν ἐν Ἀθήναις τῇ ἕκτῃ Μαΐου χηλιοστοῦ ἑνεακοσιοστοῦ τριακοστοῦ πρώτου ἔτους.

[SEAL] ROBERT P. SKINNER.

[SEAL] Α. Μιχαλακόπουλος

Ratifications exchanged.

AND WHEREAS the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the first day of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two;

Proclamation.

Now, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this first day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two
[SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON

Secretary of State.

NOTES

CONCERNING MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT, EXCHANGED AT THE TIME OF SIGNATURE OF THE EXTRADITION TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND GREECE

Exchange of notes concerning most-favored-nation treatment.

The American Minister (Skinner) to the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs (Michalakopoulos)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Athens, May 6, 1931.

SIR:

In signing today the treaty of extradition between the United States of America and the Hellenic Republic, I have the honor to declare to your Excellency, under the authority and in the name of my Government, that the Government of the United States will extend to Greece the most favorable treatment now accorded, or which may hereafter be accorded, by the United States to a third Power, with respect to matters dealt with in Articles 9 and 11 of the above mentioned treaty, particularly in that which concerns expenses of every nature, including the usual charges, and the procedure to be followed after the demand for extradition.

Ante, pp. 2191, 2192.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

ROBERT P. SKINNER

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Athens.

The Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs (Michalakopoulos) to the American Minister (Skinner)

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES,
Athènes, le 6 Mai 1931.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

J'ai l'honneur d'accuser réception à Votre Excellence de Sa lettre en date d'aujourd'hui, rédigée dans les termes suivants:

"In signing today the treaty of extradition between the United States of America and the Hellenic Republic, I have the honor to declare to your Excellency under the authority and in the name of my Government, that the Government of the United States will extend to Greece the most favorable treatment now accorded, or which may hereafter be accorded, by the United States to a third Power, with respect to matters dealt with in Articles 9 and 11 of the above mentioned treaty, particularly in that which concerns expenses of every nature, including the usual charges, and the procedure to be followed after the demand for extradition."

Exchange of notes—
Continued.

En prenant acte de cette communication sur le contenu de laquelle le Gouvernement Hellénique est d'accord, je saisis cette occasion pour Vous renouveler, Monsieur le Ministre, les assurances de ma haute considération.

A. MICHALAKOPOULOS

SON EXCELLENCE

MONSIEUR ROBERT PEET SKINNER

Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre

Plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis

d'Amérique.

En Ville.

[Translation]

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

Athens, May 6, 1931.

MR. MINISTER:

I have the honor to acknowledge to Your Excellency receipt of your letter of this date, reading as follows:

"In signing today the treaty of extradition between the United States of America and the Hellenic Republic, I have the honor to declare to your Excellency under the authority and in the name of my Government, that the Government of the United States will extend to Greece the most favorable treatment now accorded, or which may hereafter be accorded, by the United States to a third Power, with respect to matters dealt with in Articles 9 and 11 of the above mentioned treaty, particularly in that which concerns expenses of every nature, including the usual charges, and the procedure to be followed after the demand for extradition."

Ante, pp. 2191, 2192.

Acknowledging receipt of this communication, with the content of which the Hellenic Government is in agreement, I take this opportunity to renew to you, Mr. Minister, the assurances of my high consideration.

A. MICHALAKOPOULOS

HIS EXCELLENCY

MR. ROBERT PEET SKINNER

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister

Plenipotentiary of the United States

of America.

City.

PROTOCOL OF EXCHANGE

The undersigned, the Secretary of State of the United States of America and the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Greece at Washington, met this day for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications of the extradition treaty between the United States of America and Greece, signed at Athens on May 6, 1931.

Protocol of exchange.

It being found on a comparison of the respective ratifications that the words "insurance and other companies," in Article 2, paragraph 10, of the English text of the treaty as contained in the Greek instrument of ratification, are not contained in that article and paragraph as it appears in the English text of the instrument of ratification of the United States of America, the Secretary of State of the United States of America declared that it was intended by the Government of the United States to have these words appear in the English text of the United States original of the treaty, as their equivalent appears in the Greek text thereof, that their omission from the English text was an inadvertence and that the United States original of the treaty and the United States ratified exchange copy of the treaty should be understood as including those words, the same as if they had been actually written in the English text thereof.

Ante, p. 2187.

This declaration being accepted by the Minister of Greece, the exchange took place this day in the usual form.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the aforesaid Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol of Exchange and have affixed their seals thereto.

DONE at Washington this first day of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two.

HENRY L STIMSON [SEAL]

CH. SIMOPOULOS [SEAL]

January 2, 1930.

Convention between the United States of America and Great Britain delimiting boundary between the Philippine Archipelago and the State of North Borneo and exchanges of notes regarding certain islands off the coast of Borneo. Signed at Washington, January 2, 1930; ratification advised by the Senate, February 11, 1930; ratified by the President, February 21, 1930; ratified by Great Britain, November 2, 1932; ratifications exchanged at Washington, December 13, 1932; proclaimed, December 15, 1932.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Convention with Great Britain delimiting boundary between Philippine Islands and North Borneo. Preamble. Vol. 30, p. 1754. Vol. 31, p. 1942.

WHEREAS a convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, delimiting definitely the boundary between the Philippine Archipelago (the territory acquired by the United States of America by virtue of the treaties of December 10, 1898, and November 7, 1900, with Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain) and the State of North Borneo which is under British protection, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington on the second day of January, one thousand nine hundred and thirty, the original of which convention is word for word as follows:

Contracting Powers.

The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India,

Being desirous of delimiting definitely the boundary between the Philippine Archipelago (the territory acquired by the United States of America by virtue of the Treaties of December 10, 1898, and November 7, 1900, with Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain) and the State of North Borneo which is under British protection,

Plenipotentiaries.

Have resolved to conclude a Convention for that purpose and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America,
Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State of the United States; and
His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India,
For Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

The Right Honorable Sir Esme Howard, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.V.O.,
His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington;

Who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers found in good and due form have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

ARTICLE I

It is hereby agreed and declared that the line separating the islands belonging to the Philippine Archipelago on the one hand and the islands belonging to the State of North Borneo which is under British protection on the other hand shall be and is hereby established as follows:

Geographical lines of demarcation established.

From the point of intersection of the parallel of four degrees forty-five minutes ($4^{\circ} 45'$) north latitude and the meridian of longitude one hundred twenty degrees ($120^{\circ} 0'$) east of Greenwich, (being a point on the boundary defined by the Treaty between the United States of America and Spain signed at Paris, December 10, 1898), a line due south along the meridian of longitude one hundred twenty degrees ($120^{\circ} 0'$) east of Greenwich to its point of intersection with the parallel of four degrees twenty-three minutes ($4^{\circ} 23'$) north latitude;

thence due west along the parallel of four degrees twenty-three minutes ($4^{\circ} 23'$) north latitude to its intersection with the meridian of longitude one hundred nineteen degrees ($119^{\circ} 0'$) east of Greenwich;

thence due north along the meridian of longitude one hundred nineteen degrees ($119^{\circ} 0'$) east of Greenwich to its intersection with the parallel of four degrees forty-two minutes ($4^{\circ} 42'$) north latitude;

thence in a straight line approximately $45^{\circ} 54'$ true (N $45^{\circ} 54'$ E) to the intersection of the parallel of five degrees sixteen minutes ($5^{\circ} 16'$) north latitude and the meridian of longitude one hundred nineteen degrees thirty-five minutes ($119^{\circ} 35'$) east of Greenwich;

thence in a straight line approximately $314^{\circ} 19'$ true (N $45^{\circ} 41'$ W) to the intersection of the parallel of six degrees ($6^{\circ} 0'$) north latitude and the meridian of longitude one hundred eighteen degrees fifty minutes ($118^{\circ} 50'$) east of Greenwich;

thence due west along the parallel of six degrees ($6^{\circ} 0'$) north latitude to its intersection with the meridian of longitude one hundred eighteen degrees twenty minutes ($118^{\circ} 20'$) east of Greenwich;

thence in a straight line approximately $307^{\circ} 40'$ true (N $52^{\circ} 20'$ W) passing between Little Bakkungaan Island and Great Bakkungaan Island to the intersection of the parallel of six degrees seventeen minutes ($6^{\circ} 17'$) north latitude and the meridian of longitude one hundred seventeen degrees fifty-eight minutes ($117^{\circ} 58'$) east of Greenwich;

thence due north along the meridian of longitude one hundred seventeen degrees fifty-eight minutes ($117^{\circ} 58'$) east of Greenwich to its intersection with the parallel of six degrees fifty-two minutes ($6^{\circ} 52'$) north latitude;

thence in a straight line approximately $315^{\circ} 16'$ true (N $44^{\circ} 44'$ W) to the intersection of the parallel of seven degrees twenty-four minutes forty-five seconds ($7^{\circ} 24' 45''$) north latitude with the meridian of longitude one hundred seventeen degrees twenty-five minutes thirty seconds ($117^{\circ} 25' 30''$) east of Greenwich;

thence in a straight line approximately $300^{\circ} 56'$ true (N $59^{\circ} 4'$ W) through the Mangsee Channel between Mangsee Great Reef and Mangsee Islands to the intersection of the parallel of seven degrees forty minutes ($7^{\circ} 40'$) north latitude and the meridian of longitude one hundred seventeen degrees ($117^{\circ} 0'$) east of Greenwich, the latter point being on the boundary defined by the Treaty between the United States of America and Spain signed at Paris, December 10, 1898.

ARTICLE II

The line described above has been indicated on Charts Nos. 4707 and 4720, published by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, corrected to July 24, 1929, portions of both charts so marked being attached to this treaty and made a part thereof. It is agreed that if more accurate surveying and mapping of North Borneo, the Philippine Islands, and intervening islands shall in the future show that the line described above does not pass between Little Bakkungaan and Great Bakkungaan Islands, substantially as indicated on Chart No. 4720, the boundary line shall be understood to be defined in that area

Line between Little Bakkungaan and Great Bakkungaan defined.

as a line passing between Little Bakkungaan and Great Bakkungaan Islands as indicated on the chart, said portion of the line being a straight line approximately $307^{\circ} 40'$ true drawn from a point on the parallel of $6^{\circ} 0'$ north latitude to a point on the meridian of longitude of $117^{\circ} 58'$ east of Greenwich.

Between Mangsee Islands and Mangsee Great Reef.

It is likewise agreed that if more accurate surveying and mapping shall show that the line described above does not pass between the Mangsee Islands and Mangsee Great Reef as indicated on Chart No. 4720, the boundary shall be understood to be defined in that area as a straight line drawn from the intersection of the parallel of $7^{\circ} 24' 45''$ north latitude and the meridian of longitude of $117^{\circ} 25' 30''$ east of Greenwich, passing through Mangsee Channel as indicated on attached Chart No. 4720 to a point on the parallel of $7^{\circ} 40'$ north latitude.

ARTICLE III

Territory embraced. All islands to the north and east of the said line and all islands and rocks traversed by the said line, should there be any such, shall belong to the Philippine Archipelago and all islands to the south and west of the said line shall belong to the State of North Borneo.

ARTICLE IV

Islands of Turtle and Mangsee Groups. Vol. 43, p. 1662.

The provisions of Article 19 of the Treaty between the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan limiting naval armament, signed at Washington on February 6, 1922, shall, so long as that Treaty remains in force, apply in respect of all islands in the Turtle and Mangsee Groups which are or may be deemed to be comprised within the territories of the Philippine Archipelago on the one hand and of the State of North Borneo on the other hand in consequence of the establishment of the line fixed by the preceding articles of the present Convention. In the event of either High Contracting Party ceding, selling, leasing or transferring any of the islands in question to a third party provision shall be made for the continued application to such island of the aforementioned Article 19 of the Treaty between the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan limiting naval armament, signed at Washington on February 6, 1922, provided that Treaty is still in force at the time of such cession, sale, lease or transfer.

ARTICLE V

Exchange of ratification.

The present Convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by His Britannic Majesty, and shall come into force on the exchange of the acts of ratification which shall take place at Washington as soon as possible.

Signatures.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington the second day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty.

HENRY L STIMSON [SEAL]
ESME HOWARD [SEAL]

Ratifications exchanged.

AND WHEREAS the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged at Washington on the thirteenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

Proclamation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this fifteenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] thirty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON
Secretary of State.

EXCHANGES OF NOTES REGARDING CERTAIN ISLANDS OFF THE COAST OF BORNEO

Exchange of notes.

The British Ambassador (Howard) to the Secretary of State (Stimson)

No. 679

BRITISH EMBASSY,
Washington, D.C. 2nd January, 1930.

SIR,

By the convention concluded between the President of the United States of America and His Britannic Majesty for the purpose of delimiting the boundary between the Philippine archipelago on the one hand and the State of North Borneo which is under British protection on the other hand, the sovereignty over certain islands which have for many years past been administered by the British North Borneo Company has been definitely recognized as pertaining to the United States of America. These islands which formed the subject of the arrangement effected by an exchange of notes between His Majesty's Government and the United States Government on July 3rd and July 10th, 1907, are:—

1. Sibaung, Boaan, Lihiman, Langaan, Great Bakkungaan, Taganak, and Baguan in the group of islands known as the Turtle Islands.
2. The Mangsee Islands.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom understand that the Government of the United States of America are prepared to conclude an arrangement in regard to these islands, supplementary to the above-mentioned convention, in the following terms:

FIRSTLY. That the said company be left undisturbed in the administration of the islands in question unless or until the United States Government give notice to His Majesty's Government of their desire that the administration of the islands should be transferred to them. The transfer of administration shall be effected within one

Exchange of notes—
Continued.

year after such notice is given on a day and in a manner to be mutually arranged.

SECONDLY. That when the administration of any island is transferred in accordance with the foregoing the said Company will deliver to the United States Government all records relating to administration prior to the date of transfer.

THIRDLY. The United States of America shall not be responsible for the value of any buildings which have been or may be erected or other permanent improvements which have been or may be made in any island the administration of which is subject to transfer but any buildings or improvements erected or made by the administrative authorities prior to the transfer of administration may be removed provided the interests of the United States of America are not thereby injured. In the event, however, of the Island of Taganak being so transferred, the United States Government will give favourable consideration to the question of the compensation to be paid to the said company in respect of the capital expenditure incurred by the company in connection with the lighthouse situated on the island, and the United States Government will provide for the future maintenance of the lighthouse.

FOURTHLY. That such privilege of administration shall not carry with it territorial rights, such as those of making grants or concessions in the islands in question to extend beyond the temporary occupation of the company; and any grant, concession, or license made by the company shall cease upon the termination of the company's occupation.

The United States Government, however, take note of the desire of His Majesty's Government that the following titles to land in certain of the islands which were in good faith granted by the Government of North Borneo prior to the arrangement of 1907, be allowed to stand on the terms on which they were issued by that Government.

PARTICULARS.

<i>Titles.</i>	<i>Date of Alienation.</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Approximate total Acreage</i>
<i>Boaan Island.</i>			
26 Native Titles	1. 6. 1907	In perpetuity	146 acres
<i>Lihiman Island</i>			
7 Native Titles	1. 6. 1907	“ “	37 “
1 Provisional Lease 2416	1. 6. 1907	999 years	13 “
		Total	50 “
<i>Langaan Island.</i>			
4 Native Titles	1. 6. 1907	In perpetuity	12 “
<i>Great Bakkungaan.</i>			
3 Provisional Leases	26. 9. 1903	999 years	118 “

FIFTHLY. It is agreed that the United States Government shall be exempt from responsibility in respect of acts done in or from any of

the islands in question the administration of which has not been transferred to the United States. Exchange of notes—
Continued.

SIXTHLY. The stipulations of the extradition treaties between the United States Government and His Majesty's Government shall be applicable within the limits provided for in the exchange of notes which took place in Washington on September 1st/23rd, 1913, to the islands in question and the United States Government take note of the importance which, in view of the proximity of the islands to North Borneo, the said company attach to the establishment and maintenance of an adequate police post thereon, in the event of the administration being transferred to the United States Government.

SEVENTHLY. In the event of the cession, sale, lease or transfer of the islands in question to any third party, the United States Government undertake to use their good offices in commending to the favourable consideration of such third party the desires expressed by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the British North Borneo Company, as set out in the preceding articles of the present arrangement.

I have the honour under instructions from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to request you to be so good as to inform me whether the United States adhere to the terms of the arrangement above described and I shall be glad to receive an assurance from you at the time that this note will be considered by the United States Government as sufficient acceptance of the above arrangement on the part of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

ESME HOWARD

THE HONOURABLE
HENRY L. STIMSON,
*Secretary of State of the United States,
Washington, D.C.*

The Secretary of State (Stimson) to the British Ambassador (Howard)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 2, 1930.

EXCELLENCY:

In Your Excellency's note of today's date you stated that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom understands that the Government of the United States of America is prepared to conclude an arrangement in the following terms regarding certain islands off the coast of Borneo which have been administered by the British North Borneo Company in accordance with the arrangement effected by an exchange of notes between His Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States of America on July 3 and July 10, 1907:

FIRSTLY. That the said company be left undisturbed in the administration of the islands in question unless or until the United States

Exchange of notes—
Continued.

Government give notice to His Majesty's Government of its desire that the administration of the islands should be transferred to it. The transfer of administration shall be effected within one year after such notice is given on a day and in a manner to be mutually arranged.

SECONDLY. That when the administration of any island is transferred in accordance with the foregoing the said Company will deliver to the United States Government all records relating to administration prior to the date of transfer.

THIRDLY. The United States of America shall not be responsible for the value of any buildings which have been or may be erected or other permanent improvements which have been or may be made in any island the administration of which is subject to transfer but any buildings or improvements erected or made by the administrative authorities prior to the transfer of administration may be removed provided the interests of the United States of America are not thereby injured. In the event, however, of the Island of Taganak being so transferred, the United States Government will give favorable consideration to the question of the compensation to be paid to the said company in respect of the capital expenditure incurred by the company in connection with the lighthouse situated on the island, and that the United States Government will provide for the future maintenance of the lighthouse.

FOURTHLY. That such privilege of administration shall not carry with it territorial rights, such as those of making grants or concessions in the islands in question to extend beyond the temporary occupation of the company; and any grant, concession, or license made by the company shall cease upon the termination of the company's occupation.

The United States Government, however, takes note of the desire of His Majesty's Government that the following titles to land in certain of the islands which were in good faith granted by the Government of North Borneo prior to the arrangement of 1907, be allowed to stand on the terms on which they were issued by that Government.

PARTICULARS			
<i>Titles</i>	<i>Date of Alienation</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Approximate total acreage</i>
<i>Boaan Island</i>			
26 Native Titles	1. 6. 1907	In perpetuity	146 acres
<i>Lihiman Island</i>			
7 Native Titles	1. 6. 1907	“ “	37 “
1 Provisional Lease	1. 6. 1907	999 years	13 “
2416			
		Total	50 “
<i>Langaan Island</i>			
4 Native Titles	1. 6. 1907	In perpetuity	12 “
<i>Great Bakkungaan</i>			
3 Provisional Leases	26. 9. 1903	999 years	118 “

FIFTHLY. It is agreed that the United States Government shall be exempt from responsibility in respect of acts done in or from any of the islands in question the administration of which has not been transferred to the United States. Exchange of notes—
Continued.

SIXTHLY. The stipulations of the extradition treaties between the United States Government and His Majesty's Government shall be applicable within the limits provided for in the exchange of notes which took place in Washington on September 1st/23rd, 1913, to the islands in question and the United States Government takes note of the importance which, in view of the proximity of the islands to North Borneo, the said company attaches to the establishment and maintenance of an adequate police post thereon, in the event of the administration being transferred to the United States Government.

SEVENTHLY. In the event of the cession, sale, lease or transfer of the islands in question to any third party, the United States Government undertakes to use its good offices in commending to the favorable consideration of such third party the desires expressed by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the British North Borneo Company, as set out in the preceding articles of the present arrangement.

In reply to the inquiry made on behalf of Your Excellency's Government in the last paragraph of your note of today's date, I take pleasure in informing you that the Government of the United States of America adheres to the terms of the arrangement above described, and in assuring you that your note under acknowledgment is considered by the Government of the United States of America as sufficient acceptance of the arrangement on the part of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

HENRY L. STIMSON

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE RIGHT HONORABLE

SIR ESME HOWARD, *G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.V.O.*,

Ambassador of Great Britain.

The British Ambassador (Lindsay) to the Secretary of State (Stimson)

No. 221

BRITISH EMBASSY,
Washington, D.C., July 6th, 1932

SIR,

In the notes exchanged between the United States Government and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom on January 2nd, 1930, constituting an arrangement regarding certain islands off the coast of Borneo which have been administered by the British North Borneo Company in accordance with the arrangement effected by an exchange of notes between His Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States of America on July 3 and July 10,

Exchange of notes—
Continued.

1907, the United States Government took note of the desire of His Majesty's Government that certain titles to land in certain of the islands which were in good faith granted by the Government of North Borneo prior to the arrangement of 1907, be allowed to stand on the terms on which they were issued by that Government.

2. His Majesty's Government regret that the following title was inadvertently omitted from those included in the above arrangement:—

<i>Lihiman Island</i>	<i>Date of Alienation</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Area</i>
Provisional Lease No. 2417	1.6.1907	999 yrs.	13 acres 0 roods 24 perches.

3. I have the honour under instructions from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to request you to be so good as to inform me whether the United States Government will agree to regard this title as included in those mentioned in the arrangement concluded on January 2nd, 1930.

4. Should your Government agree to this extension of the above-mentioned arrangement, I should be glad to receive from you an assurance that this note will be considered by the United States Government as a sufficient confirmation thereof on the part of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,

R. C. LINDSAY

THE HONOURABLE
HENRY L. STIMSON,
*Secretary of State of the United States,
Washington, D.C.*

The Secretary of State (Stimson) to the British Ambassador (Lindsay)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 6, 1932.

EXCELLENCY:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of this day's date in which Your Excellency refers to the fact that in the notes exchanged between the Government of the United States of America and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom on January 2nd, 1930, constituting an arrangement regarding certain islands off the coast of Borneo which have been administered by the British North Borneo Company in accordance with the arrangement effected by an exchange of notes between His Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States on July 3 and July 10, 1907, the Government of the United States took note of the desire of His Majesty's Government that certain titles to land in

certain of the islands which were in good faith granted by the Government of North Borneo prior to the arrangement of 1907, be allowed to stand on the terms on which they were issued by that Government. In relation to this matter Your Excellency states that His Majesty's Government regrets that the following title was inadvertently omitted from the list of land titles included in the above arrangement:

Exchange of notes—
Continued.

<i>Lihiman Island</i>	<i>Date of Alienation</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Area</i>
Provisional Lease No. 2417	1.6.1907	999 years	13 acres 0 roods 24 perches

Under instructions from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Your Excellency requests that I be so good as to inform you whether the Government of the United States will agree to regard this title as included in those mentioned in the arrangement concluded on January 2, 1930.

In reply I am pleased to inform Your Excellency that the Government of the United States agrees to the extension of the arrangement of January 2, 1930, to include the above-mentioned title, and I take pleasure also in assuring Your Excellency that your note under acknowledgment is considered by the Government of the United States as a sufficient confirmation on the part of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of the aforesaid extension.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

For the Secretary of State:
W. R. CASTLE, Jr.

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE HONORABLE SIR RONALD LINDSAY,
P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.V.O.,
British Ambassador.

711.4115A/99

EXCHANGE OF NOTES CONCERNING THE ADMINISTRATION AND LEASE OF CERTAIN ISLANDS OFF THE COAST OF BORNEO BY THE BRITISH NORTH BORNEO COMPANY, MENTIONED IN THE EXCHANGES OF NOTES OF JANUARY 2, 1930, AND JULY 6, 1932

The British Ambassador (Bryce) to the Secretary of State (Root)

N° 151

BRITISH EMBASSY,
Intervale, N.H. July 3. 1907,

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that His Majesty's Government, acting at the request and on behalf of the British North Borneo Company, are prepared to acquiesce in the last proposal stated in your

Exchange of notes—
Continued.

letter to Sir H. M. Durand of the 19th of December last, respecting the administration of certain islands on the East Coast of Borneo. I am therefore instructed by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to place the proposed arrangement formally on record without further delay.

His Majesty's Government understand the terms of the arrangement to be as follows.

"Firstly: that the said Company be left undisturbed in the administration of the islands in question without any agreement specifying details, the United States Government simply waiving in favour of the said Company the right to such administration in the meantime, in other words, that the existing status be continued indefinitely at the pleasure of the two Governments concerned.

"Secondly: that such privilege of administration shall not carry with it territorial rights, such as those of making grants or concessions in the islands in question to extend beyond the temporary occupation of the company; and any grant, concession or license, made by the company shall cease upon the termination of the company's occupation.

"Thirdly: That the temporary waiver of the right of administration on the part of the United States Government shall cover all the islands to the westward and southwestward of the line traced on the map which accompanied Sir H. M. Durand's memorandum of the 23rd of June, 1906, and which is annexed to and to be deemed to form part of this Note.

"Fourthly: That the British North Borneo Company, through His Majesty's Government, shall agree to the exemption of the United States Government from any claim or allegation that the latter Government has incurred any responsibility in respect of acts done in or from any island within the said line.

"Fifthly: That the understanding shall continue until the said two Governments may by Treaty delimit the boundary between their respective domains in that quarter, or until the expiry of one year from the date when notice of termination be given by either to the other.

"Sixthly: That in case of denunciation, the United States Government shall not be responsible for the value of any buildings or other permanent improvements which may have been erected or made by the company upon the islands, but permission is hereby given to the company to remove, at its own expense, any buildings or improvements erected by it, provided the interests of the United States be not injured thereby."

I have therefore the honour to request you to be so good as to inform me whether the United States adhere to the terms of the arrangement above described, and I shall be glad to receive an assurance from you at the same time that this Note will be considered by the United

States Government as sufficient ratification of the above arrangement on the part of His Majesty's Government. Exchange of notes—
Continued.

I have the honour to be with the highest consideration, Sir, your most obedient, humble Servant

JAMES BRYCE

THE HONOURABLE
ELIHU ROOT
etc., etc., etc.

*The Acting Secretary of State (Bacon) to the British Ambassador
(Bryce)*

2160/6

No. 109

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 10, 1907.

EXCELLENCY:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note No. 151 of the 3rd instant, by which you inform me that His Majesty's Government, acting at the request and in behalf of the British North Borneo Company, are prepared to acquiesce in the last proposal stated in the letter of December 19, 1906, from the Secretary of State to Sir H. M. Durand, respecting the administration of certain islands on the East Coast of Borneo, and that you are therefore instructed by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to place the proposed arrangement formally on record without further delay.

The understanding of His Majesty's Government of the terms of the arrangement is stated by you to be as follows:

"Firstly: That the said Company be left undisturbed in the administration of the islands in question without any agreement specifying details, the United States Government simply waiving in favor of the said Company the right to such administration in the meantime, in other words, that the existing status be continued indefinitely at the pleasure of the two Governments concerned.

"Secondly: That such privilege of administration shall not carry with it territorial rights, such as those of making grants or concessions in the islands in question to extend beyond the temporary occupation of the company; and any grant, concession or license, made by the company shall cease upon the termination of the company's occupation.

"Thirdly: That the temporary waiver of the right of administration on the part of the United States Government shall cover all the islands to the westward and southwestward of the line traced on the map which accompanied Sir H. M. Durand's memorandum of the 23rd of June, 1906, and which is annexed to and to be deemed to form part of this note.

"Fourthly: That the British North Borneo Company, through His Majesty's Government, shall agree to the exemption of the United States Government from any claim or allegation that the latter Government has incurred any responsibility in respect of acts done in or from any island within the said line.

Exchange of notes—
Continued.

“Fifthly: That the understanding shall continue until the said two Governments may by treaty delimit the boundary between their respective domains in that quarter or until the expiry of one year from the date when notice of termination be given by either to the other.

“Sixthly: That in case of denunciation, the United States Government shall not be responsible for the value of any buildings or other permanent improvements which may have been erected or made by the company upon the islands; but permission is hereby given to the company to remove, at its own expense, any buildings or improvements erected by it, provided the interest of the United States be not injured thereby.”

The understanding of His Majesty’s Government as above recited agreeing with that of the United States, I have the honor formally to announce the adherence of the United States to the arrangement and the acceptance of your note as sufficient ratification of the arrangement on the part of His Majesty’s Government.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Your Excellency’s most obedient servant,

ROBERT BACON,
Acting Secretary.

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE RIGHT HONORABLE
JAMES BRYCE, O.M.,
Ambassador of Great Britain.

EXCHANGE OF NOTES PROVIDING FOR EXTRADITION BETWEEN THE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS OR GUAM AND THE STATE OF NORTH BORNEO,
MENTIONED IN THE EXCHANGE OF NOTES OF JANUARY 2, 1930

The British Ambassador (Spring Rice) to the Secretary of State (Bryan)

No. 231.

BRITISH EMBASSY
Dublin, N.H. Sept. 1. 1913.

SIR,

Under instructions from my government I have the honour to request you to be so good as to inform me whether the United States Government would be willing to enter into an arrangement with the Government of His Britannic Majesty by virtue of which fugitive offenders from the Philippine Islands or Guam to the State of North Borneo, or from the State of North Borneo to the Philippine Islands or Guam shall be reciprocally surrendered for offences specified in the existing Treaties of Extradition between the United States and his Britannic Majesty, so far as such offences are punishable both by the laws of the Philippine Islands or Guam and by the laws of the State of North Borneo.

Should your government agree to this arrangement I should be glad to receive from you an assurance that this note will be considered by the United States Government as a sufficient confirmation thereof on the part of His Britannic Majesty's Government.

Exchange of notes—
Continued.

I have the honour to be,

With the highest consideration, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

CECIL SPRING RICE

THE HONOURABLE,

W. J. BRYAN,

*Secretary of State,
etc., etc., etc.,*

The Secretary of State (Bryan) to the British Ambassador (Spring Rice)

No. 139.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 23, 1913.

EXCELLENCY:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note No. 231, of the 1st instant, in which, under instructions from your Government, you inquire whether the Government of the United States would be willing to enter into an arrangement with the Government of His Britannic Majesty by virtue of which fugitive offenders from the Philippine Islands or Guam to the State of North Borneo or from the State of North Borneo to the Philippine Islands or Guam shall be reciprocally surrendered for offenses specified in the existing treaties of extradition between the United States and His Britannic Majesty, so far as such offenses are punishable both by the laws of the Philippine Islands or Guam and by the laws of the State of North Borneo; and you ask that, in case the Government of the United States agrees to this arrangement, you receive from me an assurance that your note will be considered by the Government of the United States as a sufficient confirmation thereof on the part of His Britannic Majesty's Government.

In reply I am happy to state that the Government of the United States agrees to the arrangement between the Government of the United States and the Government of His Britannic Majesty by which it is understood that fugitive offenders from the Philippine Islands or Guam to British North Borneo and from British North Borneo to the Philippine Islands or Guam shall be reciprocally delivered up for offenses specified in the extradition treaties between the United States and His Britannic Majesty's Government so far as such offenses are punishable both by the laws of the Philippine Islands or Guam and by the laws of British North Borneo; and accepts Your Excellency's note as a sufficient confirmation of the arrangement on the part of His Britannic Majesty's Government.

Exchange of notes—
Continued.

Accordingly, the Government of the United States understands the arrangement to be completed by this present note and to be in full force and effect from and after September 23, 1913.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

W. J. BRYAN.

HIS EXCELLENCY

SIR CECIL ARTHUR SPRING-RICE,
Ambassador of Great Britain.

211.41/15

Arbitration treaty between the United States of America and China. June 27, 1930.
Signed at Washington, June 27, 1930; ratification advised by the Senate December 10, 1930; ratified by the President, December 20, 1930; ratified by China, September 9, 1932; ratifications exchanged at Washington, December 15, 1932; proclaimed, December 20, 1932.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS a treaty of arbitration between the United States of America and the Republic of China was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington on the twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty, the original of which treaty, being in the English, Chinese and French languages, is word for word as follows:

Arbitration with
China.
Preamble.

Contracting Powers.

The United States of America
and the Republic of China,

Purpose declared.

Determined to prevent so far as
in their power lies any inter-
ruption in the peaceful relations
now happily existing between the
two nations;

Desirous of reaffirming their
adherence to the policy of sub-
mitting to impartial decision all
justiciable controversies that may
arise between them; and

Eager by their example not
only to demonstrate their con-
demnation of war as an instru-
ment of national policy in their
mutual relations, but also to
hasten the time when the perfec-
tion of international arrange-
ments for the pacific settlement
of international disputes shall
have eliminated forever the pos-
sibility of war among any of the
Powers of the world;

Les Etats-Unis d'Amérique et
la République de Chine,

Résolus à prévenir autant qu'il
est en leur pouvoir toute inter-
ruption dans les relations pacifi-
ques heureusement existant entre
les deux nations;

Désireux d'affirmer de nouveau
leur adhésion à la politique con-
sistant à soumettre à une décision
impartiale toutes contestations
susceptibles de décisions judi-
ciaires qui viendraient à s'élever
entre eux; et

Soucieux, par leur exemple, non
seulement de manifester que, dans
leurs relations réciproques, ils
condamnent la guerre comme in-
strument de politique nationale,
mais encore de hâter le moment
où la conclusion d'accords inter-
nationaux pour le règlement pa-
cifique des conflits entre les Etats
aura écarté pour toujours les pos-
sibilités de guerre entre les nations
du monde;

美中公斷條約

大美利堅合眾國為欲竭力預防兩國間幸存之和平關係發生中斷

復願重行確定採取將兩國間所發生一切可以裁判之爭端均付公平判斷之政策

並切望自樹模範不惟表明反對以戰爭為兩國相互間國家政策之工具且促進和平解決國際爭執之國際協定臻於完善使世界各國間戰爭之可能

Plenipotentiaries.

Have decided to conclude a treaty of arbitration and for that purpose they have appointed as their respective Plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America:

Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State of the United States of America; and

The President of the National Government of the Republic of China:

Mr. Chao-Chu Wu, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of China to the United States of America;

Who, having communicated to one another their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

Ont décidé de conclure un traité d'arbitrage et à ces fins ont désigné pour leurs plénipotentiaires respectifs, savoir:

Le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique:

M. Henry L. Stimson, Secrétaire d'Etat des Etats-Unis d'Amérique; et

Le Président du Gouvernement national de la République de Chine:

M. Chao-Chu Wu, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de la République de Chine aux Etats-Unis d'Amérique;

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs reconnus en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des dispositions suivantes:

永遠消滅的時期起見決定締結一公斷條約為此

簡派全權代表如下

大美利堅合眾國總統特派

美利堅合眾國外交部長史添臣

大中華民國國民政府主席特派

中華民國駐美利堅國特命全權公使伍朝樞

兩全權代表將所奉全權証書互相校閱均屬妥善

議定條款如下

ARTICLE I

International differences not adjusted by diplomacy, nor by Permanent International Commission, referred to Permanent Court of Arbitration.

All differences relating to international matters in which the High Contracting Parties are concerned by virtue of a claim of right made by one against the other under treaty or otherwise, which it has not been possible to adjust by diplomacy, which have not been adjusted as a result of reference to the Permanent International Commission constituted pursuant to the treaty signed at Washington September 15, 1914, and which are justiciable in their nature by reason of being susceptible of decision by the application of the principles of law or equity, shall be submitted to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague by the Convention of October 18, 1907, or to some other competent tribunal,

Vol. 38, p. 1887.

Vol. 30, p. 2221.

ARTICLE I

Tous différends concernant des affaires internationales dans lesquelles les Hautes Parties Contractantes se trouvent engagées par suite de la prétention d'un droit allégué par l'une à l'encontre de l'autre en vertu d'un traité ou autrement, qui n'auront pu être réglés par la voie diplomatique, non plus que par l'application du recours à la Commission permanente internationale constituée conformément au traité signé à Washington le 15 Septembre 1914, et qui en raison de leur nature susceptible d'une décision appliquant les principes du droit et de l'équité, peuvent être jugés, seront soumis à la Cour permanente d'arbitrage établie à La Haye par la Convention du 18 Octobre 1907 ou à un autre tribunal compétent,

第一條 兩締約國間如有國際事項之爭執此締約國對彼締約國提出由條約內或條約外發生之權利的要求此項爭執未能以外交方法解決或經交付於按照一九一四年九月十五日在華盛頓簽訂之條約而設立之永久國際委員會仍未解決而此項爭執因適用法律或公理之原則得付判決故具有可以裁判之性質者則於每案發生時以特別協定決定應交付於按照一九零七年十月十八日公約所設立之海牙永久公斷法庭或其他相當裁判機

Special agreement.

as shall be decided in each case by special agreement, which special agreement shall provide, if necessary, for the organization of such tribunal, shall define its powers, shall state the question or questions at issue, and shall settle the terms of reference.

The special agreement in each case shall be made on the part of the United States of America by the President of the United States of America by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and on the part of China in accordance with its constitutional law.

ARTICLE II

Subjects not included.

The provisions of this treaty shall not be invoked in respect of any dispute the subject matter of which

- a) is within the domestic jurisdiction of either of the High Contracting Parties;
- b) involves the interests of third Parties;

ce qui sera décidé dans chaque cas par accord spécial; cet accord spécial pourvoira à l'organisation dudit tribunal s'il est nécessaire, définira ses pouvoirs, exposera la question ou les questions en litige et déterminera la question à résoudre.

L'accord spécial dans chaque cas sera conclu en ce qui concerne les Etats-Unis d'Amérique par le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique sur et avec l'avis et le consentement du Sénat des Etats-Unis et en ce qui concerne la Chine en conformité de sa loi constitutionnelle.

ARTICLE II

Les dispositions du présent traité ne pourront pas être invoquées en ce qui concerne les différends dont l'objet:

- a) relève de la juridiction nationale de l'une ou de l'autre des Hautes Parties Contractantes;
- b) touche aux intérêts de tierces puissances;

關於此項特別協定應於必要時規定裁判機關之組織並應確指其權限載明爭執之問題並決定交付公斷之條款

每案之特別協定美國方面由美國總統得美國參議院之協贊允許訂立之中國方面依照中華民國之憲法訂立之

第二條 關於下列各爭執事件不得引用本約各條

(甲) 在彼此締約國內政範圍者

(乙) 涉及第三國利益者

c) depends upon or involves the maintenance of the traditional attitude of the United States concerning American questions, commonly described as the Monroe Doctrine;

d) depends upon or involves the observance of the obligations of China in accordance with the Covenant of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE III

Ratification.

The present treaty, in English, Chinese and French, shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the National Government of the Republic of China in accordance with Chinese constitutional law. The English and Chinese texts shall have equal force, but in case of divergence the French text shall prevail.

Exchange of ratifications.

The ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible, and the treaty shall take effect

c) dépend du maintien ou touche au maintien de l'attitude traditionnelle des Etats-Unis d'Amérique dans les affaires américaines, communément connue sous le nom de doctrine de Monroe;

d) dépend de l'observation ou touche à l'observation des engagements de la Chine en conformité du Pacte de la Société des Nations.

ARTICLE III

Le présent traité, en anglais, en chinois, et en français, sera ratifié par le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique sur et avec l'avis et le consentement du Sénat des Etats-Unis d'Amérique et par le Gouvernement national de la République de Chine en conformité de la loi constitutionnelle chinoise. Les textes anglais et chinois feront également foi, mais en cas de divergence le texte français prévaudra.

Les ratifications seront échangées à Washington aussitôt que faire se pourra et le traité prendra effet

(丙) 屬於或涉及合衆國對美洲問題向有態度即所謂門羅主義之維持者

(丁) 屬於或涉及中國依照國際聯合會盟約應盡義務之履行者

第三條 本約用英文中文法文繕寫由美國總統得美國參議院之協贊允許而批准之並由中國國民政府依照中國憲法批准之英文中文有同等之效力但遇有歧異時以法文為準

批准文件應於最短期間在華盛頓交換自交換批

Duration.

on the date of the exchange of ratifications. It shall thereafter remain in force continuously unless and until terminated by one year's written notice given by either High Contracting Party to the other.

à la date de l'échange des ratifications. Il restera ensuite en vigueur sans limite de durée. Toutefois il pourra être dénoncé par écrit par l'une ou l'autre des Hautes Parties Contractantes et dans ce cas il cessera ses effets à l'expiration du délai d'un an à dater de la dénonciation.

Signatures.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty, in duplicate, in the English, Chinese and French languages, and hereunto affixed their seals.

En foi de quoi les plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé le présent traité dressé en deux exemplaires, l'un et l'autre en anglais, en chinois et en français, et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

准文件之日起本約發生效力此後本約繼續有效
至此締約國以書面通知廢止於彼締約國後一年
為止

兩全權代表持此署名蓋印於英文中文法文之條約兩
份以昭信守

Done at Washington this 27th day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty, corresponding to the 27th day of the sixth month of the nineteenth year of the Republic of China.

Fait à Washington le 27 juin mil neuf cent trente, correspondant au 27 du sixième mois de l'an dix-neuf de la République de Chine.

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[SEAL] HENRY L STIMSON
[SEAL] CHAO-CHU WU

AND WHEREAS the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two; Ratifications ex-
changed.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof. Proclamation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this twentieth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-
[SEAL] two and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON
Secretary of State.

July 5, 1930.

Convention and final protocol between the United States of America and other powers establishing load lines to ships of international voyage with final act of the international load line conference and exchanges of notes. Signed at London, July 5, 1930; ratification advised by the Senate, February 27, 1931; ratified by the President, May 1, 1931; ratification of the United States deposited at London, June 10, 1931; proclaimed, January 5, 1933.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Proclamation of the President.

WHEREAS a convention establishing uniform principles and rules with regard to the limits to which ships on international voyages may be loaded was signed by the respective Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and certain other countries, at London on July 5, 1930, the original of which convention in the English and French languages, as certified by the Foreign Office in London, is word for word as follows:

INTERNATIONAL LOAD LINE CONVENTION.¹

PREAMBLE.

International Load Line Convention. Preamble.

THE Governments of Germany, the Commonwealth of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Denmark, the Free City of Danzig, Spain, the Irish Free State, the United States of America, Finland, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Greece, India, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Mexico, Norway, New Zealand, Paraguay, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics; desiring to promote safety of life and property at sea by establishing in common agreement uniform principles and rules with regard to the limits to which ships on international voyages may be loaded, have resolved to conclude a Convention for that purpose and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:—

Purposes.

Plenipotentiaries.

The Government of Germany:

Mr. Gustav KOENIGS, Ministerialdirigent in the Reichsverkehrsministerium, Geheimer Regierungsrat, Berlin.

[¹ Except as otherwise noted, corrections embodied in bracketed footnotes to the text of the convention and its annexes, the final protocol, and the final act are based on the list of errata which accompanied the certified copy furnished by the British Foreign Office. A few minor errata indicated in that list as present in the English text of the convention and its annexes and the final protocol were corrected in the text which was sent to the Senate, approved by it, and proclaimed by the President; these corrections are therefore here incorporated without indication. In view of the foregoing, the list of errata is not here printed as a whole.]

CONVENTION INTERNATIONALE SUR LES LIGNES DE CHARGE.

PRÉAMBULE.

LES Gouvernements d'Allemagne, du Commonwealth d'Australie, de Belgique, du Canada, du Chili, de Cuba, de Danemark, de la Ville Libre de Dantzig, d'Espagne, de l'État Libre d'Irlande, des États-Unis d'Amérique, de Finlande, de la France, du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord, de Grèce, de l'Inde, d'Islande, d'Italie, du Japon, de Lettonie, du Mexique, de Norvège, de la Nouvelle-Zélande, du Paraguay, des Pays-Bas, du Pérou, de Pologne, de Portugal, de Suède, et de l'Union des Républiques Soviétistes Socialistes; étant désireux d'établir d'un commun accord des principes et des règlements à l'effet de sauvegarder la vie humaine et la propriété en mer en ce qui concerne les limites d'immersion auxquelles il sera licite de charger les navires affectés à des voyages internationaux, ont décidé de conclure une Convention à cet effet et ont nommé pour leurs plénipotentiaires:

Le Gouvernement d'Allemagne:

M. GUSTAV KOENIGS, Ministerialdirigent au Reichsverkehrsministerium, Geheimer Regierungsrat, Berlin.

Plenipotentiaries—
Continued.

- Mr. Arthur WERNER, Ministerialrat in the Reichsverkehrsministerium, Geheimer Justizrat, Berlin.
 Professor Walter LAAS, Director of the "Germanischer Lloyd" Classification Society, Berlin.
 Mr. Karl STURM, Verwaltungsdirector of the See-Berufsgenossenschaft, Hamburg.

The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia:

Captain Henry Priaulx CAYLEY, Royal Australian Navy, Commonwealth Naval Representative in London.

Mr. Vincent Cyril DUFFY, Australia House.

The Government of Belgium:

Mr. Raoul F. GRIMARD, Naval Engineer, Technical Adviser to the Central Naval Department.

The Government of Canada:

Mr. Alexander JOHNSTON, Deputy Minister of Marine.

The Government of Chile:

Lieut.-Commander Constructor Oscar BUNSTER, Member of the Chilian Naval Commission in London.

The Government of Cuba:

Mr. Guillermo PATTERSON, Cuban Minister in London.

The Government of Denmark:

Mr. Emil KROGH, Assistant Secretary in the Ministry of Shipping and Fisheries.

Mr. Aage H. LARSEN, Naval Architect and Engineer in Chief to the Ministry of Shipping and Fisheries.

Mr. J. A. KÖRBING, Director of the "Forenede Dampskibsselskab," Copenhagen.

Captain H. P. HAGELBERG, Chairman of the Association of Danish Shipmasters.

Mr. Erik JACOBSEN, Trade Union Manager.

The Government of the Free City of Danzig:

Mr. Alphonse POKLEWSKI-KOZIELL, Commercial Counsellor, Polish Legation, London.

Mr. Waldemar SIEG, Commercial Counsellor.

The Government of Spain:

Mr. Octaviano MARTINEZ-BARCA, Engineer, Spanish Navy.

The Government of the Irish Free State:

Mr. J. W. DULANTY, Commissioner for Trade for the Irish Free State in Great Britain.

Mr. T. J. HEGARTY, Ship Surveyor, Transport and Marine Branch, Department of Industry and Commerce.

The Government of the United States of America:

Mr. Herbert B. WALKER, President of the American Steamship Owners' Association.

Mr. David ARNOTT, Chief Surveyor, American Bureau of Shipping.

M. Arthur WERNER, Ministerialrat au Reichsverkehrsministerium, Geheimer Justizrat, Berlin.

M. le Professeur Walter LAAS, Directeur de la Société de Classification "Germanischer Lloyd," Berlin.

M. Karl STURM, Directeur gérant de la See-Berufsgenossenschaft, Hambourg.

Le Gouvernement du Commonwealth d'Australie:

M. le Capitaine de vaisseau Henry Priaulx CAYLEY, Royal Australian Navy, Attaché naval du Commonwealth d'Australie à Londres.

M. Vincent Cyril DUFFY, Australia House.

Le Gouvernement de Belgique:

M. Raoul F. GRIMARD, Ingénieur naval, Conseiller technique à l'Administration Centrale de la Marine.

Le Gouvernement du Canada:

M. Alexander JOHNSTON, Sous-Ministre de la Marine Marchande.

Le Gouvernement du Chili:

M. le Capitaine de corvette Oscar BUNSTER, Constructeur naval, Membre de la Commission navale du Chili à Londres.

Le Gouvernement de Cuba:

M. Guillermo PATTERSON, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Londres.

Le Gouvernement de Danemark:

M. Emil KROGH, Chef de Bureau au Ministère de la Navigation et de la Pêche.

M. Aage H. LARSEN, Ingénieur-constructeur au Ministère de la Navigation et de la Pêche.

M. J. A. KÖRBING, Directeur de la compagnie d'armement "det Forenede Dampskibsselskab," Copenhague.

M. le Capitaine H. P. HAGELBERG, Président de l'Association danoise des Capitaines de la Marine Marchande.

M. Erik JACOBSEN, Gérant de Syndicat.

Le Gouvernement de la Ville Libre de Dantzig:

M. Alphonse POKLEWSKI-KOZIELL, Conseiller commercial à l'Ambassade polonaise à Londres.

M. Waldemar SIEG, Conseiller commercial.

Le Gouvernement d'Espagne:

M. Octaviano MARTINEZ-BARCA, Ingénieur de la Marine.

Le Gouvernement de l'État Libre d'Irlande:

M. J. W. DULANTY, Commissaire pour le commerce de l'État Libre d'Irlande en Grande-Bretagne.

M. T. J. HEGARTY, Expert de navire au Département du Transport et de la Marine, Ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce.

Le Gouvernement des États-Unis d'Amérique:

M. Herbert B. WALKER, Président de l'Association américaine des Armateurs de Navires à vapeur.

M. David ARNOTT, American Bureau of Shipping.

Plenipotentiaries—
Continued.

- Mr. Laurens PRIOR, Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce.
- Mr. Howard C. TOWLE, National Council of American Shipbuilders.
- Mr. Samuel D. McCOMB, Marine Office of America.
- Captain Albert F. PILLSBURY, Pillsbury and Curtis, San Francisco.
- Mr. Robert F. HAND, Vice-President Standard Shipping Company, New York.
- Mr. James KENNEDY, General Manager, Marine Department, Gulf Refining Company, New York.
- Mr. H. W. WARLEY, Vice-President Ore Steamship Corporation, New York.
- Rear-Admiral John G. TAWRESEY, C.C., United States Navy (Retired). United States Shipping Board.

The Government of Finland:

- Mr. A. H. SAASTAMOINEN, Finnish Minister in London.
- Commander Birger BRANDT, Finnish Shipmasters' Association.

The Government of France:

- Mr. André Maurice HAARBLEICHER, Naval Construction Corps, Director of the Departments of the Mercantile Fleet and of Naval Material at the Ministry of the Mercantile Marine.
- Mr. René Hippolyte Joseph LINDEMANN, Assistant Director of the Department of Marine Labour and of the Accountants' Department at the Ministry of the Mercantile Marine.
- Mr. Jean Henri Théophile MARIE, Naval Construction Corps, Assistant to the Director of the Departments of the Mercantile Fleet and of Naval Material at the Ministry of the Mercantile Marine.
- Mr. A. H. A. de BERLHE, Deputy Manager of the Bureau Veritas.

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

- Sir Henry F. OLIVER, Admiral of the Fleet, Royal Navy.
- Captain F. W. BATE, Professional Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Board of Trade.
- Mr. A. J. DANIEL, Principal Ship Surveyor, Board of Trade.
- Captain J. T. EDWARDS, Master Mariner (Retired).
- Sir Ernest W. GLOVER, Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom.
- Sir Norman HILL, Chairman, Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee, Board of Trade.
- Sir Charles HIPWOOD, Board of Trade.
- Mr. J. Foster KING, Chief Surveyor to the British Corporation Register of Shipping and Aircraft.
- Dr. J. MONTGOMERIE, Chief Ship Surveyor to Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

- M. Laurens PRIOR, Bureau de la Navigation, Service du Commerce.
- M. Howard C. TOWLE, Conseil national des Armateurs américains.
- M. Samuel D. McCOMB, Marine Office of America.
- M. le Capitaine Albert F. PILLSBURY, de la maison Pillsbury et Curtis, San Francisco.
- M. Robert F. HAND, Vice-Président Standard Shipping Company, New-York.
- M. James KENNEDY, Directeur gérant, Section de la Navigation, Gulf Refining Company, New York.
- M. H. W. WARLEY, Vice-Président Ore Steamship Corporation, New-York.
- M. le Contre-Amiral en retraite John G. TAWRESEY, C.C., de la Marine des États-Unis, United States Shipping Board.

Le Gouvernement de Finlande:

- M. A. H. SAASTAMOINEN, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Londres.
- M. le Capitaine de frégate Birger BRANDT, Association finlandaise des capitaines de navire.

Le Gouvernement de la France:

- M. André Maurice HAARBLEICHER, Ingénieur en Chef de 1^{ère} Classe du Génie Maritime, Directeur des Services de la Flotte de Commerce et du Matériel Naval au Ministère de la Marine Marchande.
- M. René Hippolyte Joseph LINDEMANN, Directeur-adjoint des Services du Travail Maritime et de la Comptabilité au Ministère de la Marine Marchande.
- M. Jean Henri Théophile MARIE, Ingénieur principal du Génie Maritime, Adjoint au Directeur des Services de la Flotte de Commerce et du Matériel Naval au Ministère de la Marine Marchande.
- M. A. H. A. de BERLHE, Administrateur-Délégué du Bureau Véritas.

Le Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord:

- Sir Henry F. OLIVER, Admiral of the Fleet, Royal Navy.
- M. le Capitaine F. W. BATE, Conseiller nautique du Service de la Marine Marchande, Board of Trade.
- M. A. J. DANIEL, Expert principal de navire, Board of Trade.
- M. le Capitaine John Thomas EDWARDS, Capitaine au long cours en retraite.
- Sir Ernest W. GLOVER, Chambre de la Navigation du Royaume-Uni.
- Sir Norman HILL, Président du Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee, Board of Trade.
- Sir Charles HIPWOOD, Board of Trade.
- M. J. Foster KING, Inspecteur en Chef au British Corporation Register of Shipping and Aircraft.
- M. le Dr. J. MONTGOMERIE, Expert en chef de navire au Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

Plenipotentiaries—
Continued.

Sir Charles J. O. SANDERS, Chairman, Load-Line Committee, 1927-1929.

Mr. William Robert SPENCE, General Secretary, National Union of Seamen.

Captain A. SPENCER, Master Mariner (Retired).

The Government of Greece:

Mr. Nicolas G. LELY, Consul-General for Greece in London.

The Government of India:

Sir Geoffrey L. CORBETT, Late Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department.

Mr. Nowrojee Dadabhoy ALLBLESS, Chairman of Scindia Steamships (London) Ltd.

Captain KAVAS OKERJEE, Marine Superintendent, Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., Bombay.

Engineer-Commander John Sutherland PAGE, Royal Indian Marine, late Principal Engineer and Ship Surveyor, Government of Bengal.

The Government of Iceland:

Mr. Emil KROGH, Assistant Secretary to the Danish Ministry of Shipping and Fisheries.

Mr. Aage H. LARSEN, Naval Architect and Engineer in Chief to the Danish Ministry of Shipping and Fisheries.

Mr. J. A. KÖRNING, Director of the "Forenede Dampskibsselskab," Copenhagen.

Captain H. P. HAGELBERG, Chairman of the Association of Danish Shipmasters.

Mr. Erik JACOBSEN, Trade Union Manager, Denmark.

The Government of Italy:

General Giulio INGIANNI, General Director of the Mercantile Marine.

Admiral Giuseppe CANTÙ, Admiral of Division, Technical Inspector of the Mercantile Marine.

Professor Torquato GIANNINI, Counsellor for Emigration in the Italian Foreign Office.

The Government of Japan:

Mr. Shoichi NAKAYAMA, First Class Secretary of Embassy, London.

Mr. Sukefumi IWAI, Expert in the Local Administration Office of Communications.

The Government of Latvia:

Mr. Arturs OZOLS, Director of the Marine Department.

Captain Andrejs LONFELDS, Latvian Shipowners' Society.

The Government of Mexico:

Mr. Gustavo Luders de NEGRI, Consul-General for Mexico in London.

Sir Charles J. O. SANDERS, Président du Load Line Committee, 1927-1929.

M. William Robert SPENCE, Secrétaire-Général de l'Union Nationale des Marins.

M. le Capitaine A. SPENCER, Capitaine au long cours en retraite.

Le Gouvernement de Grèce:

M. Nicolas G. LELY, Consul général de Grèce à Londres.

Le Gouvernement de l'Inde:

Sir Geoffrey L. CORBETT, Secrétaire en retraite du Département du Commerce du Gouvernement de l'Inde.

M. Nowrojee Dadabhoy ALLBLESS, Président de la Scindia Steamships (London), Limited.

M. le Capitaine KAVAS OOKERJEE, Inspecteur du navire de la Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Limited, Bombay.

M. l'Ingénieur capitaine de frégate John Sutherland PAGE, Marine royale indienne, ingénieur en chef et expert de navire en retraite au gouvernement du Bengale.

Le Gouvernement d'Islande:

M. Emil KROGH, Chef de Bureau au Ministère Danois de la Navigation et de la Pêche.

M. Aage H. LARSEN, Ingénieur-constructeur au Ministère Danois de la Navigation et de la Pêche.

M. J. A. KÖRBING, Directeur de la compagnie d'armement "det Forenede Dampskibsselskab," Copenhague.

M. le Capitaine H. P. HAGELBERG, Président de l'Association danoise des Capitaines de la Marine Marchande.

M. Erik JACOBSEN, Gérant de Syndicat, Danemark.

Le Gouvernement d'Italie:

M. le Général Giulio INGIANNI, Directeur général de la Marine Marchande.

M. l'Amiral de Division Giuseppe CANTÙ, Inspecteur technique de la Marine Marchande.

M. le Professeur Torquato GIANNINI, Conseiller d'Émigration au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères.

Le Gouvernement du Japon:

M. Shoichi NAKAYAMA, Secrétaire d'Ambassade de première classe

M. Sukefumi IWAI, Expert au Bureau d'Administration locale des Communications.

Le Gouvernement de Lettonie:

M. Arturs OZOLS, Directeur du Département de la Marine Marchande.

M. le Capitaine Andrejs LONFELDS, de l'Association des Armateurs lettonais.

Le Gouvernement du Mexique:

M. Gustavo Luders de NEGRI, Consul général du Mexique à Londres.

Plenipotentiaries—
Continued. **The Government of Norway:**

- Mr. Erling BRYN, Director of the Department of Shipping, Ministry of Commerce and Navigation.
 Mr. Johan SCHÖNHEYDER, Surveyor-in-Chief in the Ministry of Commerce and Navigation.
 Dr. J. BRUHN, Director of the Norwegian Veritas.
 Mr. J. Hysing OLSEN, Shipowner.
 Mr. Eivind TONNESEN, Managing Director of the Norwegian Shipmasters' Association.
 Mr. A. BIRKELAND, President of the Norwegian Sailors' and Firemen's Union.

The Government of New Zealand:

- Sir Thomas MASON WILFORD, High Commissioner for New Zealand in London.
 Sir Charles HOLDSWORTH, Managing Director of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, Ltd.

The Government of Paraguay:

- Dr. Horacio CARISIMO, Chargé d'Affaires in London.

The Government of the Netherlands:

- Vice-Admiral (retired) C. FOCK, Inspector-General of Navigation, Chairman of the Freeboard Assigning Commission.

Mr. A. van DRIEL, Naval Architect, Adviser on Naval Architecture to the Shipping Inspection Service, Member and Secretary of the Freeboard Assigning Commission.

Mr. J. BRAUTIGAM, Chairman of the Netherlands Union of Transport Workers, Member of the Second Chamber of the States-General.

Mr. J. W. LANGELER, Inspector of Shipping, Dutch East Indies.

Mr. J. Rypperda WIERDSMA, Chairman of the Holland-America Line.

Captain G. L. HEERIS, Secretary of the Netherlands Shipowners' Association.

The Government of Peru:

Captain Manuel D. FAURA, Naval Attaché in London.

The Government of Poland:

Mr. Alphonse POKLEWSKI-KOZIELL, Commercial Counsellor, Polish Embassy, London.

Mr. Boguslaw BAGNIEWSKI, Counsellor, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Warsaw.

The Government of Portugal:

Mr. Thomaz Ribeiro de MELLO, Minister Plenipotentiary; Head of the Economic Section of the Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Captain Carlos Theodoro da COSTA, Naval Architect.

Le Gouvernement de Norvège:

- M. Erling BRYN, Directeur du Département de la Navigation au Ministère du Commerce et de la Navigation.
- M. Johan SCHÖNHEYDER, Expert en chef au Ministère du Commerce et de la Navigation.
- M. le Dr. J. BRUHN, Directeur du "Norske Veritas."
- M. J. Hysing OLSEN, Armateur.
- M. Eivind TONNESEN, Directeur gérant de l'Association norvégienne des capitaines de navire.
- M. A. BIRKELAND, Président de l'Union norvégienne des Marins et des Chauffeurs.

Le Gouvernement de la Nouvelle-Zélande:

- Sir Thomas MASON WILFORD, Haut Commissaire de la Nouvelle-Zélande à Londres.
- Sir Charles HOLDSWORTH, Directeur gérant de l'Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, Limited.

Le Gouvernement du Paraguay:

- M. le Dr. HORACIO CARISIMO, Chargé d'Affaires à Londres.

Le Gouvernement des Pays-Bas:

- M. le Vice-Amiral en retraite C. FOCK, Inspecteur-général de la Navigation; Président de la Commission pour la fixation du franc-bord minimum des navires.
- M. l'Ingénieur A. van DRIEL, Conseil des constructions navales près l'inspection de la navigation; membre et secrétaire de la commission pour la fixation du minimum franc-bord des navires.
- M. J. BRAUTIGAM, Président de la Ligue Centrale des Ouvriers du Transport; membre de la Seconde Chambre des États-Généraux.
- M. J. W. LANGELER, du service de la navigation aux Indes néerlandaises.
- M. J. Rypperda WIERDSMA, Président-directeur de la Société Anonyme de Navigation dite "Holland-Amerika Lijn."
- M. le Capitaine G. L. HEERIS, Secrétaire de l'Association des armateurs néerlandais.

Le Gouvernement du Pérou:

- M. le Capitaine Manuel D. FAURA, Attaché Naval à Londres.

Le Gouvernement de Pologne:

- M. Alphonse POKLEWSKI-KOZIELL, Conseiller commercial à l'Ambassade polonaise à Londres.
- M. Boguslaw BAGNIEWSKI, Conseiller au Ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce, Varsovie.

Le Gouvernement de Portugal:

- M. Thomaz Ribiero de MELLO, Ministre plénipotentiaire; Chef de la Section Économique au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères portugais.
- M. le Capitaine de corvette Carlos Theodoro da COSTA, Constructeur naval.²

² According to a note, No. 49 of Feb. 8, 1932, from the British Ambassador at Washington to the Secretary of State, "M. le Capitaine de corvette Carlos Theodoro da Costa, Constructeur naval" should read "M. le Capitaine de frégate Carlos Theodoro da Costa, Ingénieur naval."

Plenipotentiaries—**The Government of Sweden:**
Continued.

Baron Erik Kule PALMSTIERNA, Swedish Minister in London.

Mr. Per Axel LINDBLAD, Assistant Under-Secretary in the Board of Trade.

Captain Erik Axel Fredrik EGGERT, Maritime Expert to the Social Board.

The Government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics:

Mr. Dimitri BOGOMOLOFF, Counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in London.

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:—

Preliminary.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

ARTICLE 1.

General obligation.

General Obligation of Convention.

Effective regulations
by Contracting Pow-
ers.
Vol. 45, p. 1492; U. S.
C., Supp. VI, p. 899.

So that the load lines prescribed by this Convention shall be observed, the Contracting Governments undertake to give effect to the provisions of this Convention, to promulgate all regulations, and to take all other steps which may be necessary to give this Convention full and complete effect.

Annexes, force and
effect.

The provisions of this Convention are completed by Annexes, which have the same force and take effect at the same time as this Convention. Every reference to this Convention implies at the same time a reference to the Rules annexed thereto.

ARTICLE 2.

Scope of Convention.

Scope.

1. This Convention applies to all ships engaged on international voyages, which belong to countries the Governments of which are Contracting Governments, or to territories to which this Convention is applied under Article 21, except—

Post, p. 2254.
Exceptions.

(a) ships of war; ships solely engaged in fishing; pleasure yachts and ships not carrying cargo or passengers;

(b) ships of less than 150 tons gross.

International voy-
ages between near
neighboring ports.

2. Ships when engaged on international voyages between the near neighbouring ports of two or more countries may be exempted by the Administration to which such ships belong from the provisions of this Convention, so long as they shall remain in such trades, if the Governments of the countries in which such ports are situated shall be satisfied that the sheltered nature and conditions of such

Le Gouvernement de Suède:

- M. le Baron Erik Kule PALMSTIERNA, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Londres.
- M. Per Axel LINDBLAD, Chef de Section à l'Administration Centrale du Commerce.
- M. le Capitaine Erik Axel Fredrik EGGERT, Expert pour les Affaires Maritimes de l'Administration Royale du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale.

Le Gouvernement de l'Union des Républiques Soviétistes Socialistes:

- M. Dimitri BOGOMOLOFF, Conseiller à l'Ambassade de l'Union des Républiques Soviétistes Socialistes à Londres.

Qui, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des dispositions suivantes:

CHAPITRE I.—PRÉLIMINAIRES.**ARTICLE 1.***Obligation Générale de la Convention.*

AFIN que les lignes de charge prescrites par la présente Convention soient observées les Gouvernements contractants s'engagent à appliquer les dispositions de cette Convention, à édicter tous règlements et à prendre toutes autres mesures propres à lui faire produire son plein et entier effet.

Les dispositions de la présente Convention sont complétées par un Règlement contenu dans l'Annexe I qui a³ la même valeur et entre en vigueur en même temps que la présente Convention. Toute référence à la présente Convention implique référence simultanée au Règlement y annexé.

ARTICLE 2.*Champ d'Application de la Convention.*

1. Les dispositions de la présente Convention s'appliquent à tous les navires qui effectuent des voyages internationaux et qui appartiennent à un pays dont le Gouvernement est un Gouvernement contractant ou à des territoires auxquels la Convention s'applique en vertu des dispositions de l'Article 21 à l'exception:

- (a) des navires de guerre; des navires uniquement affectés à la pêche; des yachts de plaisance et des navires qui ne transportent ni cargaison ni passagers;
- (b) des navires de moins de 150 tonneaux de jauge brute.

2. Les navires pourront être exemptés des prescriptions de la présente Convention par l'Administration du Gouvernement contractant dont ils relèvent, lorsqu'ils seront affectés à un trafic dans des voyages internationaux entre des ports proches de deux ou plusieurs pays, tant qu'ils demeureront affectés à ce trafic et si les Gouvernements des pays dans lesquels ces ports sont situés

[³ Au lieu de "un Règlement contenu dans l'Annexe I qui a" mettre "des annexes qui ont."]

voyages between such ports make it unreasonable or impracticable to apply the provisions of this Convention to ships engaged in such trades.

Effect of existing agreements.

3. All agreements and arrangements relating to load line or matters appertaining thereto at present in force between Contracting Governments shall continue to have full and complete effect during the terms thereof as regards—

- (a) ships to which this Convention does not apply;
- (b) ships to which this Convention applies in respect of matters for which it has not expressly provided.

To the extent, however, that such agreements or arrangements conflict with the provisions of this Convention, the provisions of this Convention shall prevail.

Subject to any such agreement or arrangement—

- (a) all ships to which this Convention does not apply; and
- (b) all matters which are not expressly provided for in this Convention;

shall remain subject to the legislation of each Contracting Government to the same extent as if this Convention had not been made.

ARTICLE 3.

Definitions.

Definitions.

In this Convention, unless expressly provided otherwise—

- (a) a ship is regarded as belonging to a country if it is registered by the Government of that country;
- (b) the expression "Administration" means the Government of the country to which the ship belongs;
- (c) an "international voyage" is a voyage from a country to which this Convention applies to a port outside such country, or conversely, and for this purpose, every colony, overseas territory, protectorate or territory under suzerainty or mandate is regarded as a separate country;
- (d) the expression "Rules" means the Rules contained in Annexes I, II and III;
- (e) a "new ship" is a ship, the keel of which is laid on or after the 1st July, 1932, all other ships being regarded as existing ships.
- (f) the expression "steamer" includes any vessel propelled by machinery.

Post, pp. 2264, 2350, 2360.

ARTICLE 4.

Cases of "Force Majeure."

"Force Majeure."

No ship, which is not subject to the provisions of this Convention at the time of its departure on any voyage, shall become subject to

reconnaissent que les voyages sont effectués dans des parages abrités et dans des conditions telles qu'il n'est ni raisonnable ni possible d'appliquer aux dits navires les prescriptions de la présente Convention.

3. Tous les accords et arrangements qui concernent les lignes de charge ou les questions s'y rapportant et qui sont actuellement en vigueur entre les Gouvernements contractants conserveront leur plein et entier effet pendant la durée desdits accords et arrangements en ce qui concerne:

- (a) les navires auxquels la présente Convention ne s'applique pas;
- (b) les navires auxquels la présente Convention s'applique mais seulement pour les points qui n'y ont pas été expressément prévus.

Dans la mesure où, cependant, de tels accords ou arrangements seraient en opposition avec les prescriptions de la présente Convention, les dispositions de celle-ci devront prévaloir.

Sous réserve de tels accords ou arrangements:

- (a) tous les navires auxquels la présente Convention ne s'applique pas;
- (b) toutes les questions qui ne font pas l'objet de prescriptions expresses dans la présente Convention;

resteront soumis à la législation de chaque Gouvernement contractant dans la même mesure que si la présente Convention n'était pas intervenue.

ARTICLE 3.

Définitions.

Dans la présente Convention à moins d'indications expresses contraires:

- (a) un navire est considéré comme appartenant à un pays s'il est immatriculé par le Gouvernement de ce pays;
- (b) l'expression "Administration" signifie le Gouvernement du pays auquel le navire appartient;
- (c) un "voyage international" est un voyage effectué entre un pays auquel la présente Convention s'applique et un port situé en dehors de ce pays, ou inversement, et à cet effet, chaque colonie, territoire d'outre mer, protectorat ou territoire placé sous suzeraineté ou mandat est considéré comme un pays distinct;
- (d) l'expression "Règles" désigne les règles contenues dans les Annexes I, II et III;
- (e) un "navire neuf" est un navire dont la quille sera posée le 1^{er} juillet 1932 ou postérieurement. Tous les autres navires sont considérés comme des navires existants;
- (f) l'expression "vapeur" comprend tout navire mû par une machine.

ARTICLE 4.

Cas de "Force majeure."

Si au moment de son départ pour un voyage quelconque un navire n'est pas soumis aux prescriptions de la présente Convention, il ne

the provisions of this Convention on account of any deviation from its intended voyage due to stress of weather or any other cause of *force majeure*.

In applying the provisions of this Convention, the Administration shall give due consideration to any deviation or delay caused to any ship owing to stress of weather or to any other cause of *force majeure*.

LOAD LINE: SURVEY
AND MARKING.

CHAPTER II.—LOAD LINE: SURVEY AND MARKING.

ARTICLE 5.

General Provisions.

General provisions.

No ship to which this Convention applies shall proceed to sea on an international voyage after the date on which this Convention comes into force, unless the ship, being—

New ship.

A—a new ship,

Post, p. 2264.

(a) has been surveyed in accordance with the provisions of Annex I;

Post, p. 2270.

(b) complies with the provisions of Part II of Annex I; and

(c) has been marked in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.

Existing ship.

B—an existing ship,

Post, p. 2262.

(a) has been surveyed and marked (whether before or after this Convention comes into force) in accordance with the conditions prescribed either in paragraph A of this Article or in one of the sets of Rules for the Assignment of Load Line particularised in Annex IV; and

Post, p. 2270.

(b) complies with the provisions of Part II of Annex I in principle, and also in detail, so far as is reasonable and practicable, having regard to the efficiency of (i) the protection of openings; (ii) guard rails; (iii) freeing ports, and (iv) means of access to crews' quarters provided by the existing arrangements, fittings and appliances on the ship.

ARTICLE 6.

Provisions for Steamers carrying Timber Deck Cargoes.

Timber deck cargoes.

1. A steamer which has been surveyed and marked under Article 5 shall be entitled to be surveyed and marked with a timber load line under Part V of Annex I if, being—

Post, p. 2334.

New ship.

Post, p. 2334.

A—a new ship, it complies with the conditions and provisions prescribed in Part V of Annex I;

devra pas y être astreint au cours de son voyage lorsqu'il sera dérouté soit par le mauvais temps, soit par toute autre cause de *force majeure*.

Dans l'application des prescriptions de la présente Convention, l'Administration tiendra compte de tout déroutement ou retard occasionné à tout navire soit par le mauvais temps, soit par tout autre cause de *force majeure*.

CHAPITRE II.—LIGNES DE CHARGE: VISITE ET APPOSITION DES MARQUES.

ARTICLE 5.

Dispositions générales.

Aucun navire auquel la présente Convention s'applique ne pourra prendre la mer pour un voyage international après la date de l'entrée en vigueur de la Convention à moins que

A—dans le cas d'un navire neuf

- (a) il ait été visité conformément aux conditions prescrites dans l'Annexe I de la présente Convention;
- (b) il ait satisfait aux prescriptions de la 2^{ème} Partie de l'Annexe I; et
- (c) il ait été marqué conformément aux dispositions de cette Convention.

B—dans le cas d'un navire existant

- (a) il ait été visité et marqué (soit avant soit après l'entrée en vigueur de la présente Convention) conformément aux conditions prescrites soit dans le paragraphe A du présent * Article soit dans l'un des Règlements pour l'assignation des lignes de charge spécifiés dans l'Annexe IV;
- (b) il ait satisfait en principe et aussi en détail autant qu'il sera raisonnable et possible aux prescriptions de la 2^{ème} Partie de l'Annexe I en tenant compte de l'efficacité (1^o) de la protection des ouvertures, (2^o) des garde-corps, (3^o) des sabords de décharge et (4^o) des moyens d'accès au logement de l'équipage qui résultent ⁵ des arrangements, installations et dispositifs existants à bord du navire.

ARTICLE 6.

Dispositions pour les Vapeurs chargeant du Bois en Pontée.

1. Un vapeur qui a été visité et marqué conformément aux prescriptions de l'Article 5 pourra être visité et recevoir les marques prévues pour les navires chargeant du bois en pontée conformément à la 5^{ème} Partie de l'Annexe I.

A—dans le cas d'un navire neuf, s'il satisfait aux conditions et prescriptions contenues dans la 5^{ème} Partie de l'Annexe I;

[* Au lieu de "present" mettre "présent."]
[⁵ Au lieu de "résultent" mettre "résulte."]

Existing ship.
Post, p. 2334.

B—an existing ship, it complies with the conditions and provisions of Part V of Annex I other than Rule LXXX, and also in principle, so far as is reasonable and practicable, with the conditions and provisions prescribed by Rule LXXX provided that in assigning a timber load line to an existing ship the Administration shall make such addition to the freeboard as shall be reasonable, having regard to the extent to which such ship falls short of full compliance with the conditions and provisions prescribed in Rule LXXX.

Rules.
Post, pp. 2338, 2340.

2. A steamer when using the timber load line shall comply with Rules LXXXIV, LXXXV, LXXXVI, LXXXVIII and LXXXIX.

ARTICLE 7.

Provisions for Tankers.

Tankers.

A steamer which has been surveyed under Article 5 shall be entitled to be surveyed and marked as a tanker under Part VI of Annex I if, being—

New ship.
Post, p. 2344.

A—a new ship, it complies with the conditions and provisions prescribed in Part VI of Annex I;

Existing ship.
Post, pp. 2344, 2346.

B—an existing ship, it complies with the conditions and provisions in Rules XCIII, XCVI, XCVII, XCVIII and XCIX, and also in principle so far as is reasonable and practicable with Rules XCIV, XCV and C, provided that in assigning a tanker load line to an existing ship the Administration shall make such addition to the freeboard as shall be reasonable having regard to the extent to which such ship falls short of full compliance with the conditions and provisions prescribed in Rules XCIV, XCV and C.

ARTICLE 8.

Provisions for Ships of Special Types.

Special type ships.

For steamers over 300 feet in length, possessing constructional features similar to those of a tanker which afford extra invulnerability against the sea, a reduction in freeboard may be granted.

Freeboard reduction.

The amount of such reduction shall be determined by the Administration in relation to the freeboard assigned to tankers, having regard to the degree of compliance with the conditions of assignment laid down for these ships, and the degree of subdivision provided.

B.—dans le cas d'un navire existant, s'il satisfait aux conditions et prescriptions contenues dans la 5^{ème} Partie de l'Annexe I à l'exception de la Règle LXXX et aussi en principe autant qu'il sera raisonnable et possible aux conditions et prescriptions prévues dans la Règle LXXX étant entendu que dans l'assignation à un navire existant d'une ligne de charge pour bois en pontée, l'Administration exigera telle augmentation de franc-bord qui sera raisonnable en tenant compte de la mesure dans laquelle ce navire ne satisfait pas entièrement aux conditions et prescriptions contenues dans la Règle LXXX.

2. Quand un vapeur utilisera la ligne de charge pour chargement de bois en pontée il devra satisfaire aux dispositions des Règles LXXXIV, LXXXV, LXXXVI, LXXXVIII et LXXXIX.

ARTICLE 7.

Dispositions pour les Navires à Citernes.

Un navire qui a été visité conformément aux prescriptions de l'Article 5 pourra être visité et recevoir les marques pour les navires à citernes conformément aux dispositions de la 6^{ème} Partie de l'Annexe I:

A—dans le cas d'un navire neuf, s'il satisfait aux conditions et prescriptions contenues dans la 6^{ème} Partie de l'Annexe I;

B—dans le cas d'un navire existant, s'il satisfait aux conditions et prescriptions contenues dans les Règles XCIII, XCVI, XCVII, XCVIII et XCIX et aussi en principe autant qu'il sera raisonnable et possible aux conditions et prescriptions prévues par les Règles XCIV, XCV et C étant entendu que dans l'assignation à un navire existant d'une ligne de charge pour un navire à citernes l'Administration exigera telle augmentation de franc-bord qui sera raisonnable en tenant compte de la mesure dans laquelle ce navire ne satisfait par entièrement aux conditions et prescriptions contenues dans les Règles XCIV, XCV et C.

ARTICLE 8.

Dispositions pour les navires de types spéciaux.

Il pourra être accordé une réduction de franc-bord aux vapeurs ayant une longueur de plus de 81,50⁶ mètres qui possèdent des caractéristiques de construction analogues à celles des navires à citernes leur assurant une défense supplémentaire contre la mer.

La valeur de cette réduction sera déterminée par l'Administration qui tiendra compte à cet effet de la façon dont est calculé le franc-bord des navires à citernes ainsi que des conditions d'assignation qui leur sont imposées et du degré de compartimentage réalisé.

[⁶ Au lieu de "81,50" mettre "91,44."]

The freeboard assigned to such a ship shall in no case be less than would be assigned to the ship as a tanker.

ARTICLE 9.

Survey.

Survey and marking.

The survey and marking of ships for the purpose of this Convention shall be carried out by officers of the country to which the ships belong, provided that the Government of each country may entrust the survey and marking of its ships either to Surveyors nominated for this purpose, or to organisations recognised by it. In every case the Government concerned fully guarantees the completeness and efficiency of the survey and marking.

ARTICLE 10.

Zones and Seasonal Areas.

Zones and seasonal areas.

A ship to which this Convention applies shall conform to the conditions applicable to the zones and seasonal areas described in Annex II to this Convention.

A port standing on the boundary line between two zones shall be regarded as within the zone from or into which the ship arrives or departs.

Certificates.

CHAPTER III.—CERTIFICATES.

ARTICLE 11.

Issue of Certificates.

Issue of.

A certificate, called "International Load Line Certificate," shall be issued to every ship which has been surveyed and marked in accordance with this Convention, but not otherwise.

By Government to which ship belongs.

An International Load Line Certificate shall be issued either by the Government of the country to which the ship belongs or by any person or organisation duly authorised by that Government, and in every case the Government assumes full responsibility for the certificate.

ARTICLE 12.

Issue of Certificates by another Government.

By another Government.

Condition.

The Government of a country to which this Convention applies may, at the request of the Government of any other country to which this Convention applies, cause any ship which belongs to the last-mentioned country, or (in the case of an unregistered ship) which is to be registered by the Government of that country, to be surveyed and marked, and, if satisfied that the requirements of

Le franc-bord qui sera assigné à un tel navire ne devra en aucun cas être plus réduit que celui qui serait attribué au navire s'il était considéré comme navire à citernes.

ARTICLE 9.

Visite.

La visite et l'apposition des marques des navires en vue de l'application de la présente Convention seront faites par des fonctionnaires du pays auquel le navire appartient, étant entendu que le Gouvernement de chaque pays peut confier la visite et l'apposition des marques de ses navires soit à des inspecteurs nommés à cet effet, soit à des organismes reconnus par lui. Dans tous les cas le Gouvernement intéressé garantit que la visite et l'apposition des marques ont été complètement et efficacement effectuées.

ARTICLE 10.

Zones et Régions périodiques.

Un navire auquel la présente Convention s'applique devra se conformer aux conditions qui sont applicables aux zones et régions périodiques telles qu'elles sont définies à l'Annexe II de la présente Convention.

Lorsqu'un port se trouve sur la ligne de démarcation de deux zones, il sera considéré comme étant soit dans la zone que le navire vient de traverser pour l'entrée au port soit dans celle qu'il doit traverser après son départ.

CHAPITRE III.—CERTIFICATS.

ARTICLE 11.

Délivrance des Certificats.

Un certificat appelé "Certificat international de Franc-bord" sera délivré à tout navire à condition qu'il ait été visité et marqué conformément aux prescriptions de la présente Convention.

Le certificat international de franc-bord sera délivré soit par le Gouvernement auquel le navire appartient, soit par toute personne ou organisme dûment reconnu par ce Gouvernement, et dans tous les cas le Gouvernement assumera la pleine responsabilité du certificat.

ARTICLE 12.

Délivrance d'un Certificat par un autre Gouvernement.

Le Gouvernement d'un pays auquel la présente Convention s'applique peut à la requête du Gouvernement d'un autre pays auquel cette Convention s'applique faire visiter et apposer les marques à tout navire qui appartient à ce dernier pays, ou (dans le cas d'un navire non immatriculé) qui doit être immatriculé par le Gouvernement de ce pays et s'il a constaté que les prescriptions

this Convention are complied with, issue an International Load Line Certificate to such ship, under its own responsibility. Any certificate so issued must contain a statement to the effect that it has been issued at the request of the Government of the country to which the ship belongs, or of the Government by whom the ship is to be registered, as the case may be, and it shall have the same force and receive the same recognition as a certificate issued under Article 11 of this Convention.

ARTICLE 13.

Form of certificate.

Form of Certificate.

The International Load Line Certificates shall be drawn up in the official language or languages of the country by which they are issued.

Language.

Model.

Post, pp. 2232, 2334.

The form of the certificate shall be that of the model given in Annex III, subject to such modifications as may, in accordance with Rule LXXVIII, be made in the case of ships carrying timber deck cargoes.

ARTICLE 14.

Duration of Certificates.

Duration of certificates.

1. An International Load Line Certificate shall, unless it is renewed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article, expire at the end of such period as may be specified therein by the Administration which issues it: but the period so specified shall not exceed five years from the date of issue.

Renewal.

2. An International Load Line Certificate may be renewed from time to time by the Administration which issued it for such period (not exceeding five years on any occasion) as the Administration thinks fit, after a survey not less effective than the survey required by this Convention before the issue of the certificate, and any such renewal shall be endorsed on the certificate.

Cancellation. Causes for.

3. An Administration shall cancel any International Load Line Certificate issued to a ship belonging to its country:

A. If material alterations have taken place in the hull and superstructures of the ship which affect the calculations of freeboard.

B. If the fittings and appliances for the (i) protection of openings, (ii) guard rails, (iii) freeing ports and (iv) means of access to crews' quarters are not maintained in as effective a condition as they were in when the certificate was issued.

C. If the ship is not inspected periodically at such times and under such conditions as the Administration may think necessary for the purpose of securing that the hull and superstructures referred to in Condition A are not altered and that the fittings and appliances referred to in Condition B are maintained as therein provided throughout the duration of the certificate.

de la présente Convention sont satisfaites il peut lui délivrer, sous sa propre responsabilité, un certificat international de franc-bord. Tout certificat ainsi délivré doit porter une déclaration établissant qu'il a été délivré à la requête du Gouvernement du pays auquel le navire appartient ou du Gouvernement par lequel le navire doit être immatriculé⁷ selon le cas. Ce certificat aura la même valeur et sera accepté au même titre que celui qui aura été délivré conformément à l'Article 11 de la présente Convention.

ARTICLE 13.

Forme des Certificats.

Les certificats internationaux de franc-bord seront rédigés dans la ou les langues officielles du pays par lequel ils seront délivrés.

Les certificats seront conformes au modèle prévu par l'Annexe III sous réserve des modifications qui peuvent être apportées eu égard à la Règle LXXVIII dans le cas des navires transportant des chargements de bois en pontée.

ARTICLE 14.

Durée de la Validité des Certificats.

1. A moins qu'il ne soit renouvelé conformément aux dispositions du paragraphe 2 du présent Article, un certificat international de franc-bord restera valable pour la période qui y sera mentionnée par l'Administration qui l'aura délivré, sans toutefois que cette période puisse excéder cinq ans à partir de la date de sa délivrance.

2. A la suite d'une visite tout certificat international de franc-bord pourra être renouvelé périodiquement par l'Administration qui l'aura délivré pour une durée qu'elle jugera convenable, mais qui n'excédera en aucun cas cinq ans. Cette visite ne devra pas être moins efficace que celle qui est prévue par la présente Convention pour la délivrance initiale du certificat. Mention de chacun de ces renouvellements devra être portée au dos du certificat.

3. Le certificat international de franc-bord sera annulé par l'Administration qui l'aura délivré à un navire relevant de cette Administration:

A. Si des modifications de quelque importance affectant le calcul du franc-bord ont été apportées à la coque et aux superstructures du navire.

B. Si les installations et les dispositifs pour (i) la protection des ouvertures; (ii) les garde-corps; (iii) les sabords de décharge; (iv) les moyens d'accès aux logements de l'équipage n'ont pas été maintenues dans des conditions aussi efficaces qu'elles l'étaient lors de la délivrance du certificat.

C. Lorsque le navire n'aura pas été visité périodiquement aux époques et dans les conditions fixées par l'Administration pour s'assurer pendant toute la durée de la validité du certificat que la coque et les superstructures visées dans la clause A ne sont pas modifiées et que les installations et les dispositifs visés dans la clause B sont maintenus en état.

[⁷ Après "immatriculé" mettre une virgule.]

ARTICLE 15.

Acceptance.

Acceptance of Certificates.

International Load Line Certificates issued under the authority of a Contracting Government shall be accepted by the other Contracting Governments as having the same force as the certificates issued by them to ships belonging to their respective countries.

ARTICLE 16.

Control.

Control.

Certificate to be ascertained.

1. A ship to which this Convention applies, when in a port of a country to which it does not belong, is in any case subject to control with respect to load line as follows: An officer duly authorised by the Government of that country may take such steps as may be necessary for the purpose of seeing that there is on board a valid International Load Line Certificate. If there is such a certificate on board the ship, such control shall be limited to the purpose of securing—

- (a) that the ship is not loaded beyond the limits allowed by the certificate;
- (b) that the position of the load line on the ship corresponds with the certificate; and
- (c) that the ship has not been so materially altered in respect to the matters dealt with in conditions A and B (set out in paragraph 3 of Article 14) that the ship is manifestly unfit to proceed to sea without danger to human life.

2. Only officers possessing the necessary technical qualifications shall be authorised to exercise control as aforesaid, and if such control is exercised under (c) above, it shall only be exercised in so far as may be necessary to secure that the ship shall be made fit to proceed to sea without danger to human life.

3. If control under this Article appears likely to result in legal proceedings being taken against the ship, or in the ship being detained, the Consul of the country to which the ship belongs shall be informed as soon as possible of the circumstances of the case.

ARTICLE 17.

Privileges.

Privileges restricted.

The privileges of this Convention may not be claimed in favour of any ship unless it holds a valid International Load Line Certificate.

ARTICLE 15.

Acceptation des Certificats.

Chaque Gouvernement contractant reconnaîtra aux certificats internationaux de franc-bord délivrés par les autres Gouvernements contractants ou sous leur autorité la même valeur qu'aux certificats délivrés par lui à ses navires nationaux.

ARTICLE 16.

Contrôle.

1. Tout navire auquel la présente Convention s'applique quand il se trouvera dans un port d'un pays auquel il n'appartient pas sera, en tout cas, et en ce qui concerne les lignes de charge, soumis au contrôle suivant: un fonctionnaire dûment autorisé par le Gouvernement dudit pays pourra prendre les mesures qui peuvent être nécessaires à l'effet de constater qu'il existe à bord un certificat international de franc-bord valable. Si un tel certificat existe à bord, le contrôle consistera seulement à vérifier:

- (a) que le navire n'est pas chargé au delà des limites permises par le certificat;
- (b) que la position des lignes de charge sur le navire correspond aux indications portées sur le certificat; et
- (c) qu'en ce qui concerne les points visés dans les clauses A et B du paragraphe 3 de l'Article 14, le navire n'a pas subi des modifications d'une importance telle qu'il soit manifestement hors d'état de prendre la mer sans danger pour la vie humaine.

2. Seuls les fonctionnaires qui possèdent la compétence technique nécessaire seront autorisés à exercer le contrôle précité et si ce contrôle est exercé en vertu de l'alinéa (c) ci-dessus, il ne le sera que dans la mesure nécessaire pour s'assurer que le navire sera en état de prendre la mer sans danger pour la vie humaine.

3. Au cas où le contrôle exercé en vertu du présent Article semblerait avoir pour conséquence soit d'entraîner des poursuites légales contre le navire, soit d'interdire son départ, le consul du pays auquel il appartient devra être informé aussitôt que possible des circonstances de l'incident.

ARTICLE 17.

Bénéfice de la Convention.

Le bénéfice de la présente Convention ne peut être réclamé en faveur d'un navire que s'il possède un certificat international de franc-bord non périmé.

CHAPTER IV.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE 18.

Equivalents.

Equivalents.

Where in this Convention it is provided that a particular fitting, or appliance, or type thereof, shall be fitted or carried in a ship, or that any particular arrangement shall be adopted, any Administration may accept in substitution therefor any other fitting, or appliance, or type thereof, or any other arrangement, provided that such Administration shall have been satisfied that the fitting, or appliance, or type thereof, or the arrangement substituted is in the circumstances at least as effective as that specified in this Convention.

Any Administration which so accepts a new fitting, or appliance, or type thereof, or new arrangement shall communicate the fact to the other Administrations, and, upon request, the particulars thereof.

ARTICLE 19.

*Laws, Regulations, Reports.*Laws, regulations,
etc.

The Contracting Governments undertake to communicate to each other—

- (1) the text of laws, decrees, regulations and decisions of general application which shall have been promulgated on the various matters within the scope of this Convention;
- (2) all available official reports or official summaries of reports in so far as they show the results of the provisions of this Convention, provided always that such reports or summaries are not of a confidential nature.

British Government
as intermediary.

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is invited to serve as an intermediary for collecting all this information and for bringing it to the knowledge of the other Contracting Governments.

ARTICLE 20.

Modifications, Future Conferences.

Modifications, etc.

1. Modifications of this Convention which may be deemed useful or necessary improvements may at any time be proposed by any Contracting Government to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and such proposals shall be communicated by the latter to all the other Contracting Governments, and if any such modifications are accepted by all the

CHAPITRE IV.—DISPOSITIONS GÉNÉRALES.

ARTICLE 18.

Équivalence.

Lorsque dans la présente Convention il est prévu que l'on doit placer ou avoir à bord soit une installation ou un dispositif soit un certain type d'installation ou de dispositif, ou lorsqu'il est prévu qu'une disposition particulière doit être adoptée, toute Administration peut accepter, en remplacement, soit toute autre installation ou dispositif, soit un certain type d'installation ou de dispositif, soit tout autre disposition, à la condition que cette Administration se soit assurée que soit l'installation ou dispositif, soit le type d'installation ou de dispositif, soit la disposition substituée a dans les circonstances une efficacité au moins égale à celle qui est prescrite dans la présente Convention.

Toute Administration qui accepte dans ces conditions soit une installation ou un dispositif nouveau, soit un type nouveau d'installation ou de dispositif, soit une disposition nouvelle doit en donner connaissance aux autres Administrations et leur en communiquer, sur demande, la description détaillée.

ARTICLE 19.

Lois, Règlements, Rapports.

Les Gouvernements contractants s'engagent à se communiquer:

- (1) le texte des lois, décrets, règlements et arrêtés d'application générale qui auront été promulgués ou pris sur les différentes matières qui rentrent dans le champ d'application de la présente Convention;
- (2) tous les rapports ou résumés de rapports officiels à leur disposition, dans la mesure où ces documents indiquent les résultats de l'application de la présente Convention sous la réserve que ces rapports ou résumés n'aient pas un caractère confidentiel.

Le Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord est invité à servir d'intermédiaire pour recueillir tous ces renseignements et les porter à la connaissance des autres Gouvernements contractants.

ARTICLE 20.

Modifications, Conférences futures.

1. Les modifications à la présente Convention qui pourraient être considérées comme des améliorations utiles ou nécessaires peuvent en tout temps être proposées par un Gouvernement contractant au Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord. Ces propositions doivent être communiquées par ce dernier à tous les autres Gouvernements contractants;

Contracting Governments (including Governments which have deposited ratifications or accessions which have not yet become effective) this Convention shall be modified accordingly.

Future conferences.

2. Conferences for the purpose of revising this Convention shall be held at such times and places as may be agreed upon by the Contracting Governments.

A Conference for this purpose shall be convoked by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland whenever, after this Convention has been in force for five years, one-third of the Contracting Governments express a desire to that effect.

FINAL PROVISIONS.

CHAPTER V.—FINAL PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE 21.

Application to Colonies.

Application of, to Colonies, etc.

1. A Contracting Government may, at the time of signature, ratification, accession or thereafter, by a notification in writing addressed to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, declare its desire that this Convention shall apply to all or any of its Colonies, overseas territories, protectorates or territories under suzerainty or mandate, and this Convention shall apply to all the territories named in such notification, two months after the date of the receipt thereof, but, failing such notification, this Convention will not apply to any such territories.

Cessation to Colonies, etc.

2. A Contracting Government may at any time by a notification in writing addressed to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland express its desire that this Convention shall cease to apply to all or any of its colonies, overseas territories, protectorates or territories under suzerainty or mandate to which this Convention shall have, under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, been applicable for a period of not less than five years, and in such case the Convention shall cease to apply twelve months after the date of the receipt of such notification by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to all territories mentioned therein.

Notice thereof to other signatories.

3. The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland shall inform all the other Contracting Governments of the application of this Convention to any Colony, overseas territory, protectorate or territory under suzerainty or mandate under the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article, and of the cessation of any such application under the provisions of paragraph 2, stating in each case the date from which this Convention has become or will cease to be applicable.

si l'une quelconque de ces modifications est acceptée par tous les Gouvernements contractants (y compris les Gouvernements ayant déposé des ratifications ou adhésions qui ne sont pas encore devenues effectives) la présente Convention sera modifiée en conséquence.

2. Des conférences ayant pour objet la révision de la présente Convention se tiendront aux dates et lieux dont pourront convenir les Gouvernements contractants.

Lorsque la présente Convention aura été en vigueur pendant cinq ans une Conférence ayant pour objet sa révision devra être convoquée par le Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord si un tiers des Gouvernements contractants en exprime le désir.

CHAPITRE V.—DISPOSITIONS FINALES.

ARTICLE 21.

Application aux Colonies.

1. Un Gouvernement contractant peut au moment de la signature, de la ratification ou de l'adhésion, ou ultérieurement notifier par une déclaration écrite adressée au Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord son intention d'appliquer la présente Convention à toutes ses colonies, territoires d'outre-mer, protectorats ou territoires sous suzeraineté ou sous mandat, ou à certains d'entre eux. La présente Convention s'appliquera dans tous les territoires désignés dans cette déclaration deux mois après la date à laquelle elle aura été reçue; à défaut d'une telle notification la présente Convention ne s'appliquera à aucun de ces territoires.

2. Un Gouvernement contractant peut, à toute époque et par déclaration écrite adressée au Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord, notifier son intention de faire cesser l'application de la présente Convention dans toutes ses colonies, territoires d'outre-mer, protectorats ou territoires sous suzeraineté ou sous mandat, ou dans certains d'entre eux auxquels la présente Convention aura été appliquée pendant une période de cinq ans au moins conformément aux dispositions du paragraphe précédent. Dans ce cas, la présente Convention cessera de s'appliquer dans tous les territoires mentionnés douze mois après la date de la réception de cette déclaration par le Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord.

3. Le Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord informera tous les autres Gouvernements contractants de l'application de la présente Convention dans toute colonie, territoire d'outre-mer, protectorat ou territoire sous suzeraineté ou sous mandat conformément aux dispositions du paragraphe (1) du présent article ainsi que de la cessation de cette application, conformément aux dispositions du paragraphe (2) du présent article, en spécifiant, dans chaque cas, la date à partir de laquelle la présente Convention sera applicable ou aura cessé d'être appliquée.⁸

⁸ Au lieu de "aura cessé d'être appliquée" mettre "cessera de l'être."

ARTICLE 22.

Authentic Texts.—Ratification.

Authentic texts.

This Convention, of which both the English and French texts shall be authentic, shall be ratified.

Deposit of ratification.

The instruments of ratification shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which will notify all the other signatory or acceding Governments of all ratifications deposited and the date of their deposit.

ARTICLE 23.

Accession.

Accession.

A Government (other than the Government of a territory to which Article 21 applies) on behalf of which this Convention has not been signed, shall be allowed to accede thereto at any time after the Convention has come into force. Accessions shall be effected by means of notifications in writing addressed to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and shall take effect three months after their receipt.

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland shall inform all signatory and acceding Governments of all accessions received and of the date of their receipt.

ARTICLE 24.

Date of Coming in Force.

Date of coming into force.

This Convention shall come into force on the 1st July, 1932, as between the Governments which have deposited their ratifications by that date, and provided that at least five ratifications have been deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Should five ratifications not have been deposited by that date, this Convention shall come into force three months after the date on which the fifth ratification is deposited. Ratifications deposited after the date on which this Convention has come into force shall take effect three months after the date of their deposit.

Post ratifications.

ARTICLE 25.

Denunciation.

Denunciation.

This Convention may be denounced on behalf of any Contracting Government at any time after the expiration of five years from the date on which the Convention comes into force in so far as that Government is concerned. Denunciation shall be effected by a notification in writing addressed to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which will notify all the other contracting Governments of all denunciations received and of the date of their receipt.

Effective after 12 months.

A denunciation shall take effect twelve months after the date on which notification thereof is received by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

ARTICLE 22.

Textes authentiques. Ratification.

La présente Convention dont les textes en anglais et en français sont l'un et l'autre authentiques doit être ratifiée.

Les actes de ratification doivent être déposés dans les archives du Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord, qui notifiera à tous les autres Gouvernements signataires ou adhérents, toutes les ratifications déposées ainsi que la date de leur dépôt.

ARTICLE 23.

Adhésion.

Un Gouvernement non signataire de la présente Convention, autre que le Gouvernement d'un territoire auquel l'Article 21 s'applique, pourra à toute époque adhérer à la présente Convention après sa mise en vigueur. Les adhésions s'effectueront par des notifications écrites adressées au Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord et elles prendront effet trois mois après la date de leur réception.

Le Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord informera tous les Gouvernements signataires et adhérents de toutes les adhésions reçues et de la date de leur réception.

ARTICLE 24.

Date d'entrée en vigueur.

La présente Convention entrera en vigueur le 1^{er} juillet 1932, entre les Gouvernements qui auront, à cette date, déposé leur ratification et à la condition qu'au moins cinq ratifications aient été déposées au Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord. Au cas où cinq ratifications n'auraient pas été déposées à cette date, la présente Convention entrera en vigueur trois mois après la date à laquelle la cinquième ratification aura été déposée. Les ratifications déposées postérieurement à la date à laquelle la présente Convention sera entrée en vigueur prendront effet trois mois après la date de leur dépôt.

ARTICLE 25.

Dénonciation.

La présente Convention peut à tout moment être dénoncée par l'un quelconque des Gouvernements contractants après l'expiration d'une période de cinq ans, comptée à partir de la date à laquelle la Convention est entrée en vigueur pour le Gouvernement en question. La dénonciation sera effectuée par une notification écrite adressée au Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord; celui-ci notifiera à tous les autres Gouvernements contractants toutes les dénonciations reçues et la date de leur réception.

Une dénonciation aura effet douze mois après la date à laquelle la notification en aura été reçue par le Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord.

Signatures.

In faith whereof, the Plenipotentiaries have signed hereafter.

Done at London this fifth day of July, 1930, in a single copy, which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which shall transmit certified true copies thereof to all signatory Governments.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires ont apposé ci-dessous leur signature.

Fait à Londres ce cinquième jour du mois de juillet, 1930, en un seul exemplaire qui doit être déposé dans les Archives du Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord, lequel doit en transmettre des copies certifiées conformes à tous les Gouvernements signataires.

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CARLOS THEODORO DA COSTA.
D. BOGOMOLOFF.
S. HORACIO CARÍSIMO.
T. C. GIANNINI.

Signatures—Contd.

Final Protocol.

FINAL PROTOCOL.

Agreement.
Exemptions.

At the moment of signing the International Load Line Convention concluded this day, the under-mentioned Plenipotentiaries have agreed on the following:—

I.

Ships engaged solely
in Great Lakes voyages.

Ships engaged solely on voyages on the Great Lakes of North America and ships engaged in other inland waters are to be regarded as outside the scope of the Convention.

II.

Designated lumber
schooners.

This Convention is not applied to the existing ships of the United States of America and of France of the lumber schooner type propelled by power, with or without sails, or by sails alone.

III.

Conference respect-
ing tanker freeboard.

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland shall convoke a Conference of the Contracting Governments of the countries to which tankers belong, upon request of the United States of America, at any time within the five-year period mentioned in Article 20, for the purpose of discussing matters relating to tanker freeboard.

Ante, p. 2254.

Alterations.

The Contracting Governments will not raise any objection to the provisions contained in this Convention in regard to tanker load line being altered as may be determined at such Conference, provided that the conclusions then reached are communicated forthwith to the Governments signatory to the present Convention and that no objection is received by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland within six months of the despatch of such communication.

Notice, to signatories.

PROTOCOLE FINAL.

Au moment de signer la Convention Internationale sur les Lignes de Charge qui est conclue ce jour, les Plénipotentiaires sous-signés ont convenu ce qui suit:

I.

Les navires affectés uniquement à des voyages soit sur les Grands Lacs de l'Amérique du Nord, soit dans d'autres eaux intérieures, doivent être considérés comme ne rentrant pas dans le champ d'application de la Convention.

II.

La présente Convention ne s'applique pas aux navires existants du type "lumber schooner" pourvus soit d'une machine motrice (aidé⁹ ou non par une voilure) soit d'une voilure seule appartenant aux États-Unis d'Amérique et à la France.

III.

A la requête des États-Unis d'Amérique, le Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord devra à un moment quelconque au cours de la période de cinq ans mentionnée à l'Article 20, réunir une Conférence à laquelle prendront part les Gouvernements contractants des pays qui possèdent des navires à citernes afin de discuter les questions concernant le franc-bord de ces navires.

Les Gouvernements contractants ne souleveront aucune objection aux modifications des prescriptions de la présente Convention en ce qui concerne les lignes de charge qui peuvent être arrêtées dans une telle Conférence sous la réserve toutefois que les décisions prises soient communiquées aux Gouvernements signataires de la présente Convention et qu'aucune objection ne soit reçue par le Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord dans un délai de six mois après envoi de la communication susvisée.

[⁹ Au lieu de "aidé" mettre "aidée."]

Signatures.

In Witness whereof the Plenipotentiaries have drawn up this Final Protocol which shall have the same force and the same validity as if the provisions thereof had been inserted in the text of the Convention to which it belongs.

En témoignage de quoi les Plénipotentiaires soussignés ont rédigé ce Protocole final, lequel aura la même force et la même validité que si ces dispositions avaient été insérées dans le texte de la Convention.

Done at London this fifth day of July, 1930, in a single copy which shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which shall transmit certified true copies thereof to all signatory Governments.

Fait à Londres ce cinquième jour du mois de juillet, 1930, en un seul exemplaire, qui sera déposé dans les archives du Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord, qui en transmettra des copies certifiées conformes à tous les Gouvernements signataires.

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ANNEX I.

ANNEX I.

Maximum load lines
of merchant ships.

**Rules for determining Maximum Load Lines of
Merchant Ships.**

Part I.—General.

Rules for determin-
ing.

The Rules necessarily assume that the nature and stowage of the cargo, ballast, &c., are such as to secure sufficient stability for the ship.

Definitions.

Rule I.—Definitions.

“Steamer”.

Steamer.—The term “steamer” includes all ships having sufficient means for mechanical propulsion, except where provided with sufficient sail area for navigation under sails alone.

Ship with insufficient
sails.

A ship fitted with mechanical means of propulsion and with sail area insufficient for navigation under sails alone may be assigned a load line under Part III of these Rules.

Towed lighter, etc.

A lighter, barge or other ship without independent means of propulsion, when towed, is to be assigned a load line under Part III of these Rules.

“Sailing ship”.

Sailing Ship.—The term “sailing ship” includes all ships provided with sufficient sail area for navigation under sails alone, whether or not fitted with mechanical means of propulsion.

Flush deck ship.

Flush Deck Ship.—A flush deck ship is one which has no superstructure on the freeboard deck.

Superstructure.

Superstructure.—A superstructure is a decked structure on the freeboard deck extending from side to side of the ship. A raised quarter deck is considered a superstructure.

Freeboard.

Freeboard.—The freeboard assigned is the distance measured vertically downwards at the side of the ship amidships from the upper edge of the deck line to the upper edge of the load line mark.

Freeboard deck.

Freeboard Deck.—The freeboard deck is the deck from which the freeboard is measured, and is the uppermost complete deck having permanent means of closing all openings in weather portions of the deck in accordance with Rules VIII to XVI. It is the upper deck in flush deck ships and ships with detached superstructures.

In ships having discontinuous freeboard decks within superstructures which are not intact, or which are not fitted with Class 1 closing appliances, the lowest line of the deck below the superstructure deck is taken as the freeboard deck.

ANNEXE I.

Règles pour la détermination des Lignes de Charge maxima des Navires de Commerce.**1^{re} Partie.—Généralités.**

Les Règles suivantes supposent avant tout que la nature et l'arrimage de la cargaison, du lest, etc., sont tels qu'ils assurent au navire une stabilité suffisante.

Règle I.—Définitions.

Vapeur.—L'expression "vapeur" comprend tout navire pourvu d'un moyen suffisant de propulsion mécanique à l'exception des navires qui ont une surface de voilure telle qu'elle soit suffisante pour pouvoir naviguer à la voile seule.

Un navire pourvu d'un moyen de propulsion mécanique et d'une surface de voilure ne lui permettant pas de naviguer à la voile seule peut avoir une ligne de charge assignée conformément à la Table de franc-bord pour les vapeurs.

Une allège, un chaland ou tout autre navire sans moyen de propulsion, lorsqu'il est remorqué, doit avoir une ligne de charge assignée conformément à la Table de franc-bord pour les vapeurs.

Voilier.—L'expression "voilier" comprend tout navire qui possède une surface de voilure suffisante pour naviguer à la voile seule qu'il soit ou non muni d'appareils de propulsion mécanique.

Navire à pont découvert.—Un navire à pont découvert est un navire qui n'a pas de superstructure sur le pont de franc-bord.

Superstructure.—Une superstructure est une construction pontée sur le pont de franc-bord et qui s'étend sur toute la largeur du navire; une demi-dunette est considérée comme une superstructure.

Franc-bord.—Le franc-bord assigné est la distance mesurée verticalement sur les flancs du navire et au milieu de sa longueur à partir de l'arête supérieure de la ligne de pont jusqu'à l'arête supérieure de la ligne de charge.

Pont de franc-bord.—Le pont de franc-bord est celui à partir duquel le franc-bord est mesuré: c'est le pont complet le plus élevé possédant, pour toutes les ouvertures situées sur la partie exposée, des moyens permanents de fermeture répondant aux prescriptions des Règles VIII à XVI. Le pont de franc-bord est le pont supérieur dans les navires à pont découvert et dans les navires ayant des superstructures détachées.

Dans les navires ayant des ponts¹⁰ de franc-bord discontinus, à l'intérieur de superstructure,¹¹ qui ne sont pas entièrement closes, ou qui ne sont pas munies de dispositifs de fermeture de la Classe 1, la partie la plus basse du pont, au-dessous du pont de superstructure, doit être considérée comme le pont de franc-bord.

[¹⁰ Au lieu de "des ponts" mettre "un pont."]

[¹¹ Au lieu de "superstructure" mettre "superstructures."]

Amidships.
Post, p. 2262.

Amidships.—Amidships is the middle of the length of the summer load water-line, as defined in Rule XXXII.

Rule II.—*Deck Line.*

Deck line.

The deck line is a horizontal line twelve inches in length and one inch in breadth. It is to be marked amidships on each side of the ship, and its upper edge is to pass through the point where the continuation outwards of the upper surface of the freeboard deck intersects the outer surface of the shell. (See figure 1.) Where the deck is partly sheathed amidships, the upper edge of the deck line is to pass through the point where the continuation outwards of the upper surface of the actual sheathing at amidships intersects the outer surface of the shell.

Post, p. 2268.

Load line disc.

Rule III.—*Load Line Disc.*

The load line disc is twelve inches in diameter and is intersected by a horizontal line eighteen inches in length and one inch in breadth, the upper edge of which passes through the centre of the disc. The disc is to be marked amidships below the deck line.

Lines used with disc.

Rule IV.—*Lines to be used in connection with the Disc.*

Post, p. 2350.

The lines which indicate the maximum load line in different circumstances and in different seasons (see Annex II) are to be horizontal lines, nine inches in length and one inch in breadth, which extend from, and are at right angles to, a vertical line marked 21 inches forward of the centre of the disc (see figure 1).

Post, p. 2268.

The following are the lines to be used:—

Summer.

Summer Load Line.—The Summer load line is indicated by the upper edge of the line which passes through the centre of the disc and also by a line marked S.

Winter.

Winter Load Line.—The Winter load line is indicated by the upper edge of a line marked W.

Winter North Atlantic.

Winter North Atlantic Load Line.—The Winter North Atlantic load line is indicated by the upper edge of a line marked WNA.

Tropical.

Tropical Load Line.—The Tropical Load Line is indicated by the upper edge of a line marked T.

Milieu du navire.—Le milieu du navire est le milieu de la longueur de la flottaison en charge au franc-bord d'été ainsi qu'elle est définie à la Règle XXXII.

Règle II.—*Ligne de pont.*

La ligne de pont est une ligne horizontale ayant 300 millimètres de longueur et 25 millimètres d'épaisseur. Elle doit être marquée au milieu du navire et de chaque bord. Son arête supérieure doit coïncider avec la ligne d'intersection de la face supérieure du pont de franc-bord prolongée avec la surface extérieure du bordé (voir figure 1). Lorsque le pont est partiellement recouvert de bois au milieu du navire, l'arête supérieure de la ligne de pont doit coïncider avec la ligne d'intersection du prolongement avec la surface extérieure du bordé de la face supérieure du revêtement du pont au milieu du navire.¹²

Règle III.—*Disque de franc-bord.*

Le disque de franc-bord a un diamètre de 300 millimètres. Il est coupé par une ligne horizontale de 450¹³ millimètres de longueur et de 25 millimètres d'épaisseur, dont l'arête supérieure passe par le centre du disque. Le disque doit être marqué au milieu du navire, au-dessous de la ligne de pont.

Règle IV.—*Lignes employées conjointement avec le disque.*

Les lignes indiquant la ligne de charge maximum dans les différentes circonstances et pour les différentes saisons (voir Annexe II) sont des lignes horizontales ayant 230¹⁴ millimètres de longueur et 25 millimètres d'épaisseur, disposées perpendiculairement à une ligne verticale placée à 540 millimètres à l'avant du centre du disque (voir figure 1).

Les lignes employées sont les suivantes:

Ligne de charge d'été.—La ligne de charge d'été est indiquée par l'arête supérieure de la ligne passant par le centre du disque et par l'arête supérieure d'une ligne marquée E.

Ligne de charge d'hiver.—La ligne de charge d'hiver est indiquée par l'arête supérieure d'une ligne marquée H.

Ligne de charge pour l'Atlantique Nord.—La ligne de charge d'hiver dans l'Atlantique Nord est indiquée par l'arête supérieure d'une ligne marquée H.A.N.

Ligne de charge tropicale.—La ligne de charge tropicale est indiquée par l'arête supérieure d'une ligne marquée T.

[¹² Lire: "coïncider avec la ligne d'intersection du prolongement de la face supérieure du revêtement du pont au milieu du navire avec la face extérieure du bordé."]

[¹³ Au lieu de "450" mettre "460."]

[¹⁴ Au lieu de "230" mettre "250."]

Fresh water lines.

Fresh Water Load Lines.—The Fresh Water load line in Summer is indicated by the upper edge of a line marked F. The difference between the Fresh Water load line in summer and the Summer load line is the allowance to be made for loading in Fresh Water at the other load lines. The Tropical Fresh Water load line is indicated by the upper edge of a line marked T.F.*

Figure 1.

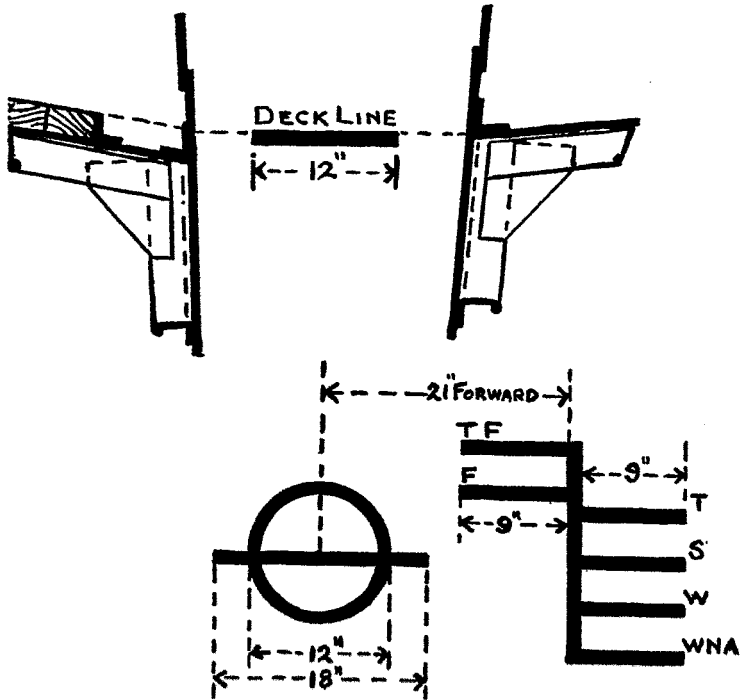


FIGURE 1.

Rule V.—*Mark of Assigning Authority.*

Mark of Assigning Authority.

The Authority by whom the load lines are assigned may be indicated by letters measuring about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 3 inches marked alongside the disc and above the centre line.

*Where sea-going steamers navigate a river or inland water, deeper loading is permitted corresponding to the weight of fuel, &c., required for consumption between the point of departure and the open sea. [Footnote in the certified copy.]

Lignes de charge d'eau douce.—La ligne de charge d'eau douce en été est indiquée par l'arête supérieure d'une ligne marquée D. La différence entre la ligne de charge d'eau douce en été et la ligne de charge d'été représente la correction qui doit être apportée lorsqu'on prend un chargement qui correspond en eau douce à ¹⁵ une des autres lignes de charge.* La ligne de charge tropicale en eau douce est indiquée par l'arête supérieure d'une ligne marquée T.D.

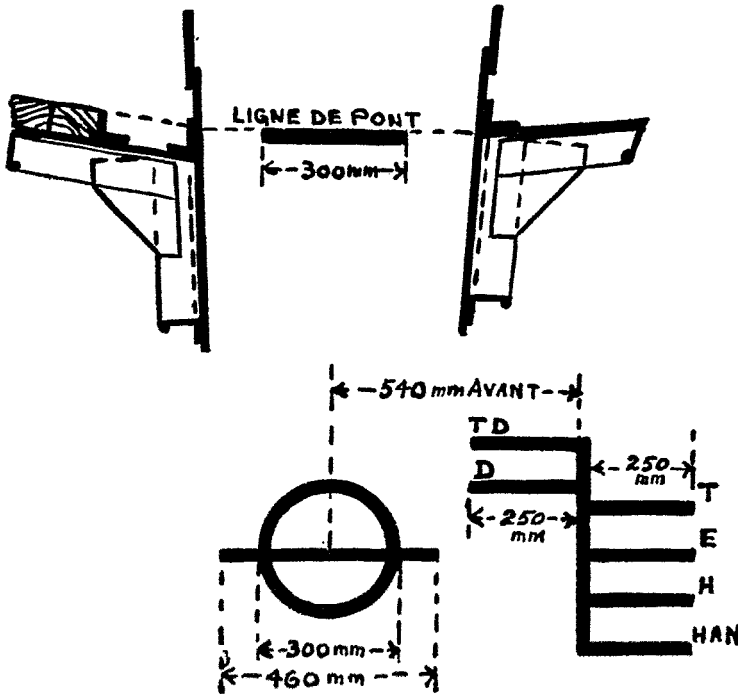


FIGURE 1.

Règle V.—*Marque de l'Autorité habilitée pour l'assignation des francs-bords.*

L'Autorité habilitée pour l'assignation des francs-bords peut être indiquée par des lettres ayant environ 115 millimètres de hauteur et 75 millimètres de largeur inscrites de part et d'autre du disque et au-dessus de la ligne passant par son centre.

[¹⁵ Au lieu de "prend un chargement qui correspond en eau douce à" mettre "prend, en eau douce, un chargement qui correspond à."]

* Lorsque des navires de mer navigent dans une rivière ou dans des eaux intérieures, il est permis d'augmenter le chargement du navire d'une quantité qui correspond au poids du combustible, &c., nécessaire à la consommation entre le point de départ et la mer libre. [Footnote in the certified copy.]

Rule VI.—*Details of Marking.*

Details of marking. The disc, lines and letters are to be painted in white or yellow on a dark ground or in black on a light ground. They are also to be carefully cut in or centre-punched on the sides of iron and steel ships, and on wood ships they are to be cut into the planking for at least one-eighth of an inch. The marks are to be plainly visible, and, if necessary, special arrangements are to be made for this purpose.

Rule VII.—*Verification of Marks.*

Verification. The International Load Line Certificate is not to be delivered to the ship until a surveyor of the Assigning Authority (acting under the provisions of Article 9 of this Convention) has certified that the marks are correctly and permanently indicated on the ship's sides.

Part II.—*Conditions of Assignment of Load Lines.*

Assignment of load lines.

Conditions.

The assignment of load lines is conditional upon the ship being structurally efficient and upon the provision of effective protection to ship and crew.

Rules applicable to freeboards.

Rules VIII to XXXI apply to ships to which minimum freeboards are assigned. In ships to which greater freeboards than the minimum are assigned, the protection is to be relatively as effective.

Openings in freeboard and superstructure decks.

*Openings in Freeboard and Superstructure Decks.*Rule VIII.—*Cargo and other Hatchways not protected by Superstructures.*

Cargo and other hatchways.

The construction and fitting of cargo and other hatchways in exposed positions on freeboard and superstructure decks are to be at least equivalent to the standards laid down in Rules IX to XVI.

Rule IX.—*Hatchway Coamings.*

Hatchway coamings.

The height of hatchway coamings on freeboard decks is to be at least 24 inches above the deck. The height of coamings on superstructure decks is to be at least 24 inches above the deck if situated within a quarter of the ship's length from the stem, and at least 18 inches if situated elsewhere.

Règle VI.—*Détails du marquage.*

Le disque, les lignes et les lettres doivent être peints en blanc ou en jaune sur fond sombre, ou en noir sur fond clair. Elles doivent être soigneusement entaillées ou centrées au pointeau sur les flancs des navires en fer et en acier. Sur les navires en bois, elles doivent être entaillées dans les bordages à une profondeur d'au moins 3 millimètres. Les marques doivent être bien visibles et, si cela est nécessaire, des dispositions spéciales doivent être prises à cet effet.

Règle VII.—*Vérification des marques.*

Le certificat international de franc-bord ne doit pas être délivré avant qu'un expert de l'Autorité habilitée pour l'assignation des francs-bords (agissant en vertu des dispositions de l'Article 9 de la présente Convention) ait certifié que ces marques sont indiquées de façon correcte et durable sur les murailles du navire.

2^{ème} Partie.—*Conditions d'Assignation des Lignes de Charge.*

Les lignes de charge ne peuvent être assignées qu'à la condition que le navire soit de construction efficace et que l'on ait pris des dispositions propre d'assurer¹⁶ sa protection et celle de l'équipage.

Les règles VIII à XXXI s'appliquent aux navires auxquels les francs-bords minima sont assignés. Pour les navires auxquels des francs-bords plus grands sont assignés, la protection doit avoir la même efficacité relative.

*Ouvertures dans les ponts de franc-bord et de superstructures.*Règle VIII.—*Panneaux de charge et autres panneaux non protégés par des superstructures.*

La construction et l'installation des panneaux de charge et des autres ouvertures dans les parties exposées des ponts de franc-bord et de superstructures doivent être au moins équivalentes à la construction et l'installation type définies par les Règles IX à XVI.

Règle IX.—*Hilaires de panneaux.*

Les hilaires de panneaux situées sur les ponts de franc-bord doivent avoir une hauteur au moins égale à 610 millimètres au-dessus du pont. Les hilaires situées sur les ponts de superstructures doivent avoir une hauteur au moins égale à 610 millimètres au-dessus du pont si elles se trouvent dans le quart avant de la longueur du navire à partir de l'étrave et au moins égale à 457 millimètres¹⁷ si elles se trouvent ailleurs.

¹⁶ Au lieu de "propre d'assurer" mettre "propres à assurer."
¹⁷ But see "Exchanges of Notes," p. 2394.]

Coamings are to be of steel, are to be substantially constructed and, where required to be 24 inches high, are to be fitted with an efficient horizontal stiffener placed not lower than 10 inches below the upper edge, and fitted with efficient brackets or stays from the stiffener to the deck, at intervals of not more than 10 feet. Where end coamings are protected, these requirements may be modified.

Rule X.—*Hatchway Covers.*

Hatchway covers.

Covers to exposed hatchways are to be efficient, and where they are made of wood, the finished thickness is to be at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in association with a span of not more than 5 feet. The width of each bearing surface for these hatchway covers is to be at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Rule XI.—*Hatchway Beams and Fore-and-Afters.*

Hatchway beams and fore-and-afters.

Where wood hatchway covers are fitted the hatchway beams and fore-and-afters are to be of the scantlings and spacing given in Table 1 where coamings 24 inches high are required, and as given in Table 2 where coamings 18 inches high are required. Angle bar mountings on the upper edge are to extend continuously for the full length of each beam. Wood fore-and-afters are to be steel shod at all bearing surfaces.

Les hiloires doivent être en acier et de solide construction. Lorsque la hauteur exigée est de 610 millimètres elles doivent être munies d'un renfort horizontal efficace placé à une distance au plus égale à 254 millimètres¹⁸ au-dessous de l'arête supérieure de l'hiloire, et par des goussets ou des montants établis¹⁹ entre ce renfort et le pont et²⁰ à des intervalles ne dépassant pas 3m05. Lorsque les hiloires à l'extrémité des panneaux sont protégés,²¹ les exigences ci-dessus peuvent être modifiées.

Règle X.—*Panneaux de fermeture.*

Les panneaux de fermeture des hiloires exposées doivent être efficaces et lorsqu'ils sont en bois l'épaisseur nette doit être d'au moins 60 millimètres pour une portée au plus égale à 1m52. La largeur de chaque surface de portage pour tous ces panneaux de fermeture doit être au moins égale à 63 millimètres.¹⁸

Règle XI.—*Barrots mobiles et galiotes de panneaux.*

Quand on emploie des panneaux en bois les barrots mobiles et les galiotes de panneaux doivent avoir les échantillons et l'écartement donnés dans la Table 1, si la hauteur exigée pour les hiloires est de 610 millimètres et ceux indiqués dans la Table 2, si la hauteur exigée est de 457 millimètres.¹⁸ Les cornières de renfort armant le bord supérieur doivent s'étendre sans interruption sur toute la longueur de chaque barrot; les galiotes en bois doivent être garnies d'une tôle d'acier à tous les points de portage.

[¹⁸ But see "Exchanges of Notes," p. 2394.]

[¹⁹ Au lieu de "et par des goussets ou des montants établis" mettre "et de goussets ou de montants efficaces établis."]

[²⁰ Après "le pont" supprimer "et."]

[²¹ Au lieu de "protégés" mettre "protégées."]

TABLE 1.
(Coamings 24 inches in height.)
HATCHWAY Beams and Fore-and-Afters for Ships 200 feet or more in length.*

HATCHWAY BEAMS.

Breadth of Hatchway.	Mounting.			Beams with Fore-and-Afters.						Beams without Fore-and-Afters.										
				Spacing Centre to Centre.						Spacing Centre to Centre.										
				6' 0"		8' 0"		10' 0"		4' 0"		5' 0"								
	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.								
10' 0"	3	×	3	×	.40A	11	×	.30P	12	×	.32P	14	×	.34P	9	×	.46BP	10	×	.50BP
12' 0"	3	×	3	×	.40A	12	×	.32P	14	×	.34P	17	×	.36P	11	×	.50BP	12	×	.50BP
14' 0"	3	×	3	×	.42A	14	×	.34P	17	×	.36P	20	×	.38P	12	×	.50BP	12	×	.32P
16' 0"	3½	×	3	×	.42A	16	×	.36P	19	×	.38P	22	×	.38P	12	×	.32P	14	×	.34P
18' 0"	4	×	3	×	.44A	18	×	.36P	21	×	.38P	25	×	.40P	14	×	.34P	16	×	.36P
20' 0"	4	×	3	×	.44A	20	×	.38P	24	×	.40P	28	×	.42P	15	×	.34P	18	×	.36P
22' 0"	4½	×	3	×	.46A	22	×	.38P	26	×	.42P	30	×	.44P	16	×	.36P	19	×	.36P
24' 0"	5	×	3½	×	.46A	23	×	.40P	28	×	.42P	32	×	.44P	17	×	.36P	20	×	.38P
26' 0"	5½	×	3½	×	.48A	24	×	.40P	29	×	.42P	34	×	.46P	18	×	.36P	21	×	.38P
28' 0"	6	×	3½	×	.50A	25	×	.40P	31	×	.44P	36	×	.48P	19	×	.38P	22	×	.38P
30' 0"	6	×	3½	×	.52A	26	×	.42P	32	×	.44P	38	×	.48P	20	×	.38P	23	×	.40P

[* See footnote, p. 2276.]

TABLE 1.

(Hiloires de 610 millimètres de hauteur.)

BARROTS mobiles et galiotes de panneaux pour les navires ayant une longueur égale ou supérieure à 61 mètres.

BARROTS MOBILES.

Largeur du Panneau.	Armatures.	Barrots mobiles avec Galiotes.			Barrots mobiles sans Galiotes.	
		Écartement d'Axe en Axe.			Écartement d'Axe en Axe:	
		1m83.	2m44.	3m05.	1m22.	1m52.
Mètres.	Millimètres.	Millimètres.	Millimètres.	Millimètres.	Millimètres.	Millimètres.
3,05	75 × 75 × 10C	280 × 7,5T	305 × 8T	356 × 8,5T	^b 225 × 11,5TB	254 × 12,5TB
3,66	75 × 75 × 10C	305 × 8T	356 × 8,5T	432 × 9T	280 × 12,5TB	305 × 12,5TB
4,27	75 × 75 × 10,5C	356 × 8,5T	432 × 9T	508 × 9,5T	305 × 12,5TB	305 × 8T
4,88	90 × 75 × 10,5C	406 × 9T	483 × 9,5T	559 × 9,5T	305 × 8T	356 × 8,5T
5,49	100 × 75 × 11C	457 × 9T	533 × 9,5T	635 × 10T	356 × 8,5T	406 × 9T
6,10	100 × 75 × 11C	508 × 9,5T	610 × 10T	711 × 10,5T	381 × 8,5T	457 × 9T
6,71	115 × 75 × 11,5C	559 × 9,5T	660 × 10,5T	762 × 11T	406 × 9T	483 × 9T
7,32	130 × 90 × 11,5C	584 × 10T	711 × 10,5T	813 × 11T	432 × 9T	508 × 9,5T
7,93	140 × 90 × 12C	610 × 10T	736 × 10,5T	864 × 11,5T	457 × 9T	533 × 9,5T
8,54	150 × 90 × 12,5C	^a 632 × 10T	787 × 11T	915 × 12T	483 × 9,5T	559 × 9,5T
9,14	150 × 90 × 13C	660 × 10,5T	813 × 11T	965 × 12T	508 × 9,5T	584 × 10T

[* Au lieu de "632" mettre "635."]

[* Au lieu de "225" mettre "230."]

Fore-and-afters.

FORE-AND-AFTERS.

Length of Fore-and-Afters.	Mounting.			Bulb Plate. Centre Fore-and-Afters.						Bulb Angle. Side Fore-and-Afters.								
				Spacing Centre to Centre.						Spacing Centre to Centre.								
				3' 0"		4' 0"		5' 0"		3' 0"		4' 0"		5' 0"				
	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.		
6' 0"	2½ ×	2½ ×	.36	6 ×	.36	6½ ×	.38	7 ×	.38	6 ×	3 ×	.36	6½ ×	3½ ×	.38	7 ×	3½ ×	.38
8' 0"	2½ ×	2½ ×	.38	7 ×	.42	8 ×	.44	9 ×	.44	7 ×	3½ ×	.42	8 ×	3 ×	.44	9 ×	3½ ×	.44
10' 0"	2½ ×	2½ ×	.40	8 ×	.50	9½ ×	.50	11 ×	.50	8 ×	3½ ×	.50	9½ ×	3½ ×	.50	11 ×	3½ ×	.50
—	Wood Centre Fore-and-Afters.						Wood Side Fore-and-Afters.											
	Spacing Centre to Centre.						Spacing Centre to Centre.											
	3' 0"		4' 0"		5' 0"		3' 0"		4' 0"		5' 0"							
	D	B	D	B	D	B	D	B	D	B	D	B						
	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	
6' 0"	5½	7	6	7	6½	7	5½	5½	6	6	6	6½	6	6	6	6	6	
8' 0"	6½	7	7½	7	8	7	6½	7½	7	7	7	8	7	7	7	7	7	
10' 0"	8	7	8½	8	9	9	8	7	8½	8	8	9	8	8	9	9	9	

A=Plain angle. BP=Bulb plate. P=Plate. D=Depth. B=Breadth.

Depths for hatchway beams are at the middle of the length and are measured from the top mounting to the lower edge. Depths for fore-and-afters are measured from the underside of the hatch covers to the lower edge. Sizes for intermediate lengths and spacing are obtained by interpolation. Where plates are specified, two angles of the size given for mountings, are to be fitted at the upper and at the lower part of the beam. Where bulb plates are specified, two angles, of the size given for mountings are to be fitted at the upper part of the beam or fore-and-after. Where bulb angles are specified, one angle, of the size given for mountings, is to be fitted at the upper part of the section. Where the specified flanges of an angle are of different dimensions, the larger flange is to be horizontal.

* In ships not exceeding 100 feet in length, the depths of beams which are formed of plates and angles may be 80 per cent. of the depths given above; the depths of beams and steel fore-and-afters formed of bulb angle or bulb plate section may be 80 per cent. of the depths given above; the thickness of plates, bulb angles and bulb plates should correspond to the thickness tabulated for the reduced depths with a minimum thickness of .30 inch; the depths and breadths of wood fore-and-afters may be 80 per cent. of those given in the tables for side fore-and-afters, but the centre fore-and-afters must be not less than 6½ inches wide. In ships between 100 feet and 200 feet in length, the sizes of the beams and fore-and-afters are to be determined by linear interpolation. [Footnote in the certified copy.]

GALIOTES.

Longueur de Galiotes.	Armature.	Tôle à Boudin. Galiotes centrales.			Cornières à Boudin. Galiotes latérales.		
		Écartement d'axe en axe.			Écartement d'axe en axe.		
		0m91.	1m22.	1m52.	0m91.	1m22.	1m52.
Mètres.	Millimètres.	Millimètres.	Millimètres.	Millimètres.	Millimètres.	Millimètres.	Millimètres.
1,83	65 × 65 × 9	150 × 9	165 × 9,5	180 × 9,5	150 × 75 × 9,5	165 × 90 × 9,5	180 × 90 × 9,5
2,44	65 × 65 × 9,5	180 × 10,5	200 × 11	225 × 11	180 × 90 × 10,5	200 × 75 × 11	225 × 90 × 11
3,05	65 × 65 × 10	200 × 12,5	240 × 12,5	280 × 12,5	200 × 90 × 12,5	240 × 90 × 12,5	280 × 90 × 12,5

Longueur de la Galiote.	Galiotes centrales en Bois.						Galiotes latérales en Bois.					
	Écartement d'axe en axe						Écartement d'axe en axe.					
	0m91.		1m22.		1m52.		0m91.		1m22.		1m52.	
	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L
1,83	140	180	150	180	165	180	140	140	150	150	165	150
2,44	165	180	190	180	200	180	165	165	190	180	200	180
3,05	200	180	215	200	225	225	200	180	215	200	225	225

C=Cornière ordinaire. TB=Tôle à boudin. T=Tôle. H=Hauteur. L=Largeur.

La hauteur des barrots mobiles est la hauteur au milieu de leur longueur. Elle est mesurée depuis l'armature supérieure jusqu'au bord inférieur. La hauteur des galiotes est mesurée depuis la face inférieure des panneaux de fermeture jusqu'au bord inférieur. Pour des longueurs et écartements intermédiaires les dimensions sont obtenues par interpolation. Lorsque l'emploi de tôles est exigé, deux cornières ayant les dimensions spécifiées pour les armatures doivent être placées à la partie haute et à la partie basse du barrot mobile. Lorsque des tôles à boudin sont exigées, deux cornières ayant les dimensions exigées pour les armatures doivent être placées à la partie supérieure du barrot mobile ou de la galiote. Lorsque des cornières à boudin sont exigées, une cornière ayant les dimensions exigées pour les armatures doit être placée à la partie haute. Lorsque les largeurs exigées pour les pannes d'une cornière sont différentes, la panne la plus large doit être disposée horizontalement.

* Dans les navires dont la longueur ne dépasse pas 30m50 la hauteur des barrots mobiles constitués par des tôles et des cornières peut être égale à 60 pour cent de la hauteur donnée à la table; la hauteur des galiotes en acier constitués par une cornière à boudin ou par une tôle à boudin peut être égale à 80 pour cent de la hauteur donnée à la table; l'épaisseur des tôles, cornières à boudin et tôles à boudin doit être celle qui correspond, dans la table, à la hauteur réduite, sans toutefois que cette épaisseur puisse être inférieure à 7 m/m5. Les hauteurs et les largeurs des galiotes en bois peuvent être, pour les galiotes latérales, égales à 80 pour cent des dimensions données à la table; mais les galiotes centrales ne doivent pas avoir une largeur inférieure à 165 millimètres. Dans les navires dont la longueur est comprise entre 30m50 et 61 mètres les dimensions des barrots et des galiotes doivent être déterminées par interpolation linéaire. [Footnote in the certified copy.]

[* Substituer "230" à "225."]

[* Rejeter "pour les galiotes latérales" à la fin de la phrase.]

TABLE 2.
(Coamings 18 inches in height.)
HATCHWAY Beams and Fore-and-Afters for Ships 200 feet or more in length.*

HATCHWAY BEAMS.

Breadth of Hatchway.	Mounting.			Beams with Fore-and-Afters.						Beams without Fore-and-Afters.																
				Spacing Centre to Centre.						Spacing Centre to Centre.																
				6' 0''		8' 0''		10' 0''		4' 0''		5' 0''														
	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.													
10' 0''	3	×	3	×	.40A	9½	×	.46BP	10½	×	.50BP	11½	×	.52BP	8	×	.40BP	9	×	.44BP	10	×	.50BP			
12' 0''	3	×	3	×	.40A	11	×	.50BP	11	×	.30P	13	×	.34P	10	×	.30P	11	×	.30P	12	×	.32P	13	×	.34P
14' 0''	3	×	3	×	.42A	11	×	.30P	13	×	.32P	15	×	.34P	10	×	.50BP	11½	×	.50BP	11½	×	.50BP	12	×	.32P
16' 0''	3½	×	3	×	.42A	12	×	.32P	15	×	.34P	17	×	.36P	11	×	.30P	11	×	.30P	12	×	.32P	13	×	.34P
18' 0''	4	×	3	×	.44A	14	×	.34P	17	×	.36P	19	×	.38P	11	×	.30P	12	×	.32P	13	×	.34P	14	×	.36P
20' 0''	4	×	3	×	.44A	16	×	.36P	19	×	.38P	21	×	.38P	12	×	.32P	13	×	.34P	14	×	.36P	15	×	.38P
22' 0''	4½	×	3	×	.46A	17	×	.36P	20	×	.38P	23	×	.40P	12½	×	.32P	14	×	.36P	15	×	.38P	16	×	.40P
24' 0''	5	×	3½	×	.46A	18	×	.36P	21	×	.38P	25	×	.40P	13	×	.34P	14½	×	.34P	15½	×	.34P	16½	×	.36P
26' 0''	5½	×	3½	×	.48A	19	×	.38P	22	×	.38P	26	×	.42P	13½	×	.34P	15	×	.34P	16	×	.36P	17	×	.36P
28' 0''	6	×	3½	×	.50A	20	×	.38P	23	×	.40P	27	×	.42P	14	×	.34P	16	×	.36P	17	×	.36P	18	×	.38P
30' 0''	6	×	3½	×	.52A	21	×	.38P	24	×	.40P	28	×	.42P	15	×	.34P	17	×	.36P	18	×	.38P	19	×	.40P

[* See footnote, p. 2280.]

TABLE 2.^a

(Hiloires de 457 millimètres de hauteur.)

BARROTS mobiles et galiotes de panneaux pour les navires ayant une longueur égale ou supérieure à 61 mètres.

BARROTS MOBILES.

Largeur du Panneau.	Armatures.	Barrots mobiles avec Galiotes.			Barrots mobiles sans Galiotes.	
		Écartement d'Axe en Axe.			Écartement d'Axe en Axe.	
		1m83.	2m44	3m05.	1m22.	1m52.
Mètres.	Millimètres.	Millimètres.	Millimètres.	Millimètres.	Millimètres.	Millimètres.
3,05	75 × 75 × 10C	241 × 11,5TB	267 × 12,5TB	292 × 13TB	^c 200 × 10TB	^d 225 × 11TB
3,66	75 × 75 × 10C	280 × 12,5TB	280 × 7,5T	330 × 8,5T	^d 225 × 11TB	254 × 12,5TB
4,27	75 × 75 × 10,5C	280 × 7,5T	330 × 8T	381 × 8,5T	254 × 12,5TB	292 × 12,5TB
4,88	90 × 75 × 10,5C	305 × 8T	381 × 8,5T	432 × 9T	280 × 7,5T	280 × 7,5T
5,49	100 × 75 × 11C	356 × 8,5T	432 × 9T	483 × 9,5T	280 × 7,5T	305 × 8T
6,10	100 × 75 × 11C	406 × 9T	483 × 9,5T	533 × 9,5T	305 × 8T	330 × 8,5T
6,71	115 × 75 × 11,5C	432 × 9T	508 × 9,5T	584 × 10T	318 × 8T	356 × 8,5T
7,32	130 × 90 × 11,5C	457 × 9T	533 × 9,5T	635 × 10T	330 × 8,5T	368 × 8,5T
7,93	140 × 90 × 12C	483 × 9,5T	559 × 9,5T	660 × 10,5T	344 × 8,5T	381 × 8,5T
8,54	150 × 90 × 12,5C	508 × 9,5T	584 × 10T	686 × 10,5T	^e 356 × 3,5T	406 × 9T
9,14	150 × 90 × 13C	533 × 9,5T	^b 620 × 10T	711 × 10,5T	381 × 8,5T	432 × 9T

[^a But see "Exchanges of Notes," p. 2394.] [^b Remplacer "620" par "610."] [^c Remplacer "200" par "203."] [^d Remplacer "225" par "230."] [^e Remplacer "3,5" par "8,5."]

Fore-and-afters.

FORE-AND-AFTERS.

Length of Fore-and-Afters.	Mounting		Bulb Plate. Centre Fore-and-Afters.						Bulb Angle. Side Fore-and-Afters.											
			Spacing Centre to Centre.						Spacing Centre to Centre.											
			3' 0''		4' 0''		5' 0''		3' 0''		4' 0''		5' 0''							
	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.					
6' 0''	2½ ×	2½ ×	.36	5 ×	.34	5½ ×	.34	6 ×	.36	5 ×	3 ×	.34	5½ ×	3 ×	.34	6 ×	3 ×	.36		
8' 0''	2½ ×	2½ ×	.38	6 ×	.38	7 ×	.40	7½ ×	.42	6 ×	3 ×	.38	7 ×	3 ×	.40	7½ ×	3½ ×	.42		
10' 0''	2½ ×	2½ ×	.40	7 ×	.44	8 ×	.46	9 ×	.50	7 ×	3 ×	.44	8 ×	3½ ×	.46	9 ×	3½ ×	.50		
Wood Centre Fore-and-Afters.												Wood Side Fore-and-Afters.								
Spacing Centre to Centre.												Spacing Centre to Centre.								
3' 0''			4' 0''			5' 0''			3' 0''			4' 0''			5' 0''					
D		B		D		B		D		B		D		B		D		B		
6' 0''	ins.	5	ins.	7	ins.	5½	ins.	7	ins.	6	ins.	7	ins.	5½	ins.	5	ins.	6	ins.	5
8' 0''	6	7	6½	7	7	7	7	7	6	5	6½	6	7	6	7	7	7	7	6	7
10' 0''	7	7	7½	7	8	7	7	7	7	6	7½	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	7	7

A=Plain angle. BP=Bulb plate. P=Plate. D=Depth. B=Breadth.

Depths for hatchway beams are at the middle of the length and are measured from the top mounting to the lower edge. Depths for fore-and-afters are measured from the under side of the hatch covers to the lower edge. Sizes for intermediate lengths and spacing are obtained by interpolation. Where plates are specified, two angles, of the sizes given for mountings, are to be fitted at the upper and at the lower part of the beam. Where bulb plates are specified, two angles, of the size given for mountings, are to be fitted at the upper part of the beam or fore-and-after. Where bulb angles are specified, one angle, of the size given for mountings, is to be fitted at the upper part of the section. Where the specified flanges of an angle are of different dimensions, the larger flange is to be horizontal.

* In ships not exceeding 100 feet in length, the depths of beams which are formed of plates and angles may be 60 per cent. of the depths given above; the depths of beams and steel fore-and-afters formed of bulb angle or bulb plate section may be 80 per cent. of the depths given above; the thickness of plates, bulb angles and bulb plates should correspond to the thickness tabulated for the reduced depths with a minimum thickness of .30 inch; the depths and breadths of wood fore-and-afters may be 80 per cent. of those given in the tables for side fore-and-afters, but the centre fore-and-afters must be not less than 6½ inches wide. In ships between 100 feet and 200 feet in length, the sizes of the beams and fore-and-afters are to be determined by linear interpolation. [Footnote in the certified copy.]

GALIOTES.

Longueur de GalioTES.		Armature.	Tôle à Boudin. GalioTES centrales.			Cornières à Boudin. GalioTES latérales.		
			Écartement d'axe en axe.			Écartement d'axe en axe.		
			0m91.	1m22.	1m52.	0m91.	1m22.	1m52.
Mètres.	Millimètres.	Millimètres.	Millimètres.	Millimètres.	Millimètres.	Millimètres.	Millimètres.	
1,83	65 × 65 × 9	130 × 8,5	140 × 8,5	150 × 9	130 × 75 × 3,5 ^b	140 × 75 × 8,5	150 × 75 × 9	
2,44	65 × 65 × 9,5	150 × 9,5	180 × 10	190 × 10,5	150 × 75 × 9,5	180 × 75 × 10	190 × 90 × 10,5	
3,05	65 × 65 × 10	180 × 11	200 × 11,5	225 × 12,5	180 × 75 × 11	200 × 90 × 11,5	225 × 90 × 12,5	

Longueur de la GalioTE.	GalioTES centrales en Bois.						GalioTES latérales en Bois.					
	Écartement d'axe en axe.						Écartement d'axe en axe.					
	0m91.		1m22.		1m52.		0m91.		1m22.		1m52.	
	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L
1,83	130	180	140	180	150	180	130	130	140	130	150	130
2,44	150	180	165	180	180	180	150	130	165	150	180	150
3,05	180	180	190	180	200	180	180	150	190	180	200	180

C = Cornière ordinaire. TB = Tôle à boudin. T = Tôle. H = Hauteur. L = Largeur.

La hauteur des barrots mobiles est la hauteur au milieu de leur longueur. Elle est mesurée depuis l'armature supérieure jusqu'au bord inférieur. La hauteur des galioTES est mesurée depuis la face inférieure des panneaux de fermeture jusqu'au bord inférieur. Pour des longueurs et écartements intermédiaires les dimensions sont obtenues par interpolation. Lorsque l'emploi de tôles est exigé, deux cornières ayant les dimensions spécifiées pour les armatures doivent être placées à la partie haute et à la partie basse du barrot mobile. Lorsque des tôles à boudin sont exigées, deux cornières ayant les dimensions exigées pour les armatures doivent être placées à la partie supérieure du barrot mobile ou de la galioTE. Lorsque des cornières à boudin sont exigées, une cornière ayant les dimensions exigées pour les armatures doit être placée à la partie haute. Lorsque les largeurs exigées pour les pannes d'une cornière sont différentes, la panne la plus large doit être disposée horizontalement.

* Dans les navires dont la longueur ne dépasse pas 30m50 la hauteur des barrots mobiles constitués par des tôles et des cornières peut être égale à 60 pour cent de la hauteur donnée à la table; la hauteur des barrots mobiles et des galioTES en acier constitués par une cornière à boudin ou par une tôle à boudin peut être égale à 80 pour cent de la hauteur donnée à la table; l'épaisseur des tôles, cornières à boudin et tôles à boudin doit être celle qui correspond, dans la table, à la hauteur réduite, sans toutefois que cette épaisseur puisse être inférieure à 7 m/m5. Les hauteurs et les largeurs des galioTES en bois peuvent être, pour les galioTES latérales, égales à 80 pour cent des dimensions données à la table; mais les galioTES centrales ne doivent pas avoir une largeur inférieure à 165 millimètres. Dans les navires dont la longueur est comprise entre 30m50 et 61 mètres les dimensions des barrots et des galioTES doivent être déterminées par interpolation linéaire. [Footnote in the certified copy.]

[* Remplacer "225" par "230."]

[* Remplacer "3,5" par "3,5."]

[* Rejeter "pour les galioTES latérales" à la fin de la phrase.]

Rule XII.—*Carriers or Sockets.*

Carriers or sockets.

Carriers or sockets for hatchway beams and fore-and-afters are to be of steel at least $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, and are to have a width of bearing surface of at least 3 inches.

Rule XIII.—*Cleats.*

Cleats.

Strong cleats at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide are to be fitted at intervals of not more than 2 feet from centre to centre; the end cleats are to be placed not more than 6 inches from each corner of the hatchway.

Rule XIV.—*Battens and Wedges.*

Battens and wedges.

Battens and wedges are to be efficient and in good condition.

Rule XV.—*Tarpaulins.*

Tarpaulins.

At least two tarpaulins in good condition, thoroughly water-proofed and of ample strength, are to be provided for each hatchway in an exposed position on freeboard and superstructure decks. The material is to be guaranteed free from jute, and of the standard weight and quality laid down by each Administration.

Rule XVI.—*Security of Hatchway Covers.*

Security of hatchway covers.

At all hatchways in exposed positions on freeboard and superstructure decks ring bolts or other fittings for lashings are to be provided.

Where the breadth of the hatchway exceeds 60 per cent. of the breadth of the deck in way of the hatchway, and the coamings are required to be 24 inches high, fittings for special lashings are to be provided for securing the hatchway covers after the tarpaulins are battened down.

Rule XVII.—*Cargo and other Hatchways in the Freeboard Deck within Superstructures which are fitted with Closing Appliances less efficient than Class 1.*

Standards of cargo, etc., hatchways.

The construction and fitting of such hatchways are to be at least equivalent to the standards laid down in Rule XVIII.

Rule XVIII.—*Hatchway Coamings and Closing Arrangements.*

Hatchway coamings and closing arrangements.

Cargo, coaling and other hatchways in the freeboard deck within superstructures which are fitted with Class 2 closing appliances are to have coamings at least 9 inches in height and closing arrangements

Règle XII.—*Supports ou glissières.*

Les supports ou glissières pour les barrots mobiles et les galiotes doivent être en acier et d'une épaisseur au moins égale à 12,5 millimètres. Leur largeur à la surface de portage devra être de 75 millimètres au moins.

Règle XIII.—*Taquets.*

Des taquets solides ayant au moins 63 millimètres²² de largeur doivent être disposés à des intervalles n'excédant pas 0m61 d'axe en axe. Les taquets aux extrémités ne doivent pas être éloignés de plus de 150 millimètres de chaque angle du panneau.

Règle XIV.—*Tringles et coins.*

Les tringles et les coins doivent être efficaces et en bon état.

Règle XV.—*Prélarts.*

Il y aura à bord pour chacun des panneaux placés en un point exposé du pont de franc-bord et du pont de superstructures deux prélarts au moins en bon état parfaitement imperméabilisés et de résistance largement suffisante. Le tissu doit être garanti sans jute et d'un poids et d'une qualité déterminés par chaque Administration.

Règle XVI.—*Fixation des panneaux de fermeture.*

Tous les panneaux placés dans des positions exposées sur les ponts de franc-bord et de superstructures doivent être munis de pitons ou autres dispositifs pour fixer des saisines.

Lorsque la largeur du panneau dépasse 60 pour cent de la largeur du pont par son travers et lorsque la hauteur exigée des hiloires est de 610 millimètres, des dispositifs pour fixer des saisines spéciales doivent être prévus, afin de permettre d'assurer la tenue des panneaux de fermeture, après mise en place des prélarts et des tringles.

Règle XVII.—*Panneaux de chargement et autres panneaux dans le pont de franc-bord à l'intérieur de superstructures pourvues de dispositifs de fermeture moins efficaces que ceux de la Classe I.*

La construction et l'installation de ces panneaux doivent être au moins équivalentes à la construction et à l'installation type prévues à la Règle XVIII.

Règle XVIII.—*Hiloires de panneaux.*²³

Les hiloires de²⁴ panneaux de chargement, panneaux de charbonnage et autres panneaux dans le pont de franc-bord à l'intérieur des superstructures qui sont munies de dispositifs de fermeture de la

²² But see "Exchanges of Notes," p. 2395.]

²³ Titre: "Hiloires de panneaux et dispositifs de fermeture."]

²⁴ Supprimer "hiloires de."]

as effective as those required for exposed cargo hatchways whose coamings are 18 inches high.

Where the closing appliances are less efficient than Class 2, the hatchways are to have coamings at least 18 inches in height, and are to have fittings and closing arrangements as effective as those required for exposed cargo hatchways.

Rule XIX.—*Machinery Space Openings in Exposed Positions on Freeboard and Raised Quarter Decks.*

Machinery space openings.
Freeboard and raised decks.

Such openings are to be properly framed and efficiently enclosed by steel casings of ample strength, and where the casings are not protected by other structures their strength is to be specially considered. Doors in such casings are to be of steel, efficiently stiffened, permanently attached, and capable of being closed and secured from both sides. The sills of openings are to be at least 24 inches above the freeboard deck and at least 18 inches above the raised quarter deck.

Fiddley, funnel, and ventilator coamings are to be as high above the deck as is reasonable and practicable. Fiddley openings are to have strong steel covers permanently attached in their proper positions.

Rule XX.—*Machinery Space Openings in Exposed Positions on Superstructure Decks other than Raised Quarter Decks.*

Superstructures.

Such openings are to be properly framed and efficiently enclosed by strong steel casings. Doors in such cases are to be strongly constructed, permanently attached, and capable of being closed and secured from both sides. The sills of the openings are to be at least 15 inches above superstructure decks.

Fiddley, funnel and ventilator coamings are to be as high above the deck as is reasonable and practicable. Fiddley openings are to have strong steel covers permanently attached in their proper positions.

Classe 2, doivent avoir des hiloires d'une hauteur de 229 millimètres²⁵ au moins et des dispositifs de fermeture aussi efficaces que ceux exigés pour les panneaux de chargement exposés, dont la hauteur réglementaire d'hiloire est de 457 millimètres.²⁵

Lorsque les dispositifs de fermeture sont²⁶ moins efficaces que ceux de la Classe 2, les panneaux doivent avoir des hiloires d'une hauteur de 457 millimètres²⁵ au moins et des dispositifs et des arrangements de fermeture aussi efficaces que ceux exigés pour les panneaux de chargement exposés.

Règle XIX.—*Ouvertures dans la tranche des machines situées dans les parties exposées des ponts de franc-bord et de demi-dunette.*

Ces ouvertures doivent être convenablement et efficacement entourées par des encaissements en tôle d'acier de solidité largement suffisante. Lorsque des encaissements ne sont pas protégés par d'autres constructions, leur solidité doit faire l'objet d'une étude spéciale. Les portes dans ces encaissements doivent être en acier, efficacement raidies, fixées à la paroi d'une manière permanente et en mesure d'être fermées et assujetties de l'intérieur et de l'extérieur. Les seuils des ouvertures doivent avoir une hauteur d'au moins 610 millimètres au-dessus du pont de franc-bord et d'au moins 457 millimètres²⁵ au-dessus du pont de demi-dunette.

Les hiloires de panneaux de chaufferies, les hiloires à la base des cheminées et les conduits d'aération doivent s'élever au-dessus du pont aussi haut qu'il est raisonnable et possible. Les panneaux de chaufferies doivent être pourvus de couvercles solides en acier, maintenus à leur place par un dispositif de fixation.²⁷

Règle XX.—*Ouvertures dans la tranche des machines situées dans les parties exposées des ponts de superstructures autres qu'une demi-dunette.*

Ces ouvertures doivent être convenablement armaturées et efficacement entourées par un encaissement solide en tôle d'acier. Les portes de ces encaissements doivent être solidement construites, fixées à la paroi d'une manière permanente, et en mesure d'être fermées et assujetties de l'intérieur et de l'extérieur. Les seuils des ouvertures doivent avoir une hauteur d'au moins 380 millimètres au-dessus des ponts de superstructures.

Les hiloires de panneaux de chaufferies, les hiloires à la base des cheminées et les conduits d'aération doivent s'élever au-dessus du pont aussi haut qu'il est raisonnable et possible. Les panneaux de chaufferies doivent être pourvus de couvercles solides en acier maintenus à leur place par un dispositif de fixation permanent.

[²⁵ But see "Exchanges of Notes," p. 2395.]

[²⁶ Au lieu de "dispositifs de fermeture sont" mettre "installations de fermeture des superstructures sont."]

[²⁷ Après "fixation" insérer "permanent."]

Rule XXI.—*Machinery Space Openings in the Freeboard Deck within Superstructures which are fitted with Closing Appliances less efficient than Class 1.*

Openings to be properly enclosed.

Such openings are to be properly framed and efficiently enclosed by steel casings. Doors in such casings are to be strongly constructed, permanently attached, and capable of being securely closed. The sills of the openings are to be at least 9 inches above the deck where the superstructures are closed by Class 2 closing appliances, and at least 15 inches above the deck where the closing appliances are less efficient than Class 2.

Rule XXII.—*Flush Bunker Scuttles.*

Flush bunker scuttles.

Flush bunker scuttles may be fitted in superstructure decks, and where so fitted are to be of iron or steel, of substantial construction, with screw or bayonet joints. Where a scuttle is not secured by hinges, a permanent chain attachment is to be provided. The position of flush bunker scuttles in small ships in special trades is to be dealt with by each Assigning Authority.

Rule XXIII.—*Companionways.*

Companionways.

Companionways in exposed positions on freeboard decks and on decks of enclosed superstructures are to be of substantial construction. The sills of the doorways are to be of the heights specified for hatchway coamings (see Rules IX and XVIII). The doors are to be strongly constructed and capable of being closed and secured from both sides. Where the companionway is situated within a quarter of the ship's length from the stem, it is to be of steel and riveted to the deck plating.

Rule XXIV.—*Ventilators in Exposed Positions on Freeboard and Superstructure Decks.*

Ventilators in exposed positions.

Such ventilators to spaces below freeboard decks or decks of superstructures which are intact or fitted with Class 1 closing appliances are to have coamings of steel, substantially constructed, and efficiently connected to the deck by rivets spaced four diameters apart centre to centre, or by equally effective means. The deck plating at the base of the coaming is to be efficiently stiffened between the deck beams. The ventilator openings are to be provided with efficient closing arrangements.

Règle XXI.—*Ouvertures dans la tranche des machines situées dans les ponts de franc-bord à l'intérieur des superstructures qui sont munies de dispositifs de fermeture moins efficaces que ceux de la Classe 1.*

Ces ouvertures doivent être convenablement armaturées et efficacement entourées par un encaissement en tôle d'acier. Les portes de ces encaissements doivent être solidement construites, fixées à la paroi d'une manière permanente et en mesure d'être maintenues fermées. Les seuils de ces ouvertures doivent être à une hauteur d'au moins 229 millimètres ²³ au-dessus du pont dans le cas où les superstructures sont pourvues de dispositifs de fermeture de la Classe 2, et à une hauteur d'au moins 380 millimètres au-dessus du pont lorsque les dispositifs de fermeture sont moins efficaces que ceux de la Classe 2.

Règle XXII.—*Bouchons de soute à plat pont.*

Des bouchons de soute à plat pont peuvent être installés dans les ponts de superstructures; ils doivent être en fer ou en acier, de construction solide, avec des joints à vis ou à baïonnette. Lorsqu'un bouchon n'est pas muni de charnières, un système d'attache permanent en chaîne doit être prévu. La question de l'emplacement des bouchons de soute à plat pont à bord des petits navires affectés à des transports spéciaux est du ressort de chaque Autorité habilitée pour l'assignation du franc-bord.

Règle XXIII.—*Descentes.*

Les descentes dans les parties exposées des ponts de franc-bord et des ponts de superstructures fermées doivent être de construction solide. Les seuils de leurs portes doivent avoir la hauteur exigée pour les hiloires de panneaux (voir Règles IX et XVIII). Les portes doivent être solidement construites et en mesure d'être fermées et assujetties de l'intérieur et de l'extérieur. Lorsque la descente se trouve dans le quart de la longueur du navire à partir de l'étrave, elle doit être en acier et être rivée au bordé de pont.

Règle XXIV.—*Manches à air placées dans des parties exposées des ponts de franc-bord et de superstructures.*

Les manches à air desservant les espaces situés au-dessous des ponts de franc-bord ou au-dessous des ponts de superstructures intacts ou de superstructures pourvues de dispositifs de fermeture de la Classe 1, doivent avoir la partie fixe en acier, solidement construite et efficacement fixée au pont par des rivets espacés de 4 diamètres d'axe en axe, ou par d'autres moyens aussi efficaces. Le bordé du pont à la base de la partie fixe des manches à air doit être efficacement raidi entre les barrots du pont. Les ouvertures des manches à air doivent être pourvues de moyens de fermeture efficaces.

[²³ But see "Exchanges of Notes," p. 2395.]

Where such ventilators are situated on the freeboard deck, or on the superstructure deck within a quarter of the ship's length from the stem, and the closing arrangements are of a temporary character, the coamings are to be at least 36 inches in height; in other exposed positions on the superstructure deck they are to be at least 30 inches in height. Where the coaming of any ventilator exceeds 36 inches in height, it is to be specially supported and secured.

Rule XXV.—*Air Pipes.*

Air pipes.

Where the air pipes to ballast and other tanks extend above freeboard or superstructure decks, the exposed parts of the pipes are to be of substantial construction; the height from the deck to the opening is to be at least 36 inches in wells on freeboard decks, 30 inches on raised quarter decks, and 18 inches on other superstructure decks. Satisfactory means are to be provided for closing the openings of the air pipes.

Openings in ship's sides.

Openings in the Sides of Ships.

Rule XXVI.—*Gangway, Cargo and Coaling Ports, &c.*

To be fitted with water tight covers.

Openings in the sides of ships below the freeboard deck are to be fitted with watertight doors or covers which, with their securing appliances, are to be of sufficient strength.

Rule XXVII.—*Scuppers and Sanitary Discharge Pipes.*

Scuppers and sanitary discharge pipes.

Discharges led through the ship's sides from spaces below the freeboard deck are to be fitted with efficient and accessible means for preventing water from passing inboard. Each separate discharge may have an automatic non-return valve with a positive means of closing it from a position above the freeboard deck, or two automatic non-return valves without positive means of closing, provided the upper valve is situated so that it is always accessible for examination under service conditions. The positive action valve is to be readily accessible and is to be provided with means for showing whether the valve is open or closed. Cast iron is not to be accepted for such valves where attached to the sides of the ship.

Cast iron not to be used.

Lorsque les manches à air sont placées sur le pont de franc-bord, ou sur le pont d'une superstructure située dans le quart avant de la longueur du navire à partir de l'étrave et lorsque les dispositifs de fermeture ont un caractère temporaire, la partie fixe doit avoir une hauteur d'au moins 915 millimètres. Dans les autres parties exposées du pont de superstructures, elles doivent avoir une hauteur au moins égale à 760 millimètres. Lorsque la partie fixe d'une manche à air quelconque a une hauteur supérieure à 915 millimètres, elle doit être soutenue et fixée en place d'une façon spéciale.

Règle XXV.—*Tuyaux d'air.*

Lorsque les tuyaux d'air des water ballasts et autres réservoirs analogues se prolongent au-dessus des ponts de franc-bord ou de superstructures, les parties exposées de ces tuyaux doivent être de construction solide. Leur orifice doit être situé à une hauteur au-dessus du pont au moins égale à 915 millimètres dans les puits des ponts de franc-bord, de 760 millimètres sur les ponts des demi-dunettes et de 457 millimètres²⁹ sur les ponts des autres superstructures. Des dispositifs convenables doivent être prévus pour obturer les orifices des tuyaux d'air.

Ouvertures dans les Murailles des Navires.

Règle XXVI.—*Coupée, sabords de charge, sabords à charbon, &c.*

Les ouvertures dans les murailles du navire au-dessous du pont de franc-bord doivent être pourvues de portes ou fermetures étanches. Ces portes et ces fermetures, ainsi que leurs dispositifs de fixation,³⁰ doivent être de solidité suffisante.

Règle XXVII.—*Dalots et tuyaux de décharge sanitaires.*

Les décharges à travers la muraille des navires, provenant d'espaces situés au-dessous du pont de franc-bord, doivent être munies de dispositifs efficaces et accessibles empêchant l'eau de pénétrer dans le navire. Chaque décharge indépendante peut être munie d'une soupape automatique de non-retour avec un moyen de fermeture direct, manœuvrable d'un point situé au-dessus du pont de franc-bord, ou de deux soupapes automatiques de non-retour sans moyen de fermeture direct, pourvu que la plus élevée soit placée de telle sorte qu'elle puisse être toujours³¹ accessible pour être visitée dans les circonstances normales de service. La soupape à commande de fermeture directe doit toujours être facilement accessible et elle doit comporter un indicateur d'ouverture et de fermeture. La fonte ne doit pas être employée dans la fabrication de ces soupapes lorsqu'elles sont fixées sur la muraille du navire.

[²⁹ But see "Exchanges of Notes," p. 2395.]

[³⁰ Au lieu de "de fixation" mettre "d'assujettissement."]

[³¹ Au lieu de "puisse être toujours" mettre "soit toujours."]

Conditional upon the type and the location of the inboard ends of such openings, similar provisions may be prescribed by the Assigning Authority as to discharges from spaces within enclosed superstructures.

Where scuppers are fitted in superstructures not fitted with Class 1 closing appliances they are to have efficient means for preventing the accidental admission of water below the freeboard deck.

Rule XXVIII.—*Side Scuttles.*

Side scuttles.

Side scuttles to spaces below the freeboard deck or to spaces below the superstructure deck of superstructures closed by Class 1 or Class 2 closing appliances are to be fitted with efficient inside deadlights permanently attached in their proper positions so that they can be effectively closed and secured watertight.

Where, however, such spaces in superstructures are appropriated to passengers other than steerage passengers or to crew, the side scuttles may have portable deadlights stowed adjacent to the side scuttles, provided they are readily accessible at all times on service.

The side scuttles and deadlights are to be of substantial and approved construction.

Rule XXIX.—*Guard Rails.*

Guard rails.

Efficient guard rails or bulwarks are to be fitted on all exposed portions of freeboard and superstructure decks.

Rule XXX.—*Freeing Ports.*

Freeing ports.

Where bulwarks on the weather portions of freeboard or superstructure decks form "wells," ample provision is to be made for rapidly freeing the decks of water and for draining them. The minimum freeing port area on each side of the ship for each well on the freeboard deck and on the raised quarter-deck is to be that given by the following scale; the minimum area for each well on any other superstructure deck is to be one-half the area given by the scale. Where the length of the well exceeds .7 L, the scale may be modified.

Des prescriptions similaires peuvent être exigées par l'Administration ³² en ce qui concerne les décharges provenant des espaces situés dans les superstructures fermés en tenant compte du type de ces décharges et de l'emplacement de leurs extrémités à l'intérieur du navire.

Quand des dalots sont placés dans des superstructures non munies d'installation de fermeture de la Classe 1, ils doivent être pourvus de moyens efficaces pour empêcher l'introduction accidentelle de l'eau au-dessous du pont de franc-bord.

Règle XXVIII.—*Hublots.*

Les hublots des locaux situés au-dessous du pont de franc-bord ou ceux des locaux situés au-dessous du pont de ³³ superstructures fermées au moyen de dispositifs de fermeture de la Classe 1 ou de la Classe 2, doivent être munis de contre-hublots intérieurs efficaces, maintenus à leur emplacement d'une manière permanente, de façon à ce qu'ils puissent être effectivement fermés et qu'ils assurent l'étanchéité.

Lorsque, toutefois, de tels locaux situés dans les superstructures sont destinés aux passagers autres que les passagers d'entrepont ou à l'équipage, les hublots peuvent avoir des contre-hublots amovibles placés à côté des hublots sous réserve qu'ils soient rapidement utilisables en tout temps.

Les hublots et les contre-hublots doivent être de construction solide et approuvée.

Règle XXIX.—*Garde-corps.*

Des garde-corps ou des pavois de construction efficace doivent être établis dans toutes les parties exposées des ponts de franc-bord et de superstructures.

Règle XXX.—*Sabords de décharge.*

Lorsque des pavois se trouvant sur les parties exposées des ponts de franc-bord ou de superstructures forment des "puits," des dispositions largement suffisantes doivent être prises pour permettre d'évacuer rapidement l'eau des ponts et en assurer l'écoulement. La section minimum des sabords de décharge à prévoir de chaque bord et dans chaque puits sur le pont de franc-bord et sur le pont de demi-dunette, doit être celle indiquée dans le tableau suivant. Sur le pont de toute autre superstructure la section minimum des sabords de chaque puits doit être égale à la moitié de la section indiquée dans le tableau. Lorsque la longueur d'un puits est plus grande que 0,7 L le tableau peut être modifié.

[³² Au lieu de "l'Administration" mettre "l'Autorité habilitée pour l'assignation du franc-bord."]

[³³ Après "pont de" mettre "superstructures des."]

Specifications.

SCALE of Freeing Port Area.

Length of Bulwarks in " Well " in Feet.	Freeing Port Area on each side in Square Feet.
15	8.0
20	8.5
25	9.0
30	9.5
35	10.0
40	10.5
45	11.0
50	11.5
55	12.0
60	12.5
65	13.0
Above 65	1 square foot for each additional 5 feet length of bulwark.

The lower edges of the freeing ports are to be as near the deck as practicable and preferably not higher than the upper edge of the gunwale bar. Two-thirds of the freeing port area required is to be provided in the midship half of the well. In ships with less than the standard sheer the freeing port area is to be suitably increased.

All such openings in the bulwarks are to be protected by rails or bars spaced about 9 inches apart. If shutters are fitted to freeing ports, ample clearance is to be provided to prevent jamming. Hinges are to have brass pins.

Rule XXXI.—*Protection of Crew.*

Protection of crew.

Gangways, lifelines or other satisfactory means are to be provided for the protection of the crew in getting to and from their quarters. The strength of houses for the accommodation of crew on flush deck steamers is to be equivalent to that required for superstructure bulkheads.

Load line for steamers.

Part III.—Load Line for Steamers.

Rule XXXII.—*Length (L).*

Length.

The length used with the Rules and Freeboard Table is the length in feet on the summer load water-line from the foreside of the stem to the afterside of the rudder post. Where there is no rudder post,

TABLEAU de la section des sabords de décharge.³⁴

Longueur des pavois par le travers du puits en mètres.	Section des sabords de décharge de chaque bord en décimètres carrés.*
4,57	74,3
6,10	78,9
7,62	83,6
9,14	88,3
10,67	93,0
12,19	97,5
13,72	102,3
15,24	106,8
16,76	111,8
18,29	116,1
19,81	120,8
Au-dessus de 19,81	9,3 décimètres carrés pour chaque augmentation de 1m.52 de longueur additionnelle de pavois.

[* Au lieu de 78,9 mettre 79,0; au lieu de 93,0 mettre 92,9; au lieu de 102,3 mettre 102,2; au lieu de 111,8 mettre 111,5. Dans le bas de la colonne, supprimer le mot "additionnelle."]

Les seuils inférieurs des sabords de décharge doivent être aussi près du pont qu'il sera pratiquement possible et, de préférence ne doivent pas dépasser le can supérieur de la cornière gouttière. Les deux-tiers de la section totale réglementaire des sabords de décharge doivent se trouver dans la demi-longueur du puits au milieu. Dans les navires dont la tonture est inférieure à la tonture réglementaire, la section totale des sabords de décharge doit être convenablement augmentée.

Toutes ces ouvertures dans les pavois doivent être protégées par des tringles ou barres, espacées d'environ 23 centimètres.

Si les sabords de décharge sont munis de volets battants, un jeu largement suffisant doit être prévu pour empêcher tout coinçage. Les charnières doivent avoir des axes en laiton.

Règle XXXI.—*Protection de l'équipage.*

Des passerelles, des filières ou autres dispositifs satisfaisants doivent être prévus pour protéger l'équipage lorsqu'il entre dans son logement ou en sort. La solidité des roufs affectés au logement de l'équipage sur les navires à vapeur à pont découvert doit être équivalente à celle exigée pour les cloisons des superstructures.

3^{ème} Partie.—Lignes de charge pour les vapeurs.

Règle XXXII.—*Longueur (L).*

La longueur employée dans les règles et dans les Tables de franc-bord est la longueur en mètres, mesurée au niveau de la flottaison correspondant au franc-bord d'été, depuis la face avant de l'étrave

[³⁴ But see "Exchanges of Notes," p. 2395.]

the length is measured from the foreside of the stem to the axis of the rudder stock. For ships with cruiser sterns, the length is to be taken as 96 per cent. of the total length on the designed summer load water-line or as the length from the fore side of the stem to the axis of the rudder stock if that be the greater.

Rule XXXIII.—*Breadth (B).*

Breadth.

The breadth is the maximum breadth in feet amidships to the moulded line of the frame in iron or steel ships, and to the outside of the planking in wood or composite ships.

Rule XXXIV.—*Moulded Depth.*

Moulded depth.

The moulded depth is the vertical distance in feet, measured amidships, from the top of the keel to the top of the freeboard deck beam at side. In wood and composite ships the distance is measured from the lower edge of the keel rabbet. Where the form at the lower part of the midship section is of a hollow character, or where thick garboards are fitted, the depth is measured from the point where the line of the flat of the bottom continued inwards cuts the side of the keel.

Rule XXXV.—*Depth for Freeboard (D).*

Depth of freeboard.

The depth used with the Freeboard Table is the moulded depth plus the thickness of stringer plate, or plus $\frac{T(L-S)}{L}$ if that be greater, where—

T is the mean thickness of the exposed deck clear of deck openings,
and
S is the total length of superstructures as defined in Rule XL.

Where the topsides are of unusual form, D is the depth of a midship section having vertical topsides, standard round of beam and area of

jusqu'à la face arrière de l'étambot.³⁵ Dans le cas où il n'y a pas d'étambot arrière la longueur est mesurée depuis la face avant de l'étrave jusqu'à l'axe de la mèche du gouvernail.

Pour les navires ayant des arrières³⁶ on doit prendre pour longueur soit 96 pour cent de la longueur totale³⁷ mesurée sur un plan³⁸ de la flottaison en charge au franc-bord d'été soit la longueur mesurée de croiseurs,³⁹ la face avant de l'étrave jusqu'à l'axe de la mèche de gouvernail, si cette longueur est plus grande.

Règle XXXIII.—*Largeur (B).*

La largeur est la largeur maximum en mètres mesurée au milieu du navire jusqu'à la face extérieure de la membrure dans les navires en fer ou en acier et jusqu'à la surface extérieure du bordé dans les navires en bois ou dans ceux de construction composite.

Règle XXXIV.—*Creux sur quille au livet.*

Le creux sur quille au livet est la distance verticale en mètres mesurée au milieu du navire depuis le dessus de quille jusqu'à la face supérieure du barrot au livet du pont de franc-bord. Dans les navires en bois et dans ceux de construction composite le creux est mesuré à partir de l'arête inférieure de la râblure de quille. Lorsque les formes de la partie inférieure du maître couple sont creuses, ou lorsqu'il existe des galbords épais, le creux au livet est mesuré depuis le point où le prolongement vers l'axe de la ligne tangente à la partie plate des fonds coupe le côté de la quille.

Règle XXXV.—*Creux pour le franc-bord (C).*

Le creux employé pour le calcul du franc-bord est le creux au livet augmenté de l'épaisseur de la tôle gouttière ou augmenté de $\frac{T \times (L-S)}{L}$ ⁴⁰ si cette dernière correction est plus grande. Dans cette formule:

T est l'épaisseur moyenne du pont découvert en dehors des ouvertures de pont,
S est la longueur totale des superstructures telle qu'elle est définie à la Règle XL.

Lorsque les œuvres-mortes sont d'une forme particulière, C est le creux d'un maître couple qui aurait des murailles verticales, un

³⁵ Après "étambot" mettre "arrière."]

³⁶ Après "arrières" mettre "de croiseur."]

³⁷ Après "totale" mettre une virgule.]

³⁸ Après "plan" mettre une virgule.]

³⁹ Supprimer le mot "croiseurs" et la virgule.]

⁴⁰ Au lieu de $\frac{T \times (L-S)}{L}$ mettre $\frac{T (L-S)}{L}$.]

topside section equal to that in the actual midship section. Where there is a step or break in the topsides (*e.g.*, as in the Turret Deck ship) 70 per cent. of the area above the step or break is included in the area used to determine the equivalent section.

In a ship without an enclosed superstructure covering at least .6 L amidships, without a complete trunk or without a combination of intact partial superstructures and trunk extending all fore and aft, where D is less than $\frac{L}{15}$, the depth used with the Table is not to be taken as less than $\frac{L}{15}$.

Rule XXXVI.—*Coefficient of Fineness (c).*

Coefficient of fineness.

The coefficient of fineness used with the Freeboard Table is given by—

$$c = \frac{35\Delta}{L.B.d_1},$$

where Δ is the ship's moulded displacement in tons (excluding bossing) at a mean moulded draught d_1 which is 85 per cent. of the moulded depth.

The coefficient c is not to be taken as less than .68.

Rule XXXVII.—*Strength.*

Structural strength.

The Assigning Authority is to be satisfied with the structural strength of ships to which freeboards are assigned.

Ships which comply with the highest standard of the rules of a Classification Society recognised by the Administration, shall be regarded as having sufficient strength for the minimum freeboards allowed under the Rules.

Ships which do not comply with the highest standard of the rules of a Classification Society recognised by the Administration, shall be assigned such increased freeboards as shall be determined by the Assigning Authority, and for guidance the following strength moduli are formulated:—

Material.

Material.—The strength moduli are based on the assumption that the structure is built of mild steel, manufactured by the open hearth process (acid or basic), and having a tensile strength of 26 to 32 tons per square inch, and an elongation of at least 16 per cent. on a length of 8 inches.

bouge normal et une section transversale de la partie haute égale à la section réelle du navire.

Lorsqu'il y a un retrait ou une brisure dans la muraille des œuvres-mortes (comme, par exemple, dans un navire turreted) 70 pour cent de la section au-dessus du retrait ou de la brisure sont inclus dans la surface servant à déterminer la section équivalente.

Dans le cas d'un navire n'ayant pas au milieu de la longueur une superstructure fermée s'entendant ⁴¹ au moins sur 0,6 L, ou d'un navire n'ayant ni un trunk complet ni une suite de superstructures partielles intactes et trunk s'entendant ⁴¹ entièrement de l'avant à l'arrière du navire, lorsque C est inférieur à $\frac{L}{15}$, le creux à employer avec la Table ne doit pas être inférieure à $\frac{L}{15}$.

Règle XXXVI.—*Coefficient de finesse (c).* ⁴²

Le coefficient de finesse employé avec les Tables de franc-bord est donné par la formule:

$$c = \frac{\Delta}{1,025 L \cdot B \cdot T_1}$$

dans laquelle Δ est le déplacement en tonnes du navire hors membres (à l'exclusion des bossages) à un tirant d'eau moyen sur quille T ⁴³ égal à 85 pour cent du creux au livet.

Le coefficient c ne doit pas être ⁴⁴ inférieur à 0,68.

Règle XXXVII.—*Solidité.*

L'Autorité habilitée pour l'assignation des francs-bords doit s'assurer que la solidité des navires est suffisante pour les francs-bords qui leur sont donnés.

Les navires construits conformément au "standard" le plus élevé des règles d'une Société de Classification reconnue par l'Administration devront être considérés comme ayant une solidité suffisante pour le franc-bord minimum prévu par les Règles.

Les navires qui ne répondent pas au "standard" le plus élevé des règles d'une Société de Classification reconnue par l'Administration doivent subir une augmentation de leurs francs-bord ⁴⁵ qui sera déterminée par l'Autorité habilitée pour l'assignation des francs-bords. Les modules de résistance ci-après ont été établis pour servir de guide dans ce cas:

Matériaux.—Les modules de résistance sont basés sur l'hypothèse que la coque est construite en acier doux obtenu au four Martin (acide ou basique) et ayant une résistance à la traction de 41 à 50 kilogrammes par millimètre carré et un allongement d'au moins 16 pour cent sur une longueur de 203 millimètres.

[⁴¹ Au lieu de "s'entendant" mettre "s'étendant."]

[⁴² But see "Exchanges of Notes," p. 2395.]

[⁴³ Au lieu de "T" mettre "T₁."]

[⁴⁴ Après "être" mettre "pris."]

[⁴⁵ Au lieu de "francs-bord" mettre "francs-bords."]

Strength deck.

Strength Deck.—The strength deck is the uppermost deck which is incorporated into and forms an integral part of the longitudinal girder within the half-length amidships.

Depth.

Depth to Strength Deck (Ds).—The depth to strength deck is the vertical distance in feet amidships from the top of the keel to the top of the strength deck beam at side.

Draught.

Draught (d).—The draught is the vertical distance in feet amidships from the top of the keel to the centre of the disc.

Longitudinal modulus.

Longitudinal Modulus.—The longitudinal modulus $\frac{I}{y}$ is the moment of inertia I of the midship section about the neutral axis divided by the distance y measured from the neutral axis to the top of the strength deck beam at side, calculated in way of openings but without deductions for rivet holes. Areas are measured in square inches and distances in feet.

Below the strength deck, all continuous longitudinal members other than such parts of under deck girders as are required entirely for supporting purposes, are included. Above the strength deck, the gunwale angle bar and the extension of the sheerstrake are the only members included.

The required longitudinal modulus for effective material is expressed by $f.d.B.$, where f is the factor obtained from the following table:—

L.	f.	L.	f.
100	1.80	360	9.40
120	2.00	380	10.30
140	2.35	400	11.20
160	2.70	420	12.15
180	3.15	440	13.10
200	3.60	460	14.15
220	4.20	480	15.15
240	4.80	500	16.25
260	5.45	520	17.35
280	6.20	540	18.45
300	6.95	560	19.60
320	7.70	580	20.80
340	8.55	600	22.00

Pont de résistance.—Le pont de résistance est le pont le plus élevé faisant corps avec la poutre longitudinale sur la demi-longueur du navire au milieu.

Creux au pont de résistance (C⁴⁶).—Le creux jusqu'au pont de résistance est la distance verticale en mètres mesurée au milieu du navire depuis le dessus de la quille jusqu'à la face supérieure du barrot de pont au livet.

Tirant d'eau (T).—Le tirant d'eau est la distance verticale en mètres mesurée au milieu depuis le dessus de la quille jusqu'au centre du disque.

Module longitudinal.—Le module longitudinal $\frac{I}{y}$ ⁴⁷ est le quotient du moment d'inertie I du maître couple par rapport à l'axe neutre, par la distance y⁴⁸ de l'axe neutre à la partie supérieure du barrot du pont de résistance en abord: ce module doit être calculé par le travers des ouvertures, mais sans déductions pour les trous de rivets. Les sections sont mesurées en millimètres carrés et les distances en mètres.

Au-dessous du pont de résistance, tous les éléments longitudinaux continus doivent entrer en ligne de compte, à l'exception des hiloires de pont destinées uniquement à leur⁴⁹ servir de supports.

Au-dessus du pont de résistance, la cornière gouttière et la partie supérieure du carreau sont les seuls éléments dont il faille tenir compte.⁵⁰ Le module longitudinal réglementaire pour les matériaux travaillant est exprimé par f.T.B, où f est un coefficient donné par la table suivante:⁵¹

L.	f.	L.	f.
30,48	3810	109,73	19896
36,58	4233	115,82	21801
42,67	4974	121,92	23705
48,77	5795	128,02	25717
54,86	6667	134,11	27728
60,96	7620	140,21	29951
67,06	8890	146,30	32067
73,15	10160	152,40	34396
79,25	11535	158,50	36725
85,34	13123	164,59	39053
91,44	14710	170,69	41487
97,54	16298	176,78	44027
103,63	18097	182,88	46567

* Au lieu de "5795" mettre "5715."

[⁴⁶ Au lieu de "(C)" mettre "(C_a)."]

[⁴⁷ Au lieu de $\frac{I}{y}$ mettre $\frac{I}{v}$.]

[⁴⁸ Au lieu de "y" mettre "v."]

[⁴⁹ Supprimer "leur."]

[⁵⁰ Aller à la ligne après "tenir compte."]

[⁵¹ But see "Exchanges of Notes," p. 2395.]

For intermediate lengths, the value of f is determined by interpolation.

This formula applies where L does not exceed 600 feet; B is between $\frac{L}{10} + 5$ and $\frac{L}{10} + 20$, both inclusive, and $\frac{L}{D_s}$ is between 10 and 13.5, both inclusive.

Frame.

Frame.—For the purpose of the frame modulus, the frame is regarded as composed of a frame angle and a reverse angle each of the same size and thickness.

Frame modulus.

Frame Modulus.—The modulus $\frac{I}{y}$ of the midship frame below the lowest tier of beams is the moment of inertia I of the frame section about the neutral axis divided by the distance y measured from the neutral axis to the extremity of the frame section, calculated without deduction for rivet and bolt holes. The modulus is measured in inch units.

The required frame modulus is expressed by $\frac{s(d-t)(f_1 + f_2)}{1,000}$, where—

s is the frame spacing in inches.

t is the vertical distance in feet measured at amidships from the top of the keel to a point midway between the top of the inner bottom at side and the top of the heel bracket (see Figure 2); where there is no double bottom, t is measured to a point midway between the top of the floor at centre and the top of the floor at side.

f_1 is a coefficient depending on H , which, in ships fitted with double bottoms, is the vertical distance in feet from the middle of the beam bracket of the lowest tier of beams at side to a point midway between the top of the inner bottom at side and the top of the heel bracket (see Figure 2). Where there is no double bottom, H is measured to a point midway between the top of the floor at centre and the top of the floor at side. Where the frame obtains additional strength from the form of the ship, due allowance is made in the value of f_1 .

Pour les longueurs intermédiaires la valeur de f est déterminé ⁵² par interpolation.

Cette formule s'applique lorsque la longueur, ne dépasse pas 182m,88, lorsque B est compris entre $\frac{L}{10} + 1,52$ et $\frac{L}{10} + 6,10$ (y compris ces deux valeurs) et lorsque $\frac{L}{C_s}$ est compris entre 10 et 13,5 (y compris ces deux valeurs.)

Membrane.—Pour le calcul du module de membrure, la membrure est considérée comme composée d'une cornière et d'une cornière renversée qui sont toutes deux de même échantillon.

Module de membrure.—Le module de membrure $\frac{I^{53}}{y}$ de la membrure milieu au-dessous de la rangée inférieure de barrots est le quotient du moment d'inertie I de la section de la membrure par rapport à son axe neutre par la distance y^{54} de l'axe neutre à l'extrémité de la section de la membrure; ce module doit être calculé sans déduction pour les trous de rivets et de boulons. Le module de membrure est mesuré en centimètres cubes.

Le module de membrure réglementaire est exprimé par:

$$\frac{s (T - t) (f_1 + f_2)}{1000}, \text{ où}$$

s est l'écartement des membrures en mètres.

t est la distance verticale mesurée en mètres au milieu du navire depuis le dessus de quille jusqu'à un point situé à mi-distance entre le sommet du double-fond en abord et le sommet du gousset de pied de membrure (voir figure 2). Lorsqu'il n'y a pas de double-fond, t est mesuré jusqu'à un point situé à mi-distance entre le sommet de la varangue au centre et le sommet de la varangue en abord.

f_1 est un coefficient dépendant de H ; dans les navires avec double fond, H est la distance verticale mesurée en mètres depuis le milieu du gousset de barrot de la rangée inférieure, en abord, jusqu'à un point situé à mi-hauteur entre le sommet du double fond en abord et le sommet du gousset de pied des membrures (voir figure 2). Lorsqu'il n'y a pas de double fond, H est mesuré jusqu'à un point situé à mi-hauteur entre le sommet de la varangue au centre et le sommet de la varangue en abord. Lorsque la membrure possède un supplément de résistance résultant des formes du navire ⁵⁵ f_1 peut être modifié en conséquence.

[⁵² Au lieu de "déterminé" mettre "déterminée."]

[⁵³ Au lieu de $\frac{I}{y}$ mettre $\frac{I}{v}$.]

[⁵⁴ Au lieu de "y" mettre "v."]

[⁵⁵ Après "navire" mettre une virgule.]

f_2 is a coefficient depending on K , which is the vertical distance in feet from the top of the lowest tier of beams at side to a point 7 feet 6 inches above the freeboard deck at side, or, if there is a superstructure, to a point 12 feet 6 inches above the freeboard deck at side (see Figure 2). The values of f_1 and f_2 are obtained from the following tables:—

H in feet.....	0	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25
f_1	9	11	12.5	15	19	24	29.5	36	43	51	59
K in feet.....	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40		
f_2	0	0.5	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.5	6.5	9.0	12.0		

Intermediate values are obtained by interpolation.

This formula applies where D is between 15 feet and 60 feet, both inclusive, B is between $\frac{L}{10} + 5$ and $\frac{L}{10} + 20$, both inclusive, $\frac{L}{D_s}$ is between 10 and 13.5, both inclusive; and the horizontal distance from the outside of the frame to the centre of the first row of pillars does not exceed 20 feet.

In single deck ships of ordinary form, where H does not exceed 18 feet, the frame modulus determined by the preceding method is multiplied by the factor f_3 , where

$$f_3 = .50 + .05 (H - 8).$$

Where the horizontal distance from the outside of the frame to the centre of the first row of pillars exceeds 20 feet, the Assigning Authority is to be satisfied that sufficient additional strength is provided.

f_2 est un coefficient dépendant de K; K est la distance verticale en mètres mesurée en abord depuis la face supérieure des barrots de la rangée inférieure jusqu'à un point situé à 2m29⁵⁶ au-dessus du pont de franc-bord ou, s'il y a une superstructure jusqu'à un point situé à 3m81 au-dessus du pont de franc-bord (voir figure 2). Les valeurs de f_1 et de f_2 ⁵⁷ sont données par les tables suivantes.⁵⁸

H en mètres	0	2,133	2,743	3,353	3,962	4,572	5,182	5,791	6,401	7,01	7,62
f_1 -----	19053	23287	26464	31758	40227	50810	62455	76219	91035	107970	124900
K en mètres-----	0	1,524	3,048	4,572	6,096	7,62	9,144	10,668	12,192		
f_2 -----	0	1058,5	2117,0	4234	6351	9527	13761	19053	25407		

Les valeurs intermédiaires seront obtenues par interpolation.

Cette formule s'applique lorsque C est compris entre 4m57 et 18m29 (y compris ces deux valeurs), lorsque B est compris entre $\frac{L}{10} + 1,52$ et $\frac{L}{10} + 6,10$ (y compris ces deux valeurs) lorsque $\frac{L}{C_s}$ est compris entre 10 et 13,5 (y compris ces deux valeurs), enfin lorsque la distance mesurée horizontalement entre la partie extérieure de la membrure et le centre de la première rangée d'épontilles ne dépasse pas 6m10.

Dans les navires à un seul pont de forme ordinaire, lorsque H ne dépasse pas 5m49 le module de membrure déterminé par la méthode précédente doit être multiplié par le facteur f_3 :

$$f_3 = 0,50 + 0,05 \left(\frac{H}{0,305} - 8 \right)$$

Lorsque la distance mesurée horizontalement entre la partie extérieure de la membrure et le centre de la première rangée d'épontilles dépasse 6m10 l'Autorité habilitée pour l'assignation des francs-bords doit se rendre compte qu'un supplément de résistance suffisant a été prévu.

[⁵⁶ Au lieu de "2m29" mettre "2m286."]

[⁵⁷ Au lieu des figures dans la ligne f_1 mettre: 19050, 23283, 26458, 31750, 40217, 50800, 62442, 76200, 91017, 107950, 124883.]

Au lieu des figures dans la ligne f_2 mettre: 0, 1058, 2117, 4233, 6350, 9525, 13758, 19050, 25400.]

[⁵⁸ But see "Exchanges of Notes," p. 2396.]

Figure 2.

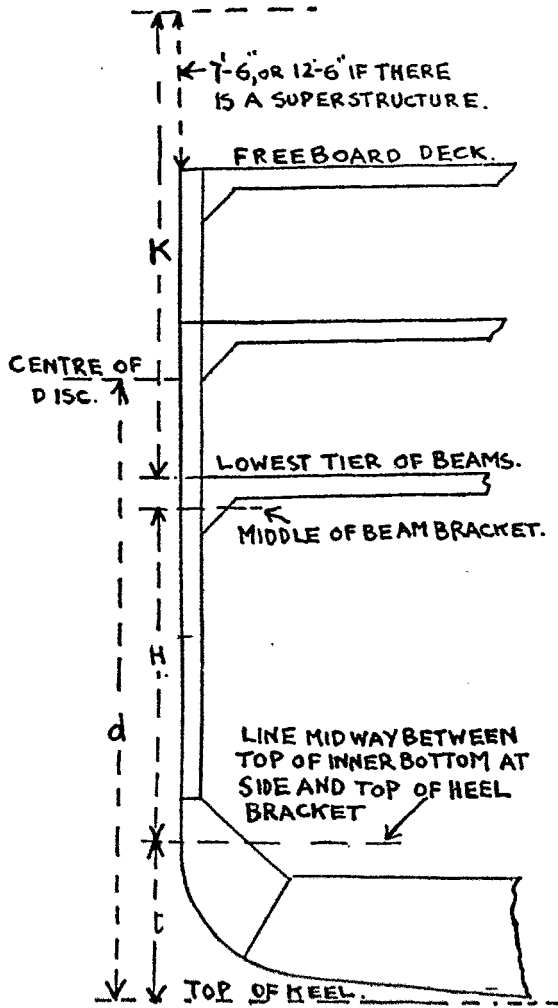


FIGURE 2.

Superstructures.

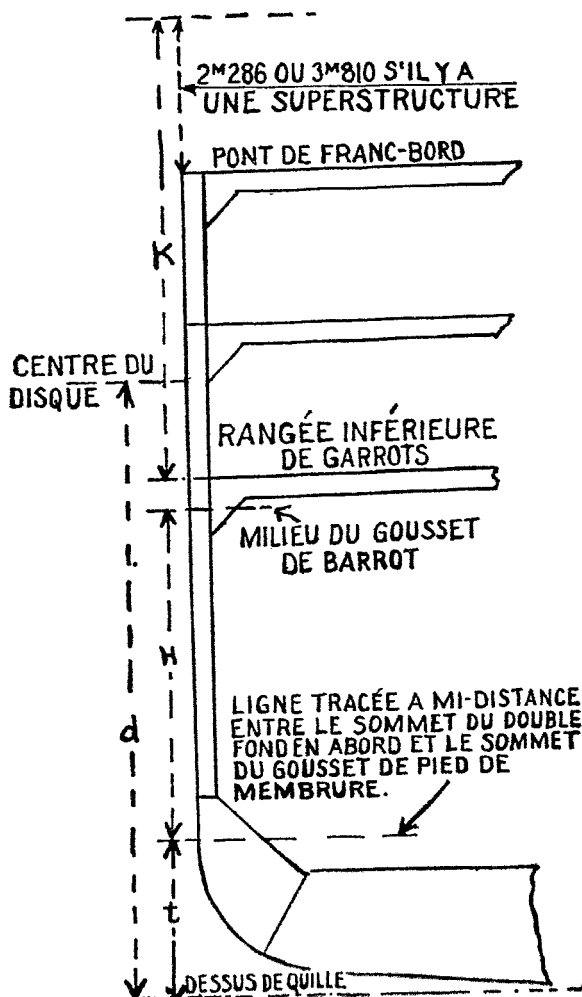
Superstructures.

Rule XXXVIII.—*Height of Superstructure.*

Height.

The height of a superstructure is the least vertical height measured from the top of the superstructure deck to the top of the freeboard deck beams minus the difference between D and the moulded depth (see Rules XXXIV and XXXV).

Ante. p. 2294.

FIGURE 2.⁶⁹*Superstructures.*Règle XXXVIII.—*Hauteur de Superstructure.*

La hauteur d'une superstructure est la plus petite distance verticale mesurée depuis le dessus du pont de superstructures jusqu'au can supérieur des barrots du pont de franc-bord diminuée de la différence entre C est ⁶⁰ le creux sur quille au livet (voir Règles XXXIV et XXXV).

[⁶⁹ Au lieu de "d" mettre "T."]

[⁶⁰ Au lieu de "est" mettre "et."]

Rule XXXIX.—*Standard Height of Superstructure.*

Standard height.

The standard height of a raised quarter deck is 3 feet for ships up to and including 100 feet in length, 4 feet for ships 250 feet in length and 6 feet for ships 400 feet in length and above. The standard height of any other superstructure is 6 feet for ships up to and including 250 feet in length and 7 feet 6 inches for ships 400 feet in length and above. The standard height at intermediate lengths is obtained by interpolation.

Rule XL.—*Length of Superstructure (S).*

Length.

The length of a superstructure is the mean covered length of the parts of the superstructure which extend to the sides of the ship and lie within lines drawn perpendicular to the extremities of the Summer load water-line, as defined in Rule XXXII.

Rule XLI.—*Enclosed Superstructure.*

Enclosed superstructure.

A detached superstructure is regarded as enclosed only where—

- (a) the enclosing bulkheads are of efficient construction (see Rule XLII);
- (b) the access openings in these bulkheads are fitted with Class 1 or Class 2 closing appliances (see Rules XLIII and XLIV);
- (c) all other openings in sides or ends of the superstructure are fitted with efficient weathertight means of closing; and
- (d) independent means of access to crew, machinery, bunker and other working spaces within bridges and poops are at all times available when the bulkhead openings are closed.

Rule XLII.—*Superstructure Bulkheads.*

Bulkheads.

Bulkheads at exposed ends of poops, bridges and forecastles are deemed to be of efficient construction where the Assigning Authority is satisfied that, in the circumstances, they are equivalent to the following standard for ships with minimum freeboards under which standard the stiffeners and plating are of the scantlings given in Table 3, the stiffeners are spaced 30 inches apart, the stiffeners on poop and bridge front bulkheads have efficient end connections, and those on after bulkheads of bridges and forecastles extend for the whole distance between the margin angles of the bulkheads.

Règle XXXIX.—*Hauteur réglementaire de superstructure.*

La hauteur réglementaire d'une demi-dunette est de 0m91 pour les navires dont la longueur est inférieure ou égale à 30m50 de 1m22 pour les navires de 76m20 et de 1m83 pour les navires de 122m et au-dessus. La hauteur réglementaire de toute autre superstructure est de 1m83 pour les navires dont la longueur est inférieure ou égale à 76m20 et de 2m29 pour les navires dont la longueur est égale ou supérieure à 122 m. La hauteur réglementaire pour les longueurs intermédiaires est obtenue par interpolation.

Règle XL.—*Longueur de superstructure (S).*

La longueur d'une superstructure est la longueur moyenne couverte des parties de la superstructure qui s'étendent jusqu'aux murailles du navire et qui sont comprises à l'intérieur des perpendiculaires menées aux extrémités de la ligne de charge d'été, définie à la Règle XXXII.

Règle XLI.—*Superstructure fermée.*

Une superstructure détachée n'est regardée comme fermée que si :

- (a) les cloisons limitant cette superstructure sont solidement construites (voir Règle XLII);
- (b) les ouvertures d'accès dans ces cloisons sont munies de dispositifs de la Classe 1 ou de la Classe 2 (voir Règles XLIII et XLIV);
- (c) toutes les autres ouvertures dans les côtés ou dans les extrémités de la superstructure sont munies de moyens de fermeture efficacement étanches aux intempéries;
- (d) des accès indépendant aux postes d'équipage, chambre des machines, soutes et autres espaces nécessaires pour le service du bord dans les châteaux et dans les dunettes sont à tout moment utilisables lorsque les ouvertures de cloison sont fermées.

Règle XLII.—*Cloisons des Superstructures.*

Les cloisons placées aux extrémités exposées des dunettes, châteaux et gaillards des navires ayant le franc-bord minimum sont considérés comme de construction efficace si l'Autorité habilitée pour l'assignation des francs-bords s'est assurée qu'en l'espèce elles sont équivalentes aux cloisons types définis ci-après. Dans ces cloisons types les renforts et les tôles ont les échantillons donnés dans la Table 3, l'écartement des renforts est de 0m76, les renforts des cloisons-fronteaux de la dunette et du château sont efficacement attachés à leurs extrémités et ceux des cloisons placées aux extrémités arrière des châteaux et des gaillards s'étendent sur toute la distance qui sépare les cornières de bordure de ces cloisons.

Table 3.

TABLE 3.

EXPOSED Bulkheads of Superstructures of Standard Height.

Bridge Front Bulkheads. Unprotected Bulkheads of Poops .4 L or more in Length.		Bulkheads of Poops Partially Protected or less in Length than .4 L.		After Bulkheads of Bridges and Forecastles.	
Length of Ship.	Bulb Angle Stiffeners.	Length of Ship.	Plain Angle Stiffeners.	Length of Ship.	Plain Angle Stiffeners.
Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.
Under 160	5½ × 3 × .30	Under 150	3 × 2½ × .30	Under 150	2½ × 2½ × .26
160	6 × 3 × .32	150	3½ × 2½ × .32	150	3 × 2½ × .28
200	6½ × 3 × .34	200	4 × 3 × .34	250	3½ × 3 × .30
240	7 × 3 × .36	250	4½ × 3 × .36	350	4 × 3 × .32
280	7½ × 3 × .38	300	5 × 3 × .38		
320	8 × 3 × .40	350	5½ × 3 × .42		
360	8½ × 3 × .42	400	6 × 3 × .44		
400	9 × 3 × .44	450	6½ × 3½ × .46		
440	9½ × 3½ × .46	500	7 × 3½ × .48		
480	10 × 3½ × .48	550	7 × 3½ × .50		
520	10½ × 3½ × .50				
560	11 × 3½ × .52				

Length of Ship.	Bulkhead Plating.	Length of Ship.	Bulkhead Plating.	Length of Ship.	Bulkhead Plating.
Feet.	Inch.	Feet.	Inch.	Feet.	Inch.
200 and under	.3	160 and under	.24	160 and under	.20
380 and above	.44	400 and above	.38	400 and above	.30

For ships intermediate in length the thicknesses of bulkhead plating are obtained by interpolation.

Bulkhead openings,
detached superstruc-
tures.

*Appliances for Closing Access Openings in Bulkheads at ends of
Detached Superstructures.*

Rule XLIII.—Class 1 Closing Appliances.

Class 1 closing appli-
ances.

These appliances are of iron and steel, are in all cases permanently and strongly attached to the bulkhead, are framed, stiffened and fitted so that the whole structure is of equivalent strength to the unpierced bulkhead, and are weathertight when closed. The means for securing these appliances are permanently attached to the bulkhead or to the

TABLE 3.^a

CLOISONS exposées des superstructures de hauteur réglementaire.

Cloisons-frontaux des châteaux. Cloisons non protégées des dunettes dont la longueur est supérieure ou égale à 0,4 L.		Cloisons des dunettes parti- ellement protégées ou de lon- gueur inférieures à 0,4 L.		Cloisons à l'arrière des châ- teaux ou des gaillards.	
Longueur du Navire.	Renforts en Cornières à boudin.	Longueur du Navire.	Renforts en Cornières ordinaires.	Longueur du Navire.	Renforts en Cornières ordinaires
Inférieure à 48m80	140×75× 7,5	Inférieure à 45m75	75×65× 7,5	Inférieure à 45m75	65×65×6,5
48m80	150×75× 8	45m75	90×65× 8	45m75	75×65×7
61m	165×75× 8,5	61m	100×75× 8,5	76m25	90×75×7,5
73m20	180×75× 9	76m25	115×75× 9	106m75	100×75×8
85m40	190×75× 9,5	91m50	130×75× 9,5	...	..
97m60	205×75×10	106m75	140×75×10,5	...	...
109m80	215×75×10,5	122m00	150×75×11	...	...
122m00	230×75×11	137m25	165×90×11,5	...	...
134m20	240×90×11,5	152m50	180×90×12	...	...
146m20	255×90×12	167m75	180×90×12,5	...	...
158m60	265×90×12,5	...	...	...	...
170m80	280×90×13	...	...	...	...
Longueur du Navire.	Tôles de Cloisons.	Longueur du Navire.	Tôles de Cloisons.	Longueur du Navire	Tôles de Cloisons.
61m et au- dessus	7,5 mill	48m80 et au- dessus	6 mill	48m80 et au- dessus.	5 mill
115m80 et au- dessus	11 mill	122m et au- dessus	9,5 mill	122m et au- dessus	7,5 mill

Pour les navires de longueur intermédiaire, les épaisseurs des tôles de cloison s'obtiennent par interpolation.

[* Modifier les chiffres comme suit:

Colonne 1: "Inférieure à 48m75.	Colonne 3: "Inférieure à 45m70.
48m75.	45m70.
61m.	61m.
73m20.	76m20.
85m35.	91m45.
97m55.	106m70.
109m75.	121m90.
121m90.	137m15.
134m10.	152m40.
146m30.	167m65."
158m50.	Colonne 5: "Inférieure à 45m70.
170m70."	45m70.
	76m20.
	106m20."]

Dispositifs de fermeture des ouvertures pratiquées dans les cloisons des superstructures détachées.

Règle XLIII.—Dispositifs de fermeture de la Classe 1.

Ces dispositifs doivent être en fer ou en acier, et dans tous les cas attachés solidement et d'une façon permanente à la cloison, entourés d'un cadre, raidis et installés d'une manière telle que l'ensemble de la structure soit d'une solidité équivalente à celle de la cloison intacte; ils doivent être étanches aux intempéries

appliances, and the latter are so arranged that they can be closed and secured from both sides of the bulkhead or from the deck above. The sills of the access openings are at least 15 inches above the deck.

Rule XLIV.—*Class 2 Closing Appliances.*

Class 2 closing appliances.

These appliances are (a) strongly framed hard wood hinged doors, which are not more than 30 inches wide nor less than 2 inches thick; or (b) shifting boards fitted for the full height of the opening in channels riveted to the bulkhead, the shifting boards being at least 2 inches thick where the width of opening is 30 inches or less, and increased in thickness at the rate of 1 inch for each additional 15 inches of width, or (c) portable plates of equal efficiency.

Closing openings in superstructure decks.

Temporary Appliances for Closing Openings in Superstructure Decks.

Rule XLV.

Temporary appliances for.

Temporary closing appliances for middle line openings in the deck of an enclosed superstructure consist of—

- (a) a steel coaming not less than 9 inches in height efficiently riveted to the deck;
- (b) hatchway covers as required by Rule X, secured by hemp lashings; and
- (c) hatchway supports as required by Rules XI and XII and Table 1 or 2.

Effective length of detached superstructures.

Effective Length of Detached Superstructures.

Rule XLVI.—*General.*

General rule. Ante, p. 2306.

Where exposed bulkheads at the ends of poops, bridges, and forecastles are not of efficient construction (*see* Rule XLII) they are considered as non-existent.

Where in the side plating of a superstructure there is an opening not provided with permanent means of closing, the part of the superstructure in way of the opening is regarded as having no effective length.

Where the height of a superstructure is less than the standard its length is reduced in the ratio of the actual to the standard height. Where the height exceeds the standard, no increase is made in the length of the superstructure.

lorsqu'ils sont fermés. Les appareils prévus pour maintenir en place ⁶¹ ces fermetures doivent être attachés d'une façon permanente à la cloison ou aux fermetures elles-mêmes et ces dernières doivent être disposées de telle sorte qu'elles puissent être fermées et assujetties de l'un et l'autre côté de la cloison ou du pont situé au-dessus. Les seuils des ouvertures d'accès doivent s'élever au moins à 380 millimètres au-dessus du pont.

Règle XLIV.—*Dispositifs de fermeture de la Classe 2.*

Ces dispositifs sont: (a) des portes à charnière en bois dur munies d'un encadrement solide; elles ne doivent pas avoir plus de 0m76 de large ni moins de 50 millimètres d'épaisseur; ou (b) des madriers mobiles placés sur toute la hauteur de l'ouverture dans des fers en U rivés à la cloison. Les madriers mobiles doivent avoir au moins 50 millimètres d'épaisseur lorsque la largeur de l'ouverture est inférieure ou égale à 0m76; leur épaisseur sera augmentée de 25 millimètres pour chaque augmentation de 380 millimètres sur la largeur; ou (c) des tôles démontables d'une efficacité équivalente.

Dispositifs pour la fermeture temporaire des ouvertures dans les ponts de superstructures.

Règle XLV.

Les dispositifs de fermeture temporaire pour les ouvertures pratiquées dans l'axe du pont d'une superstructure fermée consistent en:

- (a) une hiloire en acier solidement rivée au pont et dont la hauteur ne devra pas être inférieure à 229 millimètres;⁶²
- (b) des panneaux de fermeture conformes à la Règle X, et tenus en place par des saisines en chanvre;
- (c) des supports de panneaux conformes aux Règles XI et XII et aux Tables 1 ou 2.

Longueur effective des superstructures détachées.

Règle XLVI.—*Généralités.*

Lorsque les cloisons exposées aux extrémités des dunettes, châteaux et gaillards ne sont pas d'une construction efficace (voir Règle XLII) elles sont considérées comme non existantes.

Lorsqu'une ouverture non munie d'un dispositif de fermeture permanent est pratiquée dans le bordé extérieur d'une superstructure, la partie de la superstructure placée par le travers de l'ouverture est considérée comme n'ayant aucune longueur effective.

Lorsque la hauteur d'une superstructure est plus petite que la hauteur réglementaire, sa longueur est réduite dans le rapport de la hauteur réelle à la hauteur réglementaire. Lorsque la hauteur de la superstructure dépasse la hauteur réglementaire, la longueur de la superstructure n'est pas augmentée.

⁶¹ Au lieu de "maintenir en place" mettre "assujettir."]

⁶² But see "Exchanges of Notes," p. 2396.]

Rule XLVII.—*Poop.*

Poop.

Where there is an efficient bulkhead and the access openings are fitted with Class 1 closing appliances, the length to the bulkhead is effective. Where the access openings in an efficient bulkhead are fitted with Class 2 closing appliances and the length to the bulkhead is .5 L or less, 100 per cent. of that length is effective; where the length is .7 L or more, 90 per cent. of that length is effective; where the length is between .5 L and .7 L, an intermediate percentage of that length is effective; where an allowance is given for an efficient adjacent trunk (*see* Rule LI), 90 per cent. of the length to the bulkhead is to be taken as effective. 50 per cent. of the length of an open poop or of an open extension beyond an efficient bulkhead is effective.

Post, p. 2314.

Rule XLVIII.—*Raised Quarter Deck.*

Raised quarter deck.

Where there is an efficient intact bulkhead, the length to the bulkhead is effective. Where the bulkhead is not intact, the superstructure is considered as a poop of less than standard height.

Rule XLIX.—*Bridge.*

Bridge.

Where there is an efficient bulkhead at each end, and the access openings in the bulkheads are fitted with Class 1 closing appliances, the length between the bulkheads is effective.

Where the access openings in the forward bulkhead are fitted with Class 1 closing appliances and the access openings in the after bulkhead with Class 2 closing appliances, the length between the bulkheads is effective; where an allowance is given for an efficient trunk, adjacent to the after bulkhead (*see* Rule LI), 90 per cent. of the length is effective. Where the access openings in both bulkheads are fitted with Class 2 closing appliances, 90 per cent. of the length between the bulkheads is effective. Where the access openings in the forward bulkhead are fitted with Class 1 or Class 2 closing appliances and the access openings in the after bulkhead have no closing appliances, 75 per cent. of the length between the bulkheads is effective. Where the access openings in both bulkheads have no closing appliances, 50 per cent. of the length is effective. 75 per cent. of the length of an open extension beyond the after bulkhead, and 50 per cent. of that beyond the forward bulkhead, are effective.

Post, p. 2314.

Rule L.—*Forecastle.*

Forecastle.

Where there is an efficient bulkhead and the access openings are fitted with Class 1 or Class 2 closing appliances, the length to the bulkhead is effective. Where no closing appliances are fitted and the sheer forward of amidships is not less than the standard sheer, 100 per cent. of the length of the forecastle forward of .1 L from

Règle XLVII.—*Dunette.*

Lorsqu'il y a une cloison efficace et lorsque les ouvertures d'accès sont munies de fermetures de la classe 1, la longueur jusqu'à la cloison est effective. Lorsque les ouvertures d'accès pratiquées dans une cloison efficace sont munies de fermetures de la classe 2 et lorsque la longueur jusqu'à la cloison est égale ou inférieure à 0,5 L, 100 pour cent de cette longueur sont effectifs; lorsque la longueur est ⁶³ égale ou supérieure à 0,7 L, 90 pour cent de cette longueur sont effectifs; lorsque la longueur est ⁶³ comprise entre 0,5 et 0,7 L, un pourcentage intermédiaire de cette longueur est effectif, et lorsqu'une déduction est accordée pour un trunk efficace contigu (voir Règle LI), 90 pour cent de cette longueur sont effectifs. 50 pour cent de la longueur d'une dunette ouverte ou d'un prolongement ouvert de la dunette au-delà d'une cloison efficace sont effectifs.

Règle XLVIII.—*Demi-dunette.*

Lorsqu'il y a une cloison efficace intacte, la longueur jusqu'à la cloison est effective. Lorsque la cloison n'est pas intacte la superstructure est considérée comme une dunette de hauteur moindre que la hauteur réglementaire.

Règle XLIX.—*Château.*

Lorsqu'il y a une cloison efficace à chaque extrémité et lorsque les ouvertures d'accès dans ces cloisons sont munies de fermetures de la classe 1, la longueur comprise entre les cloisons est effective.

Lorsque les ouvertures d'accès dans la cloison avant sont munies de fermetures de la classe 1 et lorsque les ouvertures dans la cloison arrière sont munies de fermetures de la classe 2 la longueur entre les cloisons est effective et lorsqu'une déduction est accordée pour un trunk efficace attenant à la cloison arrière (voir Règle LI), 90 pour cent de la longueur sont effectifs. Lorsque les ouvertures d'accès dans les 2 ⁶⁴ cloisons sont munies de fermetures de la classe 2, 90 pour cent de la longueur entre les cloisons sont effectifs. Lorsque les ouvertures d'accès dans la cloison avant sont munies de fermetures de la classe 1 ou de la classe 2 et lorsque les ouvertures d'accès de la cloison arrière n'ont pas de fermetures, 75 pour cent de la longueur entre les cloisons sont effectifs. Lorsque les ouvertures d'accès de deux cloisons n'ont pas de dispositifs de fermetures, 50 pour cent de la longueur sont effectifs. 75 pour cent de la longueur d'un prolongement ouvert de château au-delà de la cloison arrière et 50 pour cent de la longueur d'un prolongement ouvert au-delà de la cloison avant sont effectifs.

Règle L.—*Gaillard.*

Lorsqu'il y a une cloison efficace et lorsque les ouvertures d'accès sont munies de dispositifs de fermeture de la Classe 1 ou 2, la longueur jusqu'à la cloison est effective. Lorsqu'il n'y a pas de dispositifs de fermeture et lorsque la tonture en avant de la demi-longueur du navire n'est pas inférieure à la tonture réglementaire, 100 pour cent de la

[⁶³ Au lieu de "la longueur est" mettre "la longueur jusqu'à la cloison est."]
 [⁶⁴ Au lieu de "les 2" mettre "les deux."]

the forward perpendicular is effective; where the sheer forward is half the standard sheer or less, 50 per cent. of that length is effective; and where the sheer forward is intermediate between the standard and half the standard sheer, an intermediate percentage of that length is effective. 50 per cent. of the length of an open extension beyond the bulkhead or beyond $.1 L$ from the forward perpendicular is effective.

Rule LI.—*Trunk.*

Trunk.

A trunk or similar structure which does not extend to the sides of the ship is regarded as efficient provided that—

- (a) the trunk is at least as strong as a superstructure;
- (b) the hatchways are in the trunk deck, and comply with the requirements of Rules VIII to XVI, and the width of the trunk deck stringer provides a satisfactory gangway and sufficient lateral stiffness;
- (c) a permanent working platform fore and aft fitted with guard rails is provided by the trunk deck, or by detached trunks connected to other superstructures by efficient permanent gangways;
- (d) ventilators are protected by the trunk, by watertight covers or by equivalent means;
- (e) open rails are fitted on the weather portions of the free-board deck in way of the trunk for at least half their length;
- (f) the machinery casings are protected by the trunk, by a superstructure of standard height, or by a deck house of the same height and of equivalent strength.

Where access openings in poop and bridge bulkheads are fitted with Class 1 closing appliances, 100 per cent. of the length of an efficient trunk reduced in the ratio of its mean breadth to B is added to the effective length of the superstructures. Where the access openings in these bulkheads are not fitted with Class 1 closing appliances 90 per cent. is added.

The standard height of a trunk is the standard height of a bridge.

Where the height of the trunk is less than the standard height of a bridge, the addition is reduced in the ratio of the actual to the standard height; where the height of hatchway coamings on the trunk deck is less than the standard height of coamings (see Rule IX), a reduction from the actual height of trunk is to be made which corresponds to the difference between the actual and the standard height of coamings.

longueur du gaillard sur l'avant de 0,1 L, mesuré à partir de la perpendiculaire avant, sont effectifs; lorsque la tonture à l'avant est égale ou inférieure à la moitié de la tonture réglementaire, 50 pour cent de cette longueur sont effectifs; lorsque la tonture à l'avant est intermédiaire entre la tonture réglementaire et la demi-tonture réglementaire un pourcentage intermédiaire de cette longueur est effectif. 50 pour cent de la longueur d'un prolongement ouvert du gaillard en arrière de la cloison ou au delà de 0,1 L, en arrière de la perpendiculaire avant, sont effectifs.

Règle LI.—*Trunk.*

Un trunk ou toute autre construction semblable qui ne s'étend pas jusqu'aux murailles du navire est considéré comme efficace à condition que:

- (a) le trunk soit au moins aussi solide qu'une superstructure;
- (b) les panneaux soient sur le pont du trunk et satisfassent aux prescriptions des Règles VIII à XVI, que la largeur de la gouttière de pont du trunk constitue une passerelle satisfaisante et apporte une rigidité transversale⁶⁵ suffisante;
- (c) une plateforme de manœuvre permanente s'étendant de l'avant et à l'arrière et munie de garde-corps soit constituée par le pont du trunk ou par des trunks détachés reliés aux autres superstructures par des passerelles permanentes efficaces;
- (d) les manches à air soient protégées par le trunk, au moyen de couvercles⁶⁶ étanches ou de dispositifs équivalents;
- (e) des rambardes soient placées sur les parties exposées du pont de franc-bord par le travers du trunk sur sa demi-longueur au moins;⁶⁷
- (f) les encaissements de la machine soient protégés par le trunk, au moyen d'une superstructure de hauteur réglementaire ou au moyen d'un rouf de même hauteur et de solidité équivalente.

Lorsque les ouvertures d'accès dans les cloisons de la dunette ou du château sont munies de fermetures de la classe 1, 100 pour cent de la longueur d'un trunk efficace, réduits dans le rapport de la largeur moyenne de ce trunk à B, sont ajoutés à la longueur effective des superstructures. Lorsque les ouvertures d'accès de ces cloisons ne sont pas munies de fermetures de la classe 1, 90 pour cent sont ajoutés.

La hauteur réglementaire d'un trunk est égale à la hauteur réglementaire d'un château.

Lorsque la hauteur du trunk est moindre que la hauteur réglementaire d'un château, l'augmentation est réduite dans le rapport de la hauteur réelle à la hauteur réglementaire; lorsque la hauteur des hiloires de panneaux sur le pont du trunk est moindre que la hauteur réglementaire des hiloires de panneaux (voir Règle IX), une réduction doit être faite sur la hauteur réelle du trunk, réduction qui doit correspondre à la différence entre la hauteur réelle et la hauteur réglementaire des hiloires de panneaux.

[⁶⁵ Au lieu de "transversale" mettre "latérale."]

[⁶⁶ Au lieu de "au moyen de couvercles" mettre "par des couvercles."]

[⁶⁷ Au lieu de "sa" mettre "la" et après "moins" ajouter "des dites parties exposées."]

Enclosed superstructure with middle line openings. *Effective Length of Enclosed Superstructures with Middle Line Openings.*

Rule LII.—*Enclosed Superstructure with Middle Line Openings in the deck not Provided with Permanent Means of Closing.*

Effective length, having no permanent means of closing. *Ante*, p. 2270.

Where there is an enclosed superstructure with one or more middle line openings in the deck not provided with permanent means of closing (*see* Rules VIII to XVI), the effective length of the superstructure is determined as follows:—

Ante, p. 2210.

- (1) Where efficient temporary closing appliances are not provided for the middle line deck openings (*see* Rule XLV), or the breadth of opening is 80 per cent. or more of the breadth B_1 , of the superstructure deck at the middle of the opening, the ship is considered as having an open well in way of each opening, and freeing ports are to be provided in way of this well. The effective length of superstructure between openings is governed by Rules XLVII, XLIX, and L.

Ante, p. 2312.

- (2) Where efficient temporary closing appliances are provided for middle line deck openings and the breadth of opening is less than $.8 B_1$, the effective length is governed by Rules XLVII, XLIX, and L, except that where access openings in 'tween deck bulkheads are closed by Class 2 closing appliances, they are regarded as being closed by Class 1 closing appliances in determining the effective length. The total effective length is obtained by adding to the length determined by (1) the difference between this length and the length of the ship modified in the ratio of—

$$\frac{B_1 - b}{B_1}$$

where b = breadth of deck opening;

where $\frac{B_1 - b}{B_1}$ is greater than $.5$ it is taken as $.5$.

Deductions for Superstructures.

Rule LIII.—*Deductions for Superstructures.*

Deductions.

Where the effective length of superstructures is $1.0 L$, the deduction from the freeboard is 14 inches at 80 feet length of ship, 34 inches at 280 feet length, and 42 inches at 400 feet length and above; deductions at intermediate lengths are obtained by interpolation. Where the total effective length of superstructures is

*Longueur effective des superstructures fermées avec ouvertures dans l'axe.**Règle LII.—Superstructures fermées avec ouvertures axiales dans le pont, non pourvues de moyens de fermeture permanents.*

Lorsqu'il y a une superstructure fermée avec une ou plusieurs ouvertures axiales dans le pont, non pourvues de moyens de fermeture permanents (voir Règles VIII à XVI), la longueur effective de la superstructure est déterminée comme il suit:

- (1) Lorsque des dispositifs de fermeture temporaires efficaces ne sont pas prévus pour les ouvertures axiales dans le pont (voir Règle XLV) ou lorsque la largeur de l'ouverture est égale ou supérieure à 80 pour cent de la largeur B_1 du pont de superstructures du ⁶⁸ milieu de l'ouverture, le navire est considéré comme ayant un puits ouvert par le travers de chaque ouverture et des sabords de décharge doivent être prévus par le travers de ce puits. La longueur effective d'une superstructure, entre les ouvertures, est déterminée d'après les Règles XLVII, XLIX et L.
- (2) Lorsque des dispositifs de fermeture temporaires efficaces sont prévus pour les ouvertures axiales dans le pont et lorsque la largeur des ouvertures est inférieure à $0,8 B_1$, la longueur effective est déterminée d'après les Règles XLVII, XLIX et L; toutefois lorsque les ouvertures d'accès dans les cloisons d'entrepont sont fermées par des dispositifs de fermeture de la classe 2, elles sont considérées, pour le calcul de la longueur effective, comme étant fermées par des dispositifs de la classe 1. La longueur effective totale s'obtient en ajoutant à la longueur déterminée au paragraphe (1) ci-dessus la différence entre cette longueur et la longueur du navire corrigée dans le rapport:

$$\frac{B_1 - b}{B_1}$$

où b est la largeur de l'ouverture dans le pont.

Lorsque $\frac{B_1 - b}{B_1}$ est supérieur à 0,5 la valeur maximum admise est 0,5.⁶⁹

*Déductions pour superstructures.**Règle LIII.—Déductions pour superstructures.*

Lorsque la longueur effective de superstructures est égale à L , la déduction à apporter au franc-bord est de 356 millimètres pour une longueur de navire égale à 24m40, elle est de 864 millimètres pour une longueur de 85m30 et de 1067 millimètres pour une longueur de 122 mètres et au-dessus. Les déductions à apporter pour les valeurs intermédiaires de la longueur sont obtenues par interpolation.

⁶⁸ Au lieu de "du" mettre "au."

⁶⁹ Lire: "à 0,5: 0,5 est la valeur maximum admise."

less than 1.0 L the deduction is a percentage obtained from the following Table:—

Superstructures.	Total Effective Length of Superstructure (E).										Line.	
	0.	.1 L.	.2 L.	.3 L.	.4 L.	.5 L.	.6 L.	.7 L.	.8 L.	.9 L.		1.0 L.
All types with forecastle and without detached bridge.	Per cent. 0	Per cent. 5	Per cent. 10	Per cent. 15	Per cent. 23.5	Per cent. 32	Per cent. 46	Per cent. 63	Per cent. 75.3	Per cent. 87.7	Per cent. 100	A
All types with forecastle and detached bridge * ---	Per cent. 0	Per cent. 6.3	Per cent. 12.7	Per cent. 19	Per cent. 27.5	Per cent. 36	Per cent. 46	Per cent. 63	Per cent. 75.3	Per cent. 87.7	Per cent. 100	B

* Where the effective length of a detached bridge is less than .2 L the percentages are obtained by interpolation between lines B and A. Where no forecastle is fitted the above percentages are reduced by 5.

Percentages for intermediate lengths of superstructures are obtained by interpolation. [Footnote in the certified copy.]

Lorsque la longueur effective totale des superstructures est moindre que L, la déduction est un pourcentage pris dans la table suivante.

Superstructures.	Longueur totale effective des superstructures (E).										Ligne.		
	0.	0,1 L.	0,2 L.	0,3 L.	0,4 L.	0,5 L.	0,6 L.	0,7 L.	0,8 L.	0,9 L.	L.	A	B
Tous types avec gaillard et sans château détaché...	Pour cent. 0	Pour cent. 5	Pour cent. 10	Pour cent. 15	Pour cent. 23,5	Pour cent. 32	Pour cent. 46	Pour cent. 63	Pour cent. 75,3	Pour cent. 87,7	Pour cent. 100	A	B
Tous types avec gaillard et avec château détaché* -	Pour cent. 0	Pour cent. 6,3	Pour cent. 12,7	Pour cent. 19	Pour cent. 27,5	Pour cent. 36	Pour cent. 46	Pour cent. 63	Pour cent. 75,3	Pour cent. 87,7	Pour cent. 100	A	B

* Lorsque la longueur effective du château est inférieure à 0,2 L les pourcentages sont obtenus par interpolation entre les lignes B et A.

Lorsqu'il n'existe pas de gaillard, les pourcentages ci-dessus sont réduits de 5.
Les pourcentages de réduction pour les valeurs intermédiaires de la longueur des superstructures sont obtenus par interpolation. [Footnote in the certified copy.]

Sheer.

*Sheer.*Rule LIV.—*General.*

General measurements.

measure-

The sheer is measured from the deck at side to a line of reference drawn parallel to the keel through the sheer line at amidships.

In ships designed to trim by the stern in service, the sheer may be measured in relation to the load line, provided an additional mark is placed at .25 L forward of amidships, to indicate the assigned load line. This mark is to be similar to the load line disc amidships.

In flush deck ships and in ships with detached superstructures the sheer is measured at the freeboard deck.

Ante, p. 2294.

In ships with topsides of unusual form in which there is a step or break in the topsides, the sheer is considered in relation to the equivalent depth amidships (*see* Rule XXXV).

In ships with a superstructure of standard height which extends over the whole length of the freeboard deck, the sheer is measured at the superstructure deck; where the height exceeds the standard, the sheer may be considered in relation to the standard height.

Where a superstructure is intact or access openings in its enclosing bulkheads are fitted with Class 1 closing appliances, and the superstructure deck has at least the same sheer as the exposed freeboard deck, the sheer of the enclosed portion of the freeboard deck is not taken into account.

Rule LV.—*Standard Sheer Profile.*

Standard sheer profile.

The ordinates (in inches) of the standard sheer profile are given in the following Table, where L is the number of feet in the length of the ship:—

Station.	Ordinate.	Factor.
A.P.-----	.1 L + 10	1
1/6 L from A.P.-----	.0445 L + 4.45	4
1/3 L from A.P.-----	.011 L + 1.1	2
Amidships-----	0	4
1/3 L from F.P.-----	.022 L + 2.2	2
1/6 L from F.P.-----	.089 L + 8.9	4
F.P.-----	.2 L + 20	1

A.P.—After end of Summer load water-line. F.P.—Fore end of Summer load water-line.

*Tonture.*Règle LIV.—*Généralités.*

La tonture est mesurée depuis le pont en abord jusqu'à une ligne de référence tracée parallèlement à la quille au milieu du navire et tangente à la ligne de tonture.

Dans les navires prévus pour naviguer avec un tirant d'eau arrière plus grand que le tirant d'eau avant, la tonture peut être mesurée d'après la ligne de charge à condition qu'une marque additionnelle soit placée à 0,25 L en avant du milieu pour indiquer la ligne de charge assignée. Cette marque doit être semblable au disque de franc-bord au milieu du navire.

Dans les navires à pont découvert et dans les navires à superstructures détachées la tonture est mesurée au pont de franc-bord.

Dans les navires dont les parties hautes des murailles sont d'une forme particulière avec un retrait ou une brisure, la tonture est évaluée d'après le creux équivalent au milieu du navire (voir Règle XXXV).

Dans les navires ayant une superstructure de hauteur réglementaire, s'étendant sur toute la longueur du pont de franc-bord, la tonture est mesurée au pont de la superstructure. Lorsque la hauteur est supérieure à la hauteur réglementaire la tonture peut être évaluée d'après la hauteur réglementaire. Lorsqu'une superstructure est intacte ou lorsque les ouvertures des cloisons qui la limitent sont munies de fermetures de la classe 1 et lorsque le pont de superstructures ⁷⁰ a au moins la même tonture que le pont de franc-bord exposé, il n'est pas tenu compte de la tonture dans la partie couverte du pont de franc-bord.

Règle LV.—*Ligne de tonture réglementaire.*

Les ordonnées en millimètres ⁷¹ de la ligne de tonture réglementaire sont données dans la table suivante, où L est la longueur du navire en mètres:

Position.	Ordonnées.	Facteur.
P.A.R.-----	0,833 L + 25,4	1
1/6 L de P.A.R.-----	0,37 L + 11,3	4
1/3 L de P.A.R.-----	0,0925 L + 2,825	2
Milieu-----	0,	4
1/3 L de P.A.V.-----	0,185 L + 5,65	2
1/6 L de P.A.V.-----	0,74 L + 22,6	4
P.A.V.-----	1,666 L + 50,8	1

P.A.R.=Extrémité arrière de la ligne de flottaison correspondant au franc-bord d'été.

P.A.V.=Extrémité avant de la ligne de flottaison correspondant au franc-bord d'été.

[⁷⁰Au lieu de "superstructures" mettre "superstructure."]

[⁷¹Au lieu de "millimètres" mettre "centimètres."]

Rule LVI.—*Measurement of Variations from Standard Sheer Profile.*

Variations.

Where the sheer profile differs from the standard, the seven ordinates of each profile are multiplied by the appropriate factors given in the table of ordinates. The difference between the sums of the respective products, divided by 18, measures the deficiency or excess of sheer. Where the after half of the sheer profile is greater than the standard and the forward half is less than the standard, no credit is allowed for the part in excess and the deficiency only is measured.

Where the forward half of the sheer profile exceeds the standard, and the after portion of the sheer profile is not less than 75 per cent. of the standard, credit is allowed for the part in excess; where the after part is less than 50 per cent. of the standard no credit is given for the excess sheer forward. Where the after sheer is between 50 per cent. and 75 per cent. of the standard, intermediate allowances may be granted for excess sheer forward.

Rule LVII.—*Correction for Variations from Standard Sheer Profile.*

Correction for sheer.

The correction for sheer is the deficiency or excess of sheer (*see* Rule LVI), multiplied by $.75 - \frac{S}{2L}$, where S is the total length of superstructure, as defined in Rule XL.

Rule LVIII.—*Addition for Deficiency in Sheer.*

Addition for deficiency.

Where the sheer is less than the standard, the correction for deficiency in sheer (*see* Rule LVII) is added to the freeboard

Rule LIX.—*Deduction for Excess Sheer.*

Deduction for excess.

In flush deck ships and in ships where an enclosed superstructure covers .1 L before and .1 L abaft amidships, the correction for excess of sheer (*see* Rule LVII) is deducted from the freeboard; in ships with detached superstructures where no enclosed superstructure covers amidships, no deduction is made from the freeboard; where an enclosed superstructure covers less than .1 L before and .1 L abaft amidships, the deduction is obtained by interpolation. The maximum deduction for excess sheer is 1½ inches at 100 feet and increases at the rate of 1½ inches for each additional 100 feet in the length of the ship.

Règle LVI.—*Mesure des écarts avec la ligne de tonture réglementaire.*

Lorsque la ligne de tonture diffère de la ligne de tonture réglementaire, les sept ordonnées de chacune des 2⁷² lignes sont multipliées par les facteurs correspondants donnés dans la table des ordonnées. La différence entre les sommes des produits respectifs divisée par 18 mesure le manque ou l'excès de tonture. Lorsque la moitié arrière de la ligne de tonture est plus haute que la ligne de tonture réglementaire et lorsque la moitié avant est moins haute que cette ligne de tonture réglementaire aucune amélioration de franc-bord n'est accordée pour la partie la plus haute et la diminution correspondant à la partie basse est seule mesurée.

Lorsque la moitié avant de la ligne de tonture est plus haute que la ligne de tonture réglementaire et lorsque la partie arrière de la tonture n'est pas moindre que 75 pour cent de la tonture réglementaire, on doit tenir compte de la partie en excédent. Lorsque la partie arrière a une tonture moindre que 50 pour cent de la valeur de la tonture réglementaire, on ne doit pas tenir compte de l'excès de tonture à l'avant. Lorsque la tonture à l'arrière est comprise entre 50 et 75 pour cent de la tonture réglementaire, une correction intermédiaire peut être donnée pour excès de tonture à l'avant.

Règle LVII.—*Correction pour les écarts avec la ligne de tonture réglementaire.*

La correction pour la tonture est égale au manque ou à l'excès de tonture (voir Règle LVI) multiplié par $0,75 - \frac{S}{2L}$, S étant la longueur totale de superstructures, telle qu'elle est définie par la Règle XL.

Règle LVIII.—*Addition pour manque de tonture.*

Lorsque la tonture est moindre que la tonture réglementaire, la correction pour manque de tonture (voir Règle LVII) est ajoutée au franc-bord.

Règle LIX.—*Déduction pour excès de tonture.*

Dans les navires à pont découvert et dans ceux dont la superstructure fermée couvre 0,1 L sur l'avant et 0,1 L sur l'arrière du milieu du navire, la correction pour excès de tonture (voir Règle LVII) est déduite du franc-bord; dans les navires à superstructures détachées où aucune superstructure fermée ne couvre le milieu du navire, aucune déduction n'est faite du franc-bord; lorsqu'une superstructure fermée couvre moins de 0,1 L sur l'avant et de 0,1 L sur l'arrière du milieu du navire, la déduction est obtenue par interpolation.

La déduction maximum pour excès de tonture est de 38 millimètres à 30 mètres 50 et augmente à raison de 38 millimètres pour chaque augmentation de 30 m. 50 de la longueur du navire.

[⁷²Au lieu de "2" mettre "deux."]

Round of beam.

Round of Beam.

Rule LX.—*Standard Round of Beam.*

Standard.

The standard round of beam of the freeboard deck is one-fiftieth of the breadth of the ship.

Rule LXI.—*Round of Beam Correction.*

Correction.

Where the round of beam of the freeboard deck is greater or less than the standard, the freeboard is decreased or increased respectively by one-fourth of the difference between the actual and the standard round of beam, multiplied by the proportion of the length of the freeboard deck not covered by enclosed superstructures. Twice the standard round of beam is the maximum for which allowance is given.

Minimum freeboards.

Minimum Freeboards.

Rule LXII.—*Summer Freeboard.*

Summer.

The minimum freeboard in Summer is the freeboard derived from the Freeboard Table after corrections for departures from the standards and after deduction for superstructures.

The freeboard in salt water measured from the intersection of the upper surface of the freeboard deck with the outer surface of the shell is not to be less than 2 inches.

Rule LXIII.—*Tropical Freeboard.*

Tropical.

The minimum freeboard in the Tropical Zone is the freeboard obtained by a deduction from the Summer freeboard of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch per foot of Summer draught measured from the top of the keel to the centre of the disc.

The freeboard in salt water measured from the intersection of the upper surface of the freeboard deck with the outer surface of the shell is not to be less than 2 inches.

Rule LXIV.—*Winter Freeboard.*

Winter.

The minimum freeboard in Winter is the freeboard obtained by an addition to the Summer freeboard of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch per foot of Summer draught, measured from the top of the keel to the centre of the disc.

Rule LXV.—*Winter North Atlantic Freeboard.*

Winter North Atlantic.

The minimum freeboard for ships not exceeding 330 feet in length on voyages across the North Atlantic, North of latitude 36° N., during the winter months, is the Winter freeboard plus two inches; for ships over 330 feet in length it is the Winter freeboard.

*Bouge.*Règle LX.—*Bouge réglementaire.*

Le bouge réglementaire des barrots du pont de franc-bord est égal à un cinquantième de la largeur du navire.

Règle LXI.—*Correction pour le bouge.*

Lorsque le bouge du pont de franc-bord est plus grand ou plus petit que le bouge réglementaire, le franc-bord est diminué ou augmenté respectivement d'un quart de la différence entre le bouge réel et le bouge réglementaire des barrots multiplié par la fraction de la longueur du pont de franc-bord qui n'est pas couverte par des superstructures fermées. La diminution de franc-bord accordée pour le bouge ne peut dépasser celle qui correspond à un bouge double du bouge réglementaire.

*Francs-bords minima.*Règle LXII.—*Franc-bord d'été.*

Le franc-bord d'été minimum est celui qui est déduit de la Table de franc-bord après correction pour les écarts avec les "standards" et après déduction pour les superstructures.

Le franc-bord en eau salée mesuré à partir de l'intersection de la surface supérieure du pont de franc-bord avec la surface extérieure de la coque ne doit pas être inférieur à 51 millimètres.⁷³

Règle LXIII.—*Franc bord tropical.*

Le franc-bord minimum dans la zone tropicale est le franc-bord obtenu en déduisant du franc-bord d'été $\frac{1}{8}$ du tirant d'eau d'été mesuré du dessus de quille jusqu'au centre du disque.

Le franc-bord en eau salée mesuré à partir de l'intersection de la surface supérieure du pont de franc-bord avec la surface extérieure du bordé de muraille ne doit pas être inférieur à 51 millimètres.⁷⁴

Règle LXIV.—*Franc-bord d'hiver.*

Le franc-bord minimum en hiver est le franc-bord obtenu en ajoutant au franc-bord d'été $\frac{1}{8}$ du tirant d'eau d'été mesuré du dessus de quille jusqu'au centre du disque.

Règle LXV.—*Franc-bord d'hiver dans l'Atlantique Nord.*

Le franc-bord minimum pour les navires dont la longueur est inférieure ou égale à 100m50⁷⁴ et qui effectuent pendant les mois d'hiver des voyages à travers l'Atlantique Nord au nord du parallèle 36° Nord est égal au franc-bord d'hiver augmenté de 51 millimètres;⁷⁵ pour les navires plus longs que 100m50⁷⁴ il est égal au franc-bord d'hiver.

[⁷³ But see "Exchanges of Notes," p. 2396.]

[⁷⁴ Au lieu de "100m50" mettre "100m58."]

[⁷⁵ But see "Exchanges of Notes," p. 2396.]

Rule LXVI.—*Fresh Water Freeboard.*

Fresh water.

The minimum freeboard in fresh water of unit density is the freeboard obtained by deducting from the minimum freeboard in salt water $\frac{\Delta}{40 T}$ inches, where

Δ = displacement in salt water in tons at the Summer load water-line, and

T = tons per inch immersion in salt water at the Summer load water-line.

Where the displacement at the Summer load water-line cannot be certified, the deduction is to be $\frac{1}{4}$ inch per foot of Summer draught, measured from the top of the keel to the centre of the disc.

Rule LXVII.—*Freeboard Table for Steamers.*

Freeboard table for steamers.

BASIC Minimum Summer Freeboards for Steamers which Comply with the Standards Laid Down in the Rules.

L.	Freeboard.	L.	Freeboard.	L.	Freeboard.	L.	Freeboard.
(Feet.)	(Inches.)	(Feet.)	(Inches.)	(Feet.)	(Inches.)	(Feet.)	(Inches.)
80	8.0	250	32.3	420	77.8	590	127.0
90	9.0	260	34.4	430	80.9	600	129.5
100	10.0	270	36.5	440	84.0	610	132.0
110	11.0	280	38.7	450	87.1	620	134.4
120	12.0	290	41.0	460	90.2	630	136.8
130	13.0	300	43.4	470	93.3	640	139.1
140	14.2	310	45.9	480	96.3	650	141.4
150	15.5	320	48.4	490	99.3	660	143.7
160	16.9	330	51.0	500	102.3	670	145.9
170	18.3	340	53.7	510	105.2	680	148.1
180	19.8	350	56.5	520	108.1	690	150.2
190	21.4	360	59.4	530	110.9	700	152.3
200	23.1	370	62.4	540	113.7	710	154.4
210	24.8	380	65.4	550	116.4	720	156.4
220	26.6	390	68.4	560	119.1	730	158.5
230	28.5	400	71.5	570	121.8	740	160.5
240	30.3	410	74.6	580	124.4	750	162.5

(i) The minimum freeboards for flush deck steamers are obtained by an addition to the above Table at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches for every 100 feet of length.

(ii) The freeboards at intermediate lengths are obtained by interpolation.

(iii) Where c exceeds .68, the freeboard is multiplied by the factor $\frac{c + .68}{1.36}$.

(iv) Where D exceeds $\frac{L}{15}$ the freeboard is increased by $\left\{D - \frac{L}{15}\right\}R$ inches, where R is $\frac{L}{130}$ at lengths less than 390 feet, and 3 at 390 feet length and above.

Règle LXVI.—*Franc-bord en eau douce.*

Le franc-bord minimum en eau douce de densité égale à 1 est le franc-bord obtenu en déduisant du franc-bord minimum en eau

salée $\frac{\Delta}{40T}$ ⁷⁶ . . . , où :

Δ = déplacement en eau salée en tonnes métriques à la ligne de charge d'été;

T = tonnes métriques par centimètres⁷⁷ d'immersion dans l'eau salée à la ligne de charge d'été.

Lorsque le déplacement à la ligne de charge d'été ne peut être certifié, la déduction doit être de $\frac{1}{48}$ du tirant d'eau d'été mesuré depuis le dessus de quille jusqu'au centre du disque.

Règle LXVII.—*Table de franc-bord pour les vapeurs.*⁷⁵

VALEURS de base des francs-bords minimum d'été pour les vapeurs qui sont conformes aux "standards" définis dans les Règles.

L	Franc-bord.	L	Franc-bord.	L	Franc-bord.	L	Franc-bord.
Mètres.	Millims.	Mètres.	Millims.	Mètres.	Millims.	Mètres.	Millims.
24,38	203	76,20	820	128,02	1976	179,83	3226
27,43	229	79,25	874	131,06	2055	182,88	3289
30,48	254	82,30	927	134,11	2134	185,93	3353
33,53	279	85,34	983	137,16	2212	188,98	3414
36,58	305	88,39	1041	140,21	2291	192,02	3475
39,62	330	91,44	1102	143,26	2370	195,07	3533
42,67	361	94,49	1166	146,30	2446	198,12	3592
45,72	394	97,54	1229	149,35	2522	201,17	3650
48,77	429	100,58	1295	152,40	2598	204,22	3706
51,82	465	103,63	1364	155,45	2672	207,26	3762
54,86	503	106,68	1435	158,50	2746	210,31	3815
57,91	544	109,73	1509	161,54	2817	213,36	3868
60,96	587	112,78	1585	164,59	2888	216,41	3922
64,01	630	115,82	1661	167,64	2957	219,46	3973
67,06	676	118,87	1737	170,69	3025	222,50	4026
70,10	724	121,92	1816	173,74	3094	225,55	4077
73,15	770	124,97	1895	176,78	3160	228,60	4127

(i) Les francs-bords minimum pour les navires à pont découvert sont obtenus en augmentant les francs-bords donnés par la table ci-dessus à raison de 38 millimètres par 30m50 de longueur.

(ii) Les francs-bords correspondant aux valeurs intermédiaires de la longueur sont obtenus par interpolation.

(iii) Lorsque c est supérieur à 0,68, le franc-bord est multiplié par le facteur $\frac{c+0,68}{1,36}$.

(iv) Lorsque C est supérieur à $\frac{L}{15}$ le franc-bord est augmenté de la quantité $8,33 \left(C - \frac{L}{15}\right) R$ millimètres, où R est égal à $\frac{L}{3,96}$ lorsque la longueur est moindre que 118m90 et égal à 30 lorsque la longueur est égale ou supérieure à 118m90.

⁷⁵ But see "Exchanges of Notes," p. 2396.]

⁷⁶ Après $\frac{\Delta}{40T}$ insérer "centimètres."]

⁷⁷ Au lieu de "centimètres" mettre "centimètre."]

In a ship with an enclosed superstructure covering at least .6 L amidships, with a complete trunk, or with a combination of intact partial superstructures and trunk which extends all fore and aft, where D is less than $\frac{L}{15}$, the freeboard is reduced at the above rate.

Where the height of superstructures or trunk is less than the standard height, the reduction is in the ratio of the actual to the standard height.

(v) Where the actual depth to the surface of the freeboard deck amidships is greater or less than D, the difference between the depths (in inches) is added to or deducted from the freeboard.

Load lines for sailing ships.

Part IV.—Load Lines for Sailing Ships.

Rule LXVIII.—*Lines to be Used in Connection with the Disc.*

Use in connection with the disc.

Winter and Tropical load lines are not marked on sailing ships. The maximum load line to which sailing ships may be laden in salt water in Winter and in the Tropical Zone is the centre of the disc (see Figure 3).

Figure 3.

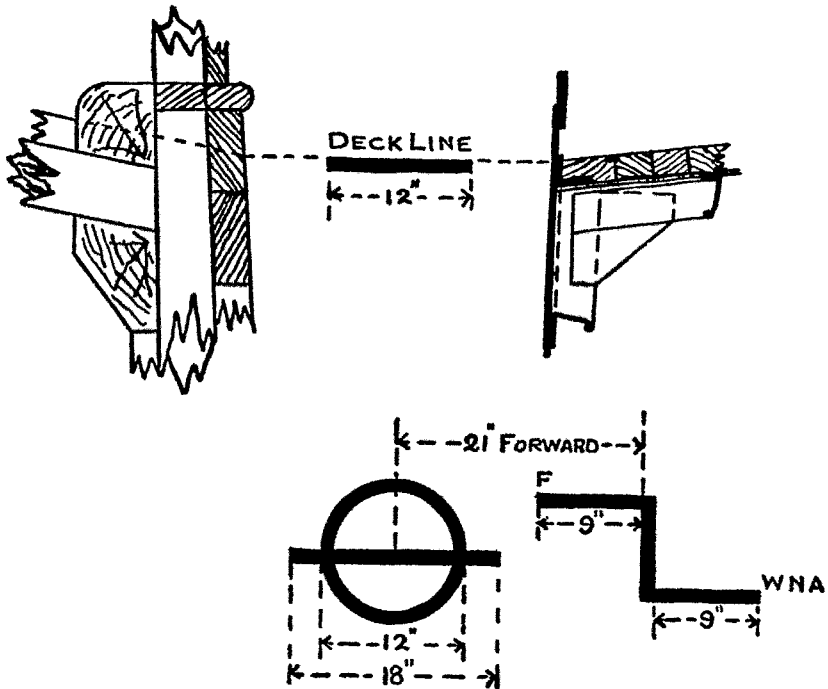


FIGURE 3.

Dans les navires qui possèdent une superstructure fermée s'étendant au moins sur une longueur de $0,6 L$ avec un trunk complet ou une suite de superstructures partielles intactes et trunks qui s'étendent sans discontinuité de l'avant à l'arrière, si C est plus petit que $\frac{L}{15}$, le franc-bord est réduit de la quantité ci-dessus.⁷⁸

Lorsque la hauteur des superstructures ou du trunk est plus petite que la hauteur réglementaire, la réduction est dans le rapport de la hauteur réelle à la hauteur réglementaire.

(v) Lorsque le creux réel mesuré au milieu jusqu'à la surface du pont de franc-bord est plus grand ou plus petit que C , la différence entre les creux (en millimètres) est ajoutée ou retranchée au franc-bord.

4^{ème} Partie.—Lignes de charge pour les voiliers.

Règle LXVIII.—Lignes employées conjointement avec le disque.

La ligne de franc-bord d'hiver et la ligne de franc-bord tropical ne sont pas marquées sur les voiliers. Le franc-bord minimum en eau salée déterminant la ligne de charge jusqu'à laquelle les voiliers peuvent être chargés en hiver et dans la zone tropicale correspond au centre du disque (voir figure 3).

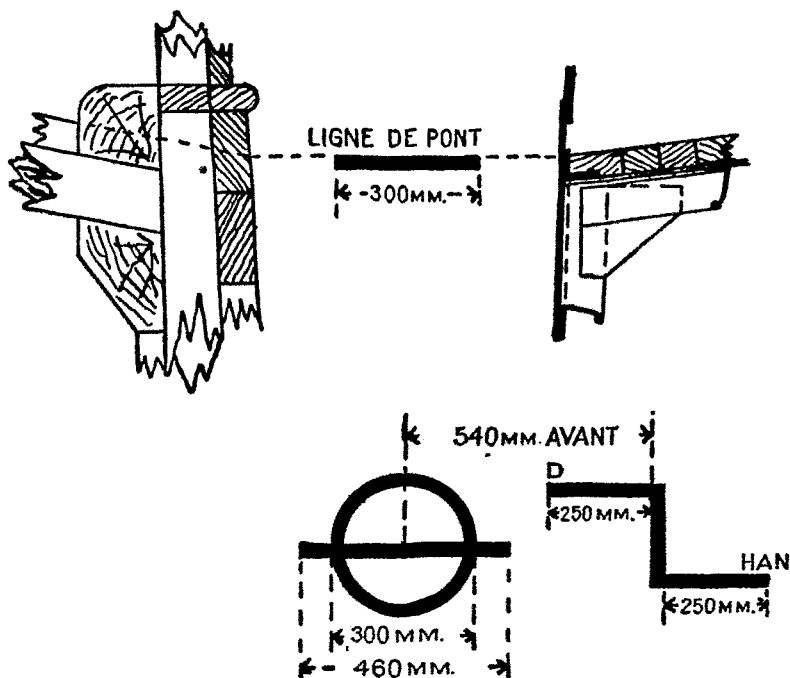


FIGURE 3.

[⁷⁸ Règle LXVII (iv), second paragraphe.—Lire: "Dans le cas d'un navire ayant au milieu de la longueur une superstructure fermée s'étendant au moins sur $0,6 L$, ou d'un navire ayant un trunk complet ou une suite de superstructures partielles intactes et trunks s'étendant de l'avant à l'arrière, si C est plus petit que $\frac{L}{15}$, le franc-bord est réduit de la quantité ci-dessus."]

Rule LXIX.—*Conditions of Assignment of Load Line.*

Conditions of assignment.

The conditions of assignment are those contained in Part II of these Rules.

Rule LXX.—*Computation of Freeboard.*

Computation of freeboard.

Freeboards are computed from the Freeboard Table for Sailing Ships in the same manner as the freeboards for steamers are computed from the Freeboard Table for Steamers, except as follows:—

Rule LXXI.—*Depth for Freeboard (D).*

Depth.
Ante, p. 2294.

In sailing ships having a greater rate of rise of floor than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches per foot, the vertical distance from the top of keel (Rule XXXIV), is reduced by half the difference between the total rise of floor at the half-breadth of the ship and the total rise at $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches per foot. $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches per foot of half-breadth is the maximum rate of rise for which a deduction is made.

Where the form at the lower part of the midship section is of a hollow character, or thick garboards are fitted, the depth is measured from the point where the line of the flat of the bottom continued inwards cuts the side of the keel.

The depth used with the Freeboard Table is to be taken as not less than $\frac{L}{12}$.

Coefficient of fineness.

Rule LXXII.—*Coefficient of fineness (c).*

The coefficient used with the Freeboard Table is to be taken as not less than .62 and not greater than .72.

Superstructure.

Rule LXXIII.—*Superstructures in Wood Ships.*

Wood ships.

In wood ships the construction and closing arrangements of superstructures for which deductions are made from the freeboard are to be to the satisfaction of the Assigning Authority.

Rule LXXIV.—*Deductions for Superstructures.*

Deductions.

Where the effective length of superstructures is $1.0 L$, the deduction from the freeboard is 3 inches at 80 feet length of ship, and 28 inches at 330 feet length and above; deductions at intermediate lengths are obtained by interpolation. Where the total effective length of super-

Règle LXIX.—*Conditions dans lesquelles les lignes de charge sont assignées.*

Les conditions dans lesquelles les lignes de charge sont assignées sont celles qui sont contenues dans la 2^{ème} Partie des présentes Règles.

Règle LXX.—*Calcul du franc-bord.*

Les francs-bords sont calculés d'après la Table de franc-bord pour les voiliers de la même façon que les francs-bords des vapeurs sont calculés d'après la Table de francs-bords des vapeurs, sauf en ce qui concerne les points suivants.

Règle LXXI.—*Creux pour le franc-bord (C).*

Dans les voiliers ayant un relevé de varangues supérieur à 125 millimètres par mètre la distance verticale mesurée depuis le dessus de quille (Règle XXXIV) est réduite de la demi-différence entre le relevé total des varangues en un point situé à la demi-largeur du navire et le relevé total correspondant à une inclinaison de 125 millimètres par mètre. La réduction maximum à apporter ne peut dépasser celle qui correspond à un relevé de varangue de 208 millimètres par mètre de la demi-largeur du navire.

Lorsque les formes de la partie inférieure du maître couple sont creuses ou qu'il existe des galbords épais, le creux est mesuré depuis le point où le prolongement vers l'axe de la ligne tangente à la partie plate du fond coupe le côté de la quille.

La profondeur employée avec la Table de franc-bord ne doit pas être inférieure à $\frac{L}{12}$.

Règle LXXII.—*Coefficient de finesse (c).*

Le coefficient employé avec la Table de franc-bord ne doit pas être inférieur à 0,62 ni supérieur à 0,72.

Règle LXXIII.—*Superstructures dans les navires en bois.*

Dans les navires en bois la construction et les dispositifs de fermeture des superstructures pour lesquelles des réductions sont apportées au franc-bord, doivent être réalisés à la satisfaction de l'Autorité habilitée pour l'assignation des francs-bords.

Règle LXXIV.—*Déduction pour superstructures.*

Lorsque la longueur effective des superstructures est égale à L, la déduction à apporter au franc-bord est de 76 millimètres pour les navires dont la longueur est de 24m40 et de 711 millimètres pour les navires dont la longueur est égale ou supérieure à 100m50.⁷⁹ La

[⁷⁹ Au lieu de "100m50" mettre "100m58."]

structures is less than 1.0 L, the deduction is a percentage obtained from the following Table:—

Type of Superstructures.	Total Effective Length of Superstructures (E).										Line.	
	0	.1 L	.2 L	.3 L	.4 L	.5 L	.6 L	.7 L	.8 L	.9 L		1.0 L
All types without Bridge-----	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	A
0	7	13	17	23.5	30	47½	70	80	90	100		
All types with Bridge*-----	0	7	14.7	22	32	42	56	70	80	90	100	B

* Where the effective length of Bridge is less than .2 L, the percentages are obtained by interpolation between lines B and A. Percentages for intermediate lengths of superstructures are obtained by interpolation. [Footnote in the certified copy.]

Rule LXXV.—*Minimum Freeboards.*

Minimum freeboards.

No addition to the freeboard is required for Winter freeboard, nor is a deduction permitted for Tropical freeboard.

An increase in freeboard of 3 inches is made for voyages across the North Atlantic North of latitude 36° N. during the winter months.

In computing the fresh water freeboard for a wood ship, the draught is measured from the lower edge of the rabbet of keel to the centre of the disc.

Rule LXXVI.—*Freeboard Table for Sailing Ships.*

Table for sailing ships.

Minimum Summer, Winter, and Tropical Freeboards for Iron and Steel Flush Deck Sailing Ships, which comply with the Standards laid down in the Rules.

L.	Freeboard.	L.	Freeboard.	L.	Freeboard.	L.	Freeboard.
Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.
80	9.2	140	21.3	200	35.4	270	53.5
90	11.0	150	23.5	210	37.9	280	56.3
100	12.9	160	25.8	220	40.4	290	59.1
110	14.9	170	28.2	230	42.9	300	61.9
120	17.0	180	30.6	240	45.5	310	64.7
130	19.1	190	33.0	250	48.1	320	67.6
				260	50.8	330	70.5

(i) The freeboards at intermediate lengths are obtained by interpolation.

(ii) Where c exceeds .62, the freeboard is multiplied by the factor $\frac{c + .62}{1.24}$

(iii) Where D exceeds $\frac{L}{12}$ the freeboard is increased by

$$\left\{ D - \frac{L}{12} \right\} \times \left\{ 1 + \frac{L}{250} \right\} \text{ inches.}$$

déduction à apporter pour les valeurs intermédiaires de la longueur s'obtient par interpolation. Lorsque la longueur effective totale des superstructures est moindre que L, la déduction est le pourcentage indiqué dans la Table suivante:

Types de superstructures.	Longueur effective des superstructures (E).											Ligne.
	0	,1 L	,2 L	,3 L	,4 L	,5 L	,6 L	,7 L	,8 L	,9 L	L	
Tous types sans château.....	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	A
Tous types avec château *.....	0	7	13	17	23, 5	30	47½	70	80	90	100	B

* Lorsque la longueur effective du château est moindre que 0,2 L, les pourcentages s'obtiennent par interpolation entre les lignes B et A. Les pourcentages de réduction correspondant à des longueurs intermédiaires de superstructures s'obtiennent par interpolation. [Footnote in the certified copy.]

Règle LXXV.—*Francs-bords minima.*

Aucune augmentation du franc-bord n'est exigée pour l'hiver et aucune réduction n'est permise pour la zone tropicale.

Une augmentation du franc-bord égale à 75⁸⁰ millimètres est apportée pour les voyages effectués à travers l'Atlantique Nord au nord du parallèle de 36° N. pendant les mois d'hiver.

Dans les calculs de franc-bord en eau douce pour un navire en bois, le tirant d'eau est mesuré depuis le can inférieur de la râblure de quille jusqu'au centre du disque.

Règle LXXVI.—*Table des francs-bords pour les voiliers.*⁵¹

FRANCS-BORDS minima d'été, d'hiver, et tropicaux pour les voiliers à pont découvert en fer et en acier conformes aux "standards" définis dans les Règles.

L.	Franc-bord.	L.	Franc-bord.	L.	Franc-bord.	L.	Franc-bord.
24, 384	234	42, 67	541	60, 96	899	82, 30	1359
27, 430	279	45, 72	597	64, 01	963	85, 34	1430
30, 48	328	48, 77	655	67, 06	1026	88, 39	1501
33, 53	378	51, 82	716	70, 10	1090	91, 44	1572
36, 54	432	54, 86	777	73, 15	1156	94, 49	1643
39, 62	485	57, 91	838	76, 20	1222	97, 54	1717
				79, 25	1290	100, 58	1791

[⁸⁰ Au lieu de "878" mettre "378."]

(i) Les francs-bords pour les valeurs intermédiaires de la longueur s'obtiennent par interpolation.

(ii) Lorsque c est supérieur à 0,62, le franc-bord est multiplié par le facteur: $\frac{c + 0,62}{1,24}$

(iii) Lorsque C est supérieur à $\frac{L}{12}$ le franc-bord est augmenté de la quantité $8,33 \left(C - \frac{L}{12} \right) \times \left(10 + \frac{L}{7,62} \right)$ millimètres.

[⁸⁰ Au lieu de "75" mettre "76."]

[⁸¹ But see "Exchanges of Notes," p. 2397.]

(iv) Where the actual depth to the surface of the freeboard deck amidships is greater or less than D, the difference between the depths (in inches) is added to or deducted from the freeboard.

Rule LXXVII.—*Freeboard for Wood Sailing Ships.*

Wood sailing ships. The freeboard for a wood sailing ship is the final freeboard the ship would obtain if she were of iron and steel, with the addition of such penalties as the Assigning Authority may determine, having regard to the classification, construction, age and condition of the ship.

Wood ships of primitive build such as dhows, junks, prahus, &c., are to be dealt with by the Administration so far as is reasonable and practicable under the Rules for Sailing Ships.

Steamers carrying timber deck cargoes.

Part V.—Load Lines for Steamers carrying Timber Deck Cargoes.

Definitions.

Definitions.

“Timber deck cargo”. *Timber Deck Cargo.*—The term “timber deck cargo” means a cargo of timber carried on an uncovered part of a freeboard or superstructure deck. The term does not include wood pulp or similar cargo.

“Timber load line”. *Timber Load Line.*—A timber load line is a special load line to be used only when the ship is carrying a timber deck cargo in compliance with the following conditions and regulations:—

Marks on the ship's sides.

Rule LXXVIII.—*Marks on the Ship's Sides.*

Timber load lines.

Timber Load Lines.—The lines which indicate the maximum timber load lines in different circumstances and at different seasons are to be horizontal lines, 9 inches in length and 1 inch in breadth, which extend from, and are at right angles to, a vertical line marked 21 inches abaft the centre of the disc (see Figure 4). They are to be marked and verified similarly to the ordinary load lines (see Rules V to VII).

Post, p. 2336.

Ante, p. 2268.

Summer.

The Summer Timber Load Line is indicated by the upper edge of a line marked LS.

Winter.

The Winter Timber Load Line is indicated by the upper edge of a line marked LW.

Winter North Atlantic.

The Winter North Atlantic Timber Load Line is indicated by the upper edge of a line marked LWNA.

(iv) Lorsque le creux réel mesuré jusqu'à la surface du pont de franc-bord au milieu du navire est supérieur ou inférieur à C, la différence entre les creux (en millimètres) est ajoutée ou retranchée au franc-bord.

Règle LXXVII.—*Franc-bord pour les voiliers en bois.*

Le franc-bord pour un voilier en bois est égal au franc-bord qui, tous calculs faits, lui serait accordé s'il était en fer ou en acier, augmenté de telles quantités que l'autorité habilitée pour l'assignation des francs-bords pourra fixer eu égard à la classe, la construction, l'âge et l'état du navire. Les navires en bois de construction primitive, tels que les boutres, les jonques, prahus, &c., doivent être traités par l'Administration autant qu'il sera raisonnable et possible suivant les Règles pour les voiliers.

5^{ème} Partie.—*Lignes de charge pour les vapeurs transportant du bois en pontée.*

Définitions.

Chargement de bois en pontée.—L'expression "chargement de bois en pontée" signifie un chargement de bois transporté sur une partie non couverte du pont de franc-bord ou du pont de superstructure. Cette expression ne comprend pas les chargements de pulpe de bois ni les chargements similaires.

Ligne de charge pour les navires transportant des chargements de bois en pontée.—Une ligne de charge pour les navires transportant des chargements de bois en pontée est une ligne de charge spéciale qui est utilisée seulement quand le navire transporte un chargement de bois en pontée conformément aux conditions et aux règles suivantes:

Règle LXXVIII.—*Marques sur les flancs du navire.*

Lignes de charge pour les navires transportant des chargements de bois en pontée.—Les lignes qui indiquent les lignes de charge maxima pour les navires transportant des chargements de bois en pontée dans les différentes circonstances et dans les différentes saisons consistent en des lignes horizontales de 250 millimètres de longueur et de 25 millimètres d'épaisseur disposées perpendiculairement à une ligne verticale tracée à 540 millimètres sur l'arrière du centre du disque (voir figure 4). Elles doivent être marquées et contrôlées dans les mêmes conditions que les lignes de charge ordinaires (voir les Règles V à VII).

La ligne de charge d'été pour les navires transportant des chargements de bois en pontée est indiquée par l'arête supérieure d'une ligne marquée BE.

La ligne de charge d'hiver pour les navires transportant des chargements de bois en pontée est indiquée par l'arête supérieure d'une ligne marquée BH.

La ligne de charge d'hiver dans l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires transportant des chargements de bois en pontée est indiquée par l'arête supérieure d'une ligne marquée BHAN.

Tropical.

The *Tropical Timber Load Line* is indicated by the upper edge of a line marked LT.

Fresh water.

The *Fresh Water Timber Load Line* in Summer is indicated by the upper edge of a line marked LF. The difference between the Fresh Water Timber load line in Summer and the Summer Timber load line is the allowance to be made for loading in fresh water at the other Timber load lines. The Fresh Water Timber load line in the Tropical Zone is indicated by the upper edge of a line marked LTF.*

Figure 4.

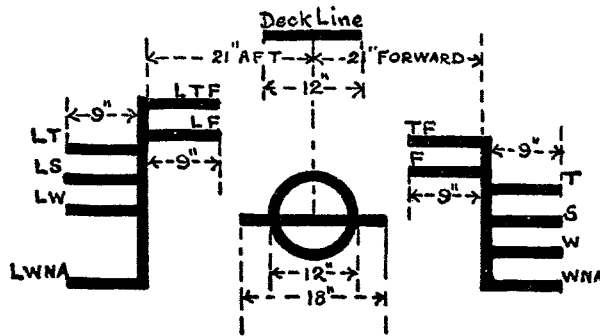


FIGURE 4.

Assignment and regulations for deeper loading.

Supplementary Conditions of Assignment and Regulations for Deeper Loading.

Supplementary conditions.

Rule LXXIX.—Construction of Ship.

Structure.

The structure of the ship is to be of sufficient strength for the deeper draught allowed and for the weight of the deck cargo.

Rule LXXX.—Superstructures.

Superstructures.

The ship is to have a forecastle of at least standard height and at least 7 per cent. of the length of the ship, and, in addition, a poop, or a raised quarter deck with a strong steel hood or deck house fitted aft.

Rule LXXXI.—Machinery Casings.

Machinery casings.

Machinery casings on the freeboard deck are to be protected by a superstructure of at least standard height, unless the machinery casings are of sufficient strength and height to permit of the carriage of timber alongside.

*Where seagoing steamers navigate a river or inland water, deeper loading is permitted corresponding to the weight of fuel, &c., required for consumption between the point of departure and the open sea. [Footnote in the certified copy.]

La ligne de charge tropicale pour les navires transportant des chargements de bois en pontée est indiquée par l'arête supérieure d'une ligne marquée BT.

La ligne de charge d'été en eau douce pour les navires transportant des chargements de bois en pontée est indiquée par l'arête supérieure d'une ligne marquée BD. La différence entre la ligne de charge d'été en eau douce et la ligne de charge d'été pour les navires transportant des chargements de bois en pontée est la correction qui doit être apportée aux autres lignes de charge pour les navires chargeant du bois en pontée, lorsque le navire charge en eau douce.*

La ligne de charge tropicale en eau douce pour les navires transportant des chargements de bois en pontée est indiquée par l'arête supérieure d'une ligne marquée BTD.

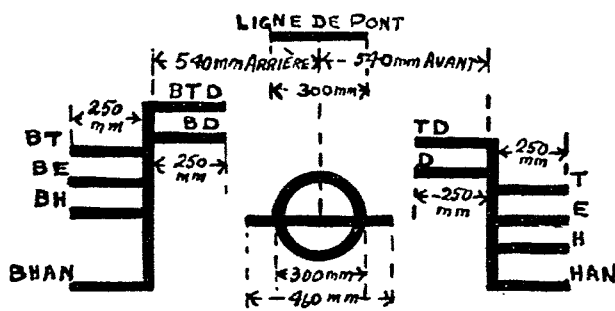


FIGURE 5.⁸²

Conditions supplémentaires d'assignation et Règles permettant l'augmentation d'enforcement.⁸³

Règle LXXIX.—*Construction du Navire.*

La structure du navire doit être d'une solidité suffisante eu égard au tirant d'eau accru et au poids de la pontée.

Règle LXXX.—*Superstructures.*

Le navire doit avoir un gaillard ayant au moins la hauteur réglementaire et une longueur d'au moins 7 pour cent de la longueur du navire et, en plus, une dunette ou une demi-dunette pourvue d'un capot solide en acier ou d'un rouf installé à l'arrière.

Règle LXXXI.—*Encaissement des machines.*

Les encaissements des machines sur le pont de franc-bord doivent être protégés par une superstructure ayant au moins la hauteur réglementaire, à moins que ces encaissements soient d'une solidité et d'une hauteur suffisantes pour permettre l'arrimage du bois en abord.

* Lorsque des navires de mer naviguent dans une rivière ou dans des eaux intérieures, il est permis d'augmenter le chargement du navire d'une quantité qui correspond au poids du combustible, etc., nécessaire à la consommation entre le point de départ et la mer libre. [Footnote in the certified copy.]

⁸² Au lieu de "Figure 5" mettre "Figure 4."

⁸³ Au lieu de "d'enforcement" mettre "d'enforcement."

Rule LXXXII.—*Double Bottom Tanks.*

Double bottom
tanks.

Double bottom tanks where fitted within the midship half length of the ship are to have adequate longitudinal subdivision.

Rule LXXXIII.—*Bulwarks.*

Bulwarks.

The ship must be fitted either with permanent bulwarks at least 3 feet 3 inches high, specially stiffened on the upper edge and supported by strong bulwark stays attached to the deck in the way of the beams and provided with necessary freeing ports, or with efficient rails of the same height as the above and of specially strong construction.

Rule LXXXIV.—*Deck Openings covered by Timber Deck Cargo.*

Deck openings covered by timber deck cargo.

Openings to spaces below the freeboard deck are to be securely closed and battened down. All fittings, such as hatchway beams, fore-and-afters, and covers, are to be in place. Where hold ventilation is needed, the ventilators are to be efficiently protected.

Rule LXXXV.—*Stowage.*

Stowage.

The wells on the freeboard deck are to be filled with timber stowed as solidly as possible, to at least the standard height of a bridge.

On a ship within a seasonal winter zone in winter, the height of the deck cargo above the freeboard deck is not to exceed one-third of the extreme breadth of the ship.

All timber deck cargo is to be compactly stowed, lashed and secured. It must not interfere in any way with the navigation and necessary work of the ship, or with the provision of a safe margin of stability at all stages of the voyage, regard being given to additions of weight, such as those due to absorption of water and to losses of weight such as those due to consumption of fuel and stores.

Rule LXXXVI.—*Protection of Crew, Access to Machinery Space, &c.*

Protection of crew, machinery space, etc.

Safe and satisfactory access to the quarters of the crew, to the machinery space and to all other parts used in the necessary work of the ship, is to be available at all times. Deck cargo in way of openings which give access to such parts is to be so stowed that the openings can be properly closed and secured against the admission of

Règle LXXXII.—*Ballasts de double fond.*

Les water ballasts situés dans la mi-longueur du navire,⁸⁴ au milieu doivent avoir une subdivision longitudinale adéquate.

Règle LXXXIII.—*Pavois.*

Le navire doit être muni soit de pavois fixes d'une hauteur d'au moins 990 millimètres, particulièrement renforcés à la partie supérieure et consolidés par de solides jambettes fixées au pont par le travers des barrots et pourvus des sabords de décharge nécessaires, soit de rambardes convenables de la même hauteur que celle qui est indiquée ci-dessus pour les pavois.⁸⁵

Règle LXXXIV.—*Ouvertures dans le pont recouvertes par la pontée de bois.*

Les ouvertures des espaces situés au-dessous du pont de franc-bord doivent être bien fermées et les tringles mises en place. Toutes les installations telles que les barrots mobiles, les galiotes et panneaux mobiles doivent être en place. Lorsque les cales sont appelées à être ventilées les manches à air doivent être efficacement protégées.

Règle LXXXV.—*Arrimage.*

Les puits dans ⁸⁶ les ponts de franc-bord doivent être remplis de bois, arrimé aussi massivement que possible et de manière à atteindre au moins au niveau ⁸⁷ de la hauteur réglementaire d'un château. A bord d'un navire qui se trouve en hiver dans une zone d'hiver périodique la hauteur de la pontée au-dessus du pont de franc-bord ne doit pas être supérieure au tiers de la plus grande largeur du navire.

Toute pontée de bois doit être arrimée d'une manière massive, saisie et assujettie. Elle ne doit gêner en aucune façon ni la navigation ni la manœuvre du navire, ni compromettre la conservation pendant toute la durée du voyage d'une marge suffisante de stabilité, eu égard aux augmentations de poids telles que celles résultant du mouillage de la cargaison, ainsi qu'aux réductions de poids provenant par ⁸⁸ la consommation du combustible et des approvisionnements.

Règle LXXXVI.—*Protection de l'équipage, accès à la tranche des machines, &c.*

Un moyen d'accès sûr et satisfaisant doit permettre d'atteindre, à tout moment les locaux de l'équipage, la tranche des machines et toutes les autres parties qui sont obligatoirement utilisées pour la manœuvre. Aux endroits qui permettent d'atteindre ces parties, la pontée doit être arrimée de telle façon que les ouvertures y donnant

[⁸⁴ Supprimer la virgule.]

[⁸⁵ Après "pavois" insérer "et d'une construction particulièrement robuste."]

[⁸⁶ Au lieu de "dans" mettre "sur."]

[⁸⁷ Au lieu de "moins au niveau" mettre "moins le niveau."]

[⁸⁸ Après "par" mettre "exemple de."]

water. Efficient protection for the crew in the form of guard rails or life lines, spaced not more than 12 inches apart vertically, is to be provided on each side of the deck cargo to a height of at least 4 feet above the cargo. The cargo is to be made sufficiently level for gangway purposes.

Rule LXXXVII.—*Steering Arrangements.*

Steering
arrange-
ments.

Steering arrangements are to be effectively protected from damage by cargo, and, as far as practicable, are to be accessible. Efficient provision is to be made for steering in the event of a breakdown in the main steering arrangements.

Rule LXXXVIII.—*Uprights.*

Uprights.

Uprights when required by the nature of the timber are to be of adequate strength and may be of wood or metal; the spacing is to be suitable for the length and character of timber carried, but is not to exceed 10 feet. Strong angles or metal sockets efficiently secured to the stringer plate or equally efficient means are to be provided for securing the uprights.

Rule LXXXIX.—*Lashings.*

Lashings.

Timber deck cargo is to be efficiently secured throughout its length by independent overall lashings spaced not more than 10 feet apart.

Eye plates for these lashings are to be riveted to the sheer-strake at intervals of not more than 10 feet, the distance from an end bulkhead of a superstructure to the first eye plate being not more than 6 feet 6 inches. Additional eye plates may be fitted on the stringer plate.

Overall lashings are to be in good condition and are to be not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch close link chain or flexible wire rope of equivalent strength, fitted with sliphooks and stretching screws, which are to be accessible at all times. Wire rope lashings are to have a short length of long link chain to permit the length of lashings to be regulated.

When timber is in lengths less than 12 feet, the spacing of the lashings is to be reduced to suit the length of timber or other suitable provision made.

accès puissent être convenablement fermées et disposées ⁸⁹ de manière à empêcher toute rentrée d'eau. Des moyens de protection efficaces pour l'équipage, sous la forme de garde-corps, ou de filières s'élevant au moins à 1m20 ⁹⁰ au-dessus de la pontée et espacées verticalement de 30 centimètres au plus les uns des autres, doivent être installés de chaque côté de la pontée. Le dessus de la pontée doit être suffisamment nivelé pour servir de passavant.

Règle LXXXVII.—*Dispositions concernant l'appareil à gouverner.*

Les dispositifs utilisés pour gouverner doivent être convenablement protégés contre les avaries que pourra ⁹¹ leur occasionner la pontée et, autant que cela est possible et raisonnable, ⁹² pouvoir être accessibles. Des dispositions doivent être prises pour que l'on puisse gouverner en cas d'avarie aux appareils principaux.

Règle LXXXVIII.—*Montants.*

Lorsque la nature du bois exige l'installation de montants, ces derniers doivent être d'une solidité appropriée et peuvent être en bois ou en métal. Leur écartement doit être en rapport avec la longueur et la nature du bois transporté, mais il ne doit pas être supérieur à 3m05. Des cornières ou des taquets ⁹³ fixés convenablement à la tôle gouttière ou d'autres dispositifs efficaces doivent être prévus pour maintenir les montants.

Règle LXXXIX.—*Saisines.*

La pontée doit être bien saisie sur toute sa longueur par des saisines traversières ⁹⁴ dont l'écartement ne doit pas être supérieur à 3m05.

Des points d'attache pour ces saisines doivent être rivés à la tôle du carreau à des intervalles n'excédant pas 3m05 mètres. La distance comprise entre une cloison fronteau de superstructure et le premier point d'attache voisin ne doit pas être supérieur à 1m98. Des points d'attache additionnels peuvent être fixés sur la tôle gouttière.

Les saisines traversières doivent être en bon état et consister en chaîne à mailles serrées de 19 millimètres au moins ou en fil d'acier flexible de résistance équivalente, elles doivent être garnies de crocs à échappement et de ridoirs accessibles en tout temps.

Les saisines en fil d'acier doivent avoir un bout de chaîne ⁹⁵ de faible longueur permettant de régler l'amarrage.

[⁸⁹ Au lieu de "disposées" mettre "assujetties."]

[⁹⁰ Au lieu de "1m20" mettre "1m22."]

[⁹¹ Au lieu de "pourra" mettre "pourrait."]

[⁹² Supprimer "et raisonnable."]

[⁹³ Au lieu de "taquets" mettre "sabots en métal."]

[⁹⁴ Après "traversières" ajouter "indépendantes les unes des autres."]

[⁹⁵ Après "chaîne" ajouter "à mailles longues."]

When the spacing of the lashings is 5 feet or less, the size of the lashing may be reduced, but not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch chain or equivalent wire rope is to be used.

All fittings required for securing the lashings are to be of strength corresponding to the strength of the lashings.

On superstructure decks, uprights, where fitted, are to be about 10 feet apart and are to be secured by athwartship lashings of ample strength.

Rule XC.—Plans.

Plans.

Plans showing the fittings and arrangements for stowing and securing timber deck cargoes in compliance with the foregoing conditions and regulations are to be submitted to the Assigning Authority.

Freeboard.

Freeboard.

Rule XCI.—Computation of Freeboard.

Computations.

Where the Assigning Authority is satisfied that the ship is suitable and that the conditions and arrangements are at least equal to the foregoing requirements for the carriage of timber deck cargo, the Summer freeboards computed in accordance with the Rules and Tables in Part III may be modified to give special timber freeboards, by substituting the following percentages for those in Rule LIII:—

TOTAL Effective Length of Superstructures.

	0	.1 L	.2 L	.3 L	.4 L	.5 L	.6 L	.7 L	.8 L	.9 L	1.0 L
All types-----	% 20	% 30.75	% 41.5	% 52.25	% 63	% 69.25	% 75.5	% 81.5	% 87.5	% 93.75	% 100

The Winter Timber freeboard is to be obtained by adding to the Summer Timber freeboard one-third of an inch per foot of the moulded Summer Timber draught.

Lorsque la longueur des pièces de bois est moindre que 3m60⁹⁶ l'espacement des saisines peut être réduit en proportion ou bien être remplacé par d'autres dispositions convenables.⁹⁷

Lorsque l'espacement des saisines est égal ou inférieur à 1m50,⁹⁸ les dimensions des saisines en chaîne peuvent être réduites à 12,7 millimètres, ou on peut employer un fil d'acier de résistance équivalente.⁹⁹

Toutes les installations exigées pour fixer les saisines doivent être d'une résistance appropriée à celle de ces saisines.

Les montants installés sur les ponts de superstructures doivent être espacés de 3m05 et être maintenus transversalement par des saisines¹ de résistance largement suffisantes.

Règle XC.—Plans.

Des plans montrant les dispositions et les installations pour l'arrimage et la tenue des pontées conformément aux présentes règles, doivent être soumis à l'Autorité habilitée pour l'assignation des francs-bords.

Franc-bord.

Règle XCI.—Calcul du Franc-bord.

Lorsque l'Autorité habilitée pour l'assignation des francs-bords se sera rendu compte que le navire est convenablement installé et que les conditions et les installations sont au moins équivalentes² aux exigences indiquées ci-dessus pour le transport des bois en pontée, les francs-bords d'été déterminés suivant les Règles ordinaires et les Tables de la 3^{ème} Partie pourront être corrigés de façon à donner des francs-bords spéciaux pour le bois, en remplaçant les pourcentages qui figurent à la Règle LIII par ceux qui sont donnés dans la Table suivante:

LONGUEUR effective totale de superstructures.

—	0	0,1 L	0,2 L	0,3 L	0,4 L	0,5 L	0,6 L	0,7 L	0,8 L	0,9 L	L
Navires de tous les types.....	% 20	% 30, 75	% 41, 5	% 52, 25	% 63	% 69, 25	% 75, 5	% 81, 5	% 87, 5	% 93, 75	% 100

Le franc-bord d'hiver pour les navires transportant des bois en pontée s'obtient en ajoutant au franc-bord d'été $\frac{1}{8}$ du tirant d'eau correspondant compté à partir du dessus de quille.

[⁹⁶ Au lieu de "3m60" mettre "3m66."]

[⁹⁷ Supprimer "bien être remplacé par" et après "convenables" ajouter "doivent être prises."]

[⁹⁸ Au lieu de "1m50" mettre "1m52."]

[⁹⁹ Au lieu de "réduites à 12,7 millimètres, ou on peut employer un fil d'acier de résistance équivalente" mettre "réduites; toutefois on ne doit pas employer de la chaîne de moins de 12,7 millimètres ni du câble d'acier de moindre résistance que la chaîne de 12,7 millimètres."]

[¹ Après "saisines" ajouter "traversières."]

[² Au lieu de "équivalents" mettre "équivalentes."]

Ante, p. 2324.

The Winter North Atlantic Timber freeboards are the Winter North Atlantic freeboards prescribed in Rule LXV.

The Tropical Timber freeboard is to be obtained by deducting from the Summer Timber freeboard one-quarter of an inch per foot of the moulded Summer Timber draught.

Part VI. Load lines
for tankers.

Part VI.—Load Lines for Tankers.

Definition.

“Tanker” defined.

Tanker.—The term “tanker” includes all steamers specially constructed for the carriage of liquid cargoes in bulk.

Rule XCII.—Marks on the Ship's Sides.

Marks on ship's sides.
Ante, p. 2268.

The marks on the ship's sides are to be as provided in the figure in Rule IV.

Assignment for deeper
landing, supplement-
ary.

Supplementary Conditions of Assignment for Deeper Loading.

Rule XCIII.—Construction of Ship.

Ship construction.

The structure of the ship is to be of sufficient strength for the increased draught corresponding to the freeboard assigned.

Rule XCIV.—Forecastle.

Forecastle.

The ship is to have a forecastle of which the length is not less than 7 per cent. of the length of the ship and the height is not less than the standard height.

Rule XCV.—Machinery Casings.

Machinery casings.

The openings in machinery casings on the freeboard deck are to be fitted with steel doors. The casings are to be protected by an enclosed poop or bridge of at least standard height, or by a deck house of equal height and of equivalent strength. The bulkheads at the ends of these structures are to be of the scantlings required for bridge front bulkheads. All entrances to the structures from the freeboard deck are to be fitted with effective closing appliances and the sills are to be at least 18 inches above the deck. Exposed machinery casings on the superstructure deck are to be of substantial construction, and all openings in them are to be fitted with steel closing appliances permanently attached to the casings and capable of being closed and secured from both sides; the sills of such openings are to be at least 15 inches above the deck. Fiddley openings are to

Le franc-bord d'hiver pour le bois dans l'Atlantique Nord est celui qui prescrit dans la Règle LXV pour les francs-bords³ dans l'Atlantique Nord.

Le franc-bord tropical pour le bois s'obtient en déduisant du franc-bord d'été pour le bois $\frac{1}{48}$ du tirant d'eau correspondant, compté à partir du dessus de quille.

6^{ème} Partie.—Lignes de charge des Navires à Citernes.

Définition.

Navire à citernes.—L'expression "navire à citernes" s'applique à tout vapeur construit spécialement pour transporter des cargaisons liquides en vrac.

Règle XCII.—Marques sur les murailles du navire.

Les marques sur les murailles sont celles qui sont indiquées au croquis de la Règle IV.

*Conditions supplémentaires d'assignation permettant l'augmentation d'enforcement.*⁴

Règle XCIII.—Construction du navire.

Le navire à citernes doit être construit avec une solidité suffisante pour le tirant d'eau accru correspondant au franc-bord assigné.

Règle XCIV.—Gaillard.

Le navire doit avoir un gaillard ayant une longueur au moins égale à 7 pour cent de la longueur du navire et une hauteur au moins égale à la hauteur réglementaire.

Règle XCV.—Encaissements des machines.

Les ouvertures dans les encaissements des machines sur le pont de franc-bord doivent avoir des portes en acier. Les encaissements doivent être protégés par une dunette ou un château fermés ayant au moins la hauteur réglementaire ou par un rouf de même hauteur et de solidité équivalente. Les cloisons des extrémités de ces superstructures doivent avoir les échantillons exigés pour les cloisons frontaux de château. Toutes les entrées dans les constructions sur le pont de franc-bord doivent être munies de fermetures efficaces et les seuils doivent avoir une hauteur d'au moins 457 millimètres⁵ au-dessus du pont. Les parties exposées des encaissements de la machine sur le pont des superstructures doivent être de construction solide et toutes leurs ouvertures munies de fermetures en acier, attachées de façon permanente sur les encaissements et susceptibles d'être fermées et

³Supprimer "qui" et après "francs-bords" mettre "d'hiver."]

⁴Au lieu de "d'enforcement" mettre "d'enforcement."]

⁵But see "Exchanges of Notes," p. 2397.]

be as high above the superstructure deck as is reasonable and practicable and are to have strong steel covers permanently attached in their proper positions.

Rule XCVI.—*Gangway.*

Gangway.

An efficiently constructed permanent gangway of sufficient strength for its exposed position is to be fitted fore and aft at the level of the superstructure deck between the poop and midship bridge, and when crew are berthed forward, from the bridge to the forecastle, or other equivalent means of access may be provided to carry out the purpose of the gangway, such as passages below deck.

Rule XCVII.—*Protection of Crew, Access to Machinery Space, &c.*

Protection of crew, machinery space, etc.

Safe and satisfactory access from the gangway level to the quarters of the crew, the machinery space and all other parts used in the necessary work of the ship, is to be available at all times. This rule does not apply to pump rooms entered from the freeboard deck, when fitted with Class 1 closing appliances.

Rule XCVIII.—*Hatchways.*

Hatchways.

All hatchways on the freeboard deck and on the deck of expansion trunks are to be closed watertight by efficient steel covers.

Rule XCIX.—*Ventilators.*

Ventilators.

Ventilators to spaces below the freeboard deck are to be of ample strength or are to be protected by superstructures or equally efficient means.

Rule C.—*Freeing Arrangements.*

Freeing arrangements.

Ships with bulwarks are to have open rails fitted for at least half the length of the exposed portion of the weather deck or other effective freeing arrangements. The upper edge of the sheer-strake is to be kept as low as practicable, and preferably not higher than the upper edge of the gunwale bar.

aussujetties de l'intérieur et de l'extérieur; les seuils de ces ouvertures doivent s'élever au moins à 380 millimètres au-dessus du pont. Les panneaux de chaufferies doivent être aussi élevés qu'il est raisonnable et possible de le faire au-dessus du pont de superstructures et avoir de forts couvercles en acier, attachés de façon permanente à leurs emplacements.⁶

Règle XCVI.—*Passerelle.*

Une passerelle permanente de construction efficace dans ses parties exposées⁷ doit être installée de l'avant à l'arrière, au niveau du pont de superstructures, entre la dunette et le château et, lorsque l'équipage est logé à l'avant du navire, cette passerelle doit s'étendre du château au gaillard. Tout autre moyen d'accès équivalent, comme des passages au-dessous du pont, peut être employé au lieu d'une⁸ passerelle.

Règle XCVII.—*Protection de l'équipage. Accès à la tranche des machines, &c.*

Un moyen d'accès sûr et satisfaisant doit permettre d'atteindre, du niveau de la passerelle les locaux de l'équipage, la tranche des machines et les parties du navire⁹ sont obligatoirement utilisées pour la manœuvre du navire. Cette règle ne s'applique pas aux chambres des pompes dont les entrées se font du pont de franc-bord quand elles sont munies de moyens de fermeture de la classe 1.

Règle XCVIII.—*Panneaux.*

Tous les panneaux du pont de franc-bord ou du pont des caisses d'expansion doivent être fermés par des couvercles en acier robustes et étanches.

Règle XCIX.—*Manches à air.*

Les manches à air desservant des espaces situés au-dessous du pont de franc-bord doivent être de solidité suffisante ou être protégés par des superstructures ou des moyens efficaces équivalents.

Règle C.—*Dispositifs pour l'évacuation de l'eau.*

Les navires munis de pavois doivent avoir des rambardes au moins sur la moitié de la longueur de la partie exposée du pont ou tous autres dispositifs¹⁰ efficaces pour l'évacuation de l'eau. Le can supérieur du carreau doit être tenu aussi bas que possible et de préférence il ne doit pas dépasser le can supérieur de la cornière gouttière.

⁶ Au lieu de "leurs emplacements" mettre "leur emplacement."

⁷ Au lieu de "dans ses parties exposées" mettre "et d'une solidité suffisante étant donné sa position exposée."

⁸ Au lieu de "au lieu d'une" mettre "pour tenir lieu de cette."

⁹ Après "navire" mettre "qui."

¹⁰ Au lieu de "dispositifs" mettre "dispositions."

Where superstructures are connected by trunks, open rails are to be fitted for the whole length of the weather portions of the freeboard deck.

Rule CI.—*Plans.*

Plans.

Plans showing proposed fittings and arrangements are to be submitted to the Assigning Authority for approval.

Freeboards.

Freeboards.

Rule CII.—*Computation of Freeboard.*

Computation of.

When the Assigning Authority is satisfied that the foregoing requirements are fulfilled, the Summer freeboard may be computed from the Table for Tankers; all corrections except those for flush-deck steamers, detached superstructures, excess sheer, and winter voyages across the North Atlantic are to be made in accordance with Part III of the Rules.

Ante, p. 2292.

Rule CIII.—*Deduction for Detached Superstructures.*

Detached superstructures, deduction.

When the total effective length of superstructure is less than 1.0 L, the deduction is a percentage of that for a superstructure of length 1.0 L, and is obtained from the following table:—

TOTAL Effective Length of Superstructures.

	0	.1 L	.2 L	.3 L	.4 L	.5 L	.6 L	.7 L	.8 L	.9 L	1.0 L
All types----	% 0	% 7	% 14	% 21	% 31	% 41	% 52	% 63	% 75.3	% 87.7	% 100

Rule CIV.—*Deduction for Excess Sheer.*

Excess sheer.

Where the sheer is greater than the standard, the correction for excess sheer (*see* Rule LVII of Part III, Load Lines for Steamers) is deducted from the freeboard for all tankers. Rule LIX of Part III does not apply except that the maximum deduction for excess sheer is 1½ inches at 100 feet and increases at the rate of 1½ inches for each additional 100 feet in the length of the ship.

Ante, p. 2322.

Quand les superstructures sont reliées par des trunks, des rambardes doivent être installées sur toute la longueur des parties exposées du pont de franc-bord.

Règle CI.—*Plans.*

Des plans montrant les dispositions et les installations¹¹ doivent être soumis à l'approbation de l'Autorité habilitée pour l'assignation des francs-bords.

Francs-bords.

Règle CII.—*Calcul du franc-bord.*

Quand l'Autorité habilitée pour l'assignation des francs-bords aura constaté que les exigences ci-dessus indiquées sont remplies, le franc-bord d'été pourra être calculé d'après la Table de franc-bord des navires à citernes. Toutes les corrections devront être faites suivant la 3^{ème} partie du Règlement à l'exception de celles pour les vapeurs à pont découvert, pour les superstructures détachées, pour l'excès de tonture et pour les voyages d'hiver à travers l'Atlantique Nord.

Règle CIII.—*Réduction pour superstructures détachées.*

Lorsque la longueur totale effective des superstructures est moindre que L, la déduction est un pourcentage de celle prévue pour une longueur de superstructure égale à L. Elle est obtenue par le tableau suivant:¹²

LONGUEUR totale effective des superstructures.

—	0	0,1 L	0,2 L	0,3 L	0,4 L	0,5 L	0,6 L	0,7 L	0,8 L	0,9 L	L
Navires de tous les types----	% 0	% 7	% 14	% 21	% 31	% 41	% 52	% 63	% 75,3	% 87,7	% 100

Règle CIV.—*Déduction pour excès de tonture.*

Quand la tonture est plus grande que la tonture réglementaire, la correction pour excès de tonture (voir Règle LVII de la 3^{ème} Partie, Lignes de Charge pour les Vapeurs) est déduite du franc-bord pour tous les navires à citernes. La Règle XLIX¹³ ne s'applique pas sauf que¹⁴ la déduction maximum pour excès de tonture est de 38 millimètres pour une longueur de 30m50 et elle augmente de 38 millimètres chaque fois que la longueur du navire augmente de 30m50.

[¹¹ Au lieu de "dispositions et les installations" mettre "installations et les dispositions."]

[¹² Au lieu de "suivant" mettre "suivant."]

[¹³ Au lieu de "Règle XLIX" mettre "Règle LIX de la 3^{ème} Partie."]

[¹⁴ Au lieu de "pas sauf que" mettre "pas; toutefois."]

Rule CV.—*Winter North Atlantic Freeboard.*

Winter North Atlantic freeboard.

The minimum freeboard for voyages across the North Atlantic, north of latitude 36° N., during the winter months, is the Winter Freeboard plus an addition at a rate of 1 inch per 100 feet in length.

Table for tankers.

Rule CVI.—*Freeboard Table for Tankers.*

L in Feet.	Freeboard in Inches.	L in Feet.	Freeboard in Inches.
190	21.5	400	62.5
200	23.1	410	64.9
210	24.7	420	67.4
220	26.3	430	69.9
230	28.0	440	72.5
240	29.7	450	75.1
250	31.5	460	77.7
260	33.3	470	80.2
270	35.2	480	82.7
280	37.1	490	85.1
290	39.1	500	87.5
300	41.1	510	89.8
310	43.1	520	92.1
320	45.1	530	94.3
330	47.1	540	96.5
340	49.2	550	98.6
350	51.3	560	100.7
360	53.5	570	102.7
370	55.7	580	104.6
380	57.9	590	106.5
390	60.2	600	108.4

Ships above 600 feet are to be dealt with by the Administration.

ANNEX II.

ANNEX II.

Boundaries of the Zones and Seasonal Areas.
Zones.

BOUNDARIES OF THE ZONES AND SEASONAL AREAS.

Zones.

Southern boundary of the northern "Winter Seasonal" zone.

The southern boundary of the northern "Winter Seasonal" zone is a line drawn from the east coast of North America along the parallel of lat. 36° N. to Tarifa in Spain; from the east coast of Korea along the parallel of lat. 35° N. to the west coast of Honshiu, Japan; from the east coast of Honshiu along the parallel of lat. 35° N. to long. 150° W., and thence along a rhumb line to the west coast of Vancouver Island at lat. 50° N., Fusan (Korea) and Yokohama to be considered

Règle CV.—*Voyages pendant l'hiver à travers l'Atlantique Nord au nord du parallèle 36° Nord.*¹⁵

Le franc-bord est le franc-bord d'hiver auquel on ajoute 25 millimètres chaque fois que la longueur du navire augmente de 30m50.¹⁶

TABLEAU de franc-bord pour les navires à citernes.^{17 18}

L.	Franc-bord.*	L.	Franc-bord.*
Mètres.	Millimètres.	Mètres.	Millimètres.
57,91	546	121,92	1587
60,96	587	124,97	1648
64,01	627	128,02	1712
67,06	668	131,06	1775
70,10	711	134,11	1841
73,15	754	137,16	1907
76,20	800	140,21	1973
79,25	846	143,26	2037
82,30	894	146,30	2100
85,34	942	149,35	2161
88,39	993	152,40	2222
91,44	1044	155,45	2281
94,49	1095	158,50	2339
97,54	1145	161,54	2395
100,58	1196	164,59	2451
103,63	1250	167,64	2504
106,68	1303	170,69	2558
109,73	1359	173,74	2609
112,78	1415	176,78	2657
115,82	1471	179,83	2705
118,87	1529	182,88	2753

[* Colonne "Franc-bord": Au lieu de "1145" mettre "1146."
 " " "1907" " "1908."
 " " "1973" " "1974."
 " " "2100" " "2101."
 " " "2161" " "2162."]

Le cas des navires d'une longueur de plus de 182m88 est laissé à l'Administration.

ANNEXE II.

LIMITES DES ZONES ET DES RÉGIONS PÉRIODIQUES.

Zones.

La limite Sud de la "zone d'hiver périodique" septentrionale est constituée par une ligne tracée: suivant le parallèle de latitude 36° Nord depuis la côte Est de l'Amérique du Nord jusqu'à Tarifa, en Espagne; suivant le parallèle de latitude 35° Nord depuis la côte Est de Corée jusqu'à la côte Ouest de Honshiu, Japon; suivant le parallèle de latitude 35° Nord depuis la côte Est de Honshiu jusqu'au méridien de longitude 150° Ouest; et suivant une ligne droite jusqu'à la côte

[¹⁵ Supprimer "au Nord du parallèle 36° Nord."]

[¹⁶ Supprimer le premier paragraphe et mettre "Le franc-bord minimum pour les voyages à travers l'Atlantique Nord au nord du parallèle 36°, pendant les mois d'hiver, est égal au franc-bord d'hiver auquel on ajoute autant de fois 25,4 millimètres que la longueur de 30m50 est comprise dans la longueur du navire."]

[¹⁷ Tableau, titre: Lire "Règle CVI.—Tableau de franc-bord pour les navires à citernes."]

[¹⁸ But see "Exchanges of Notes," p. 2397.]

as being on the boundary line of the northern "Winter Seasonal" zone and the "Summer" zone.

"Tropical" zone.
Northern boundary.

The northern boundary of the "Tropical" zone is a line drawn from the east coast of South America at lat. 10° N. along the parallel of lat. 10° N. to long. 20° W., thence north to lat. 20° N. and thence along the parallel of lat. 20° N. to the west coast of Africa; a line from the east coast of Africa along the parallel of lat. 8° N. to the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, following thence the coast of Malay and Siam to the east coast of Cochin China at lat. 10° N., thence along the parallel of lat. 10° N. to long. 145° E., thence north to lat. 13° N. and thence along the parallel of lat. 13° N. to the west coast of Central America, Saigon to be considered as being on the boundary line of the "Tropical" zone and the "Seasonal Tropical" area (4).

Southern boundary.

The southern boundary of the "Tropical" zone is a line drawn from the east coast of South America along the Tropic of Capricorn to the west coast of Africa; from the east coast of Africa along the parallel of lat. 20° S. to the west coast of Madagascar, thence along the west and north coast of Madagascar to long. 50° E., thence north to lat. 10° S., thence along the parallel of lat. 10° S. to long. 110° E., thence along a rhumb line to Port Darwin, Australia, thence eastwards along the coast of Australia and Wessel Island to Cape Wessel, thence along the parallel of lat. 11° S. to the west side of Cape York, from the east side of Cape York at lat. 11° S. along the parallel of lat. 11° S. to long. 150° W., thence along a rhumb line to the point lat. 26° S. long. 75° W., and thence along a rhumb line to the west coast of South America at lat. 30° S., Coquimbo, Rio de Janeiro and Port Darwin to be considered as being on the boundary line of the "Tropical" and "Summer" zones.

Regions included.

The following regions are to be included in the "Tropical" zone:—

Suez Canal, etc.

(1) *The Suez Canal, the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden*, from Port Said to the meridian of 45° E., Aden and Berbera to be considered as being on the boundary line of the "Tropical" zone and the "Seasonal Tropical" area 2(b).

Persian Gulf.

(2) *The Persian Gulf* to the meridian of 59° E.

Southern "Winter Seasonal".
Northern boundary.

The northern boundary of the southern "Winter Seasonal" zone is a line drawn from the east coast of South America along the parallel of lat. 40° S. to long. 56° W., thence along a rhumb line to the point lat. 34° S., long. 50° W., thence along the parallel of lat. 34° S. to the west

Ouest de l'île de Vancouver au point de latitude 50° Nord. Fusan (Corée) et Yokohama sont considérés comme étant sur la ligne de démarcation de la "zone d'hiver périodique" et de la "zone d'été."

La limite Nord de la "zone tropicale" est constituée par une ligne tracée: suivant le parallèle de latitude 10° Nord depuis la côte Est de l'Amérique du Sud jusqu'au méridien de longitude 20° Ouest; suivant le méridien 20° Ouest jusqu'au parallèle de latitude 20° Nord; et suivant le parallèle de latitude 20° Nord jusqu'à la côte Ouest d'Afrique; suivant le parallèle de latitude 8° Nord depuis la côte Est d'Afrique jusqu'à la côte Ouest de la péninsule de Malaisie, le long des côtes de Malaisie et du Siam jusqu'à la côte Est de Cochinchine au point de latitude 10° Nord; suivant le parallèle de latitude 10° Nord jusqu'au méridien de longitude 145° Est, suivant le méridien 145° Est jusqu'au parallèle de latitude 13° Nord, suivant le parallèle de latitude 13° Nord jusqu'à la côte Ouest de l'Amérique centrale. Saïgon est considéré comme étant sur la ligne de démarcation de la "zone tropicale" et de la "région tropicale périodique" (4).

La limite Sud de la "zone tropicale" est constituée par une ligne tracée: suivant le parallèle du Tropique du Capricorne depuis la côte Est de l'Amérique du Sud jusqu'à la côte Ouest d'Afrique; suivant le parallèle de latitude 20° Sud depuis la côte Est d'Afrique jusqu'à la côte Ouest de Madagascar, le long des côtes Ouest et Nord de Madagascar jusqu'au méridien de longitude 50° Est, suivant le méridien de longitude 50° Est jusqu'au parallèle de latitude 10° Sud, suivant le parallèle de latitude 10° Sud jusqu'au méridien de longitude 110° Est, suivant une ligne droite jusqu'à Port Darwin, en Australie, le long¹⁰ des côtes d'Australie et de l'île Wessel jusqu'au cap Wessel, suivant le parallèle de latitude 11° Sud jusqu'à la côte Ouest du cap York, suivant le parallèle de latitude 11° Sud depuis la côte Est du cap York jusqu'au méridien de longitude 150° Ouest, suivant une ligne droite jusqu'au point de latitude 26° Sud et longitude 75° Ouest, et suivant une ligne droite jusqu'à la côte Ouest de l'Amérique du Sud au point de latitude 30° Sud. Coquimbo, Rio de Janeiro et Port Darwin sont considérés comme étant sur la ligne de démarcation de la "zone tropicale" et de la "zone d'été."

Les régions suivantes sont considérées comme appartenant à la "zone tropicale":

- (1) *Le Canal de Suez, la Mer Rouge et le golfe d'Aden*, à partir de Port Saïd jusqu'au méridien de longitude 45° Est. Aden et Berbera sont considérés comme étant sur la ligne de démarcation de la zone tropicale et de la zone tropicale périodique 2 (b).
- (2) *Le Golfe Persique* jusqu'au méridien de longitude 59° Est.

La limite Nord de la "zone d'hiver périodique" méridionale est constituée par une ligne tracée: suivant le parallèle de latitude 40° Sud depuis la côte Est de l'Amérique du Sud jusqu'au méridien de longitude 56° Ouest, suivant une ligne droite jusqu'au point de

¹⁰ Au lieu de "Australie, le long" mettre "Australie, vers l'Est le long."

coast of South Africa; from the east coast of South Africa at lat. 30° S. along a rhumb line to the west coast of Australia at lat. 35° S., thence along the south coast of Australia to Cape Arid, thence along a rhumb line to Cape Grim, Tasmania, thence along the north coast of Tasmania to Eddystone Point, thence along a rhumb line to the west coast of South Island, New Zealand, at long. 170° E., thence along the west, south and east coasts of South Island to Cape Saunders, thence along a rhumb line to the point lat. 33° S. long. 170° W.; and thence along the parallel of lat. 33° S. to the west coast of South America, Valparaiso, Cape Town and Durban to be considered as being on the boundary line of the southern "Seasonal Winter" and "Summer" zones.

Summer Zones.

Summer Zones.

The remaining areas constitute the "Summer" Zones.

Seasonal Areas.

Seasonal Tropical Areas.

The following areas are Seasonal Tropical Areas:—

North Atlantic.

(1) *In the North Atlantic Ocean.*

An area bounded on the north by a line from Cape Catoche in Yucatan to Cape San Antonio in Cuba, by the South Cuban Coast to lat. 20° N. and by the parallel of lat. 20° N. to the point lat. 20° N. long. 20° W.; on the west by the coast of Central America; on the south by the north coast of South America and by parallel of lat. 10° N., and on the east by the meridian of 20° W.

Tropical: 1st November to 15th July.

Summer: 16th July to 31st October.

Arabian Sea.

(2) *Arabian Sea.*(a) *North of lat. 24° N.*

Karachi is to be considered as being on the boundary line of this area and the seasonal Tropical area (b) below.

Tropical: 1st August to 20th May.

Summer: 21st May to 31st July.

latitude 34° Sud et longitude 50° Ouest, suivant le parallèle de latitude 34° Sud jusqu'à la côte Ouest d'Afrique,²⁰ suivant une ligne droite issue de la côte Est de l'Afrique du Sud au point de latitude 30° Sud jusqu'à la côte Ouest d'Australie au point de latitude 35° Sud le long de la côte Sud d'Australie jusqu'au cap Arid, suivant une ligne droite issue de ce dernier point jusqu'au cap Grim, en Tasmanie, le long de la côte Nord de Tasmanie jusqu'à Eddystone Point, suivant une ligne droite issue de ce dernier point jusqu'à la côte Ouest de l'île du Sud de la Nouvelle-Zélande au point de longitude 170° Est, le long des côtes Ouest, Nord²¹ et Est de l'île du Sud jusqu'au cap Saunders, suivant une ligne droite issue de ce cap jusqu'au point de latitude 33° Sud et longitude 170° Ouest, et suivant le parallèle de latitude 33° Sud,²² jusqu'à la côte Ouest de l'Amérique du Sud. Valparaiso, Capetown et Durban sont considérés comme étant sur la ligne de démarcation de la "zone d'hiver périodique" méridionale et de la "zone d'été."

Zones d'Été.

Les autres régions constituent les "zones d'été."

Régions périodiques.

Les régions suivantes sont des "régions tropicales périodiques":

(1) *Dans l'Océan Atlantique Nord.*

Région limitée: au Nord par une ligne tracée du cap Catoche dans le Yucatan jusqu'au cap San Antonio dans l'île de Cuba, par la côte Sud de Cuba jusqu'au point de latitude 20° Nord, et par le parallèle de latitude 20° Nord jusqu'au méridien de longitude 20° Ouest, à l'Ouest par la côte de l'Amérique centrale, au Sud par la côte Nord de l'Amérique du Sud et par le parallèle de latitude 10° Nord, et à l'Est par le méridien de longitude 20° Ouest.

Cette région est:

Zone tropicale du 1^{er} novembre au 15 juillet.

Zone d'été du 16 juillet au 31 octobre.

(2) *Mer d'Arabie.*

(a) *Au nord du parallèle de latitude 24° N.*

Cette région est:

Zone tropicale du 1^{er} août au 20 mai.

Zone d'été du 21 mai au 31 juillet.

Karachi est considéré comme étant sur la ligne de démarcation de cette région et de la région tropicale périodique (b) ci-dessous—

[²⁰ Après "Afrique" ajouter "du Sud."]

[²¹ Au lieu de "Nord" mettre "Sud."]

[²² Supprimer la virgule après "33° Sud."]

(b) *South of lat. 24° N.*

Tropical: 1st December to 20th May, and 16th September to 15th October.

Summer: 21st May to 15th September and 16th October to 30th November.

Bay of Bengal.

(3) *Bay of Bengal.*

Tropical: 16th December to 15th April.

Summer: 16th April to 15th December.

China Sea.

(4) *In the China Sea.*

An area bounded on the west and north by the coast of Indo-China and China to Hong Kong, on the east by a rhumb line to the port of Sual (Luzon Island), and by the west coast of the Islands of Luzon, Samar and Leyte to the parallel of 10° N., and on the south by the parallel of lat. 10° N.

Hong Kong and Sual to be considered as being on the boundary of the "Seasonal Tropical" and "Summer" Zones.

Tropical: 21st January to 30th April.

Summer: 1st May to 20th January.

North Pacific Ocean.

(5) *In the North Pacific Ocean.*

(a) An area bounded on the north by the parallel of lat. 25° N., on the west by the meridian of 160° E., on the south by the parallel of lat. 13° N., and on the east by the meridian of 130° W.

Tropical: 1st April to 31st October.

Summer: 1st November to 31st March.

(b) An area bounded on the north and east by the coast of California, Mexico and Central America, on the west by the meridian of 120° W. and by a rhumb line from the point lat. 30° N., long. 120° W., to the point lat. 13° N., long. 105° W., and on the south by the parallel of lat. 13° N.

Tropical: 1st March to 30th June and 1st to 30th November.

Summer: 1st July to 31st October and 1st December to 28th/29th February.

South Pacific Ocean.

(6) *In the South Pacific Ocean.*

(a) An area bounded on the north by the parallel of lat. 11° S., on the west by the east coast of Australia, on the south by the parallel of lat. 20° S., and on the east by the meridian of 175° E., together with the Gulf of Carpentaria south of lat. 11° S.

Tropical: 1st April to 30th November.

Summer: 1st December to 31st March.

(b) Au Sud du parallèle de latitude 24° N.

Cette région est:

Zone tropicale du 1^{er} décembre au 20 mai et du 16 septembre au 15 octobre.

Zone d'été du 21 mai au 15 septembre et du 16 octobre au 30 novembre.

(3) Golfe du Bengale.

Zone tropicale du 16 décembre au 15 avril.

Zone d'été du 16 avril au 15 décembre.

(4) Dans la mer de Chine.

Région limitée: à l'Ouest et au Nord par les côtes d'Indo-Chine et de Chine jusqu'à Hong Kong; à l'Est par une ligne droite jusqu'au port de Sual (Ile de Luçon) et par les côtes Ouest des Iles de Luçon, Samar et Leyte jusqu'au parallèle de 10° N.; et au Sud par le parallèle de latitude 10° N.

Hong Kong et Sual sont considérés comme étant sur la ligne de démarcation de la zone tropicale périodique et de la zone d'été.

Cette région est:

Zone tropicale du 21 janvier au 30 avril.

Zone d'été du 1^{er} mai au 20 janvier.

(5) Dans l'Océan Pacifique Nord.

(a) Région limitée: au Nord par le parallèle de latitude 25° N., à l'Ouest par le méridien de longitude 160° E., au Sud par le parallèle de latitude 13° N. et à l'Est par le méridien de longitude 130° W.

Cette région est:

Zone tropicale du 1^{er} avril au 31 octobre.

Zone d'été du 1^{er} novembre au 31 mars.

(b) Région limitée: au Nord et à l'Est par les côtes de Californie, du Mexique et de l'Amérique centrale, à l'Ouest par le méridien de longitude 120° W. et par une ligne droite joignant le point de latitude 30° N. et longitude 120° W. au point de latitude 13° N. et de longitude 105° W. et au Sud par le parallèle de latitude 13° N.

Cette région est:

Zone tropicale du 1^{er} mars au 30 juin et du 1^{er} au 30 novembre.

Zone d'été du 1^{er} juillet au 31 octobre et du 1^{er} décembre au 28/29 février.

(6) Dans l'Océan Pacifique Sud.

(a) Région limitée: au Nord par le parallèle de latitude 11° S., à l'Ouest par la côte Est d'Australie, au Sud par le parallèle de latitude 20° S. et à l'Est par le méridien de longitude 175° E., et également le Golfe de Carpentarie au Sud du parallèle de latitude 11° S.

Cette région est:

Zone tropicale du 1^{er} avril au 30 novembre.

Zone d'été du 1^{er} décembre au 31 mars.

(b) An area bounded on the west by the meridian of 150° W., on the south by the parallel of lat. 20° S., and on the north and east by the rhumb line forming the southern boundary of the "Tropical" zone.

Tropical : from 1st March to 30th November.

Summer : from 1st December to 28th/29th February.

The following are "Seasonal Winter" areas:—

Northern "Seasonal Winter" Zone.

Northern "Seasonal Winter" Zone (between North America and Europe).

(a) In the area within and to the Northwards of the following line:—

A line drawn south from the coast of Greenland at long. 50° W. to lat. 45° N., thence along the parallel of lat. 45° N. to the meridian of 15° W., thence north to lat. 60° N., thence along the parallel of lat. 60° N. to the west coast of Norway, Bergen to be considered as being on the boundary line of this area and area (b) below.

Winter from 16th October to 15th April.

Summer from 16th April to 15th October.

(b) An area outside area (a) above and north of the parallel of lat. 36° N.

Winter from 1st November to 31st March.

Summer from 1st April to 31st October.

Baltic.

Baltic (bounded by the parallel of latitude of the Skaw).

Winter from 1st November to 31st March.

Summer from 1st April to 31st October.

Mediterranean and Black Sea.

Mediterranean and Black Sea.

Winter from 16th December to 15th March.

Summer from 16th March to 15th December.

Northern "Seasonal Winter" Zone.

Northern "Seasonal Winter" Zone (between Asia and North America, except Sea of Japan, South of 50° N.).

Winter from 16th October to 15th April.

Summer from 16th April to 15th October.

Sea of Japan, etc.

Sea of Japan between the parallels of lat. 35° N. and 50° N.

Winter from 1st December to 28/29th February.

Summer from 1st March to 30th November.

Southern "Seasonal Winter" Zone.

Southern "Seasonal Winter" Zone.

Winter from 16th April to 15th October.

Summer from 16th October to 15th April.

(b) Région limitée: à l'Ouest par le méridien de 150° W., au Sud par le parallèle de latitude 20° S. et au Nord et à l'Est par la ligne droite constituant la limite Sud de la zone tropicale.

Cette région est:

Zone tropicale du 1^{er} mars au 30 novembre.
Zone d'été du 1^{er} décembre au 28/29 novembre.²³

Les régions suivantes sont des "régions d'hiver périodiques":

Zone d'hiver périodique septentrionale (entre l'Amérique du Nord et l'Europe).

(a) Région située à l'intérieur et au Nord de la ligne tracée comme il suit: suivant le méridien de longitude 50° W. depuis la côte du Groenland jusqu'au parallèle de latitude 45° N., suivant le parallèle de latitude 45° N. jusqu'au méridien de longitude 15° W., suivant ce méridien jusqu'au parallèle de latitude 60° N., et suivant le parallèle de latitude 60° N. jusqu'à la côte Ouest de Norvège.

Cette région est:

Zone d'hiver du 16 octobre au 15 avril.
Zone d'été du 16 avril au 15 octobre.

Bergen est considéré comme étant sur la ligne de démarcation de cette région et de la région (b) définie ci-dessous.

(b) Région située au Nord du parallèle de latitude 36° N. et en dehors de la région (a) définie ci-dessus.

Zone d'hiver du 1^{er} novembre au 31 mars.
Zone d'été du 1^{er} avril au 31 octobre.

Mer Baltique (jusqu'au parallèle de latitude du Skaw).

Zone d'hiver du 1^{er} novembre au 31 mars.
Zone d'été du 1^{er} avril au 31 octobre.

Mer Méditerranée et Mer Noire.

Zone d'hiver du 16 décembre au 15 mars.
Zone d'été du 16 mars au 15 décembre.

Zone d'hiver périodique septentrionale (entre l'Asie et l'Amérique du Nord, excepté la mer du Japon au Sud du parallèle de latitude 5° N.²⁴).

Zone d'hiver du 16 octobre au 15 avril.
Zone d'été du 16 avril au 15 octobre.

Mer du Japon (entre les parallèles de latitude 35° N. et 50° N.).²⁵

Zone d'hiver du 1^{er} décembre au 28/29 février.
Zone d'été du 1^{er} mars au 30 novembre.

Zone d'hiver périodique méridionale.

Zone d'hiver du 16 avril au 15 octobre.
Zone d'été du 16 octobre au 15 avril.

²³ According to a note, No. 64 of Feb. 20, 1932, from the British Ambassador at Washington to the Secretary of State, "novembre" should read "février."

²⁴ Au lieu de "5° N" mettre "50° N."

²⁵ Lire: "Mer du Japon entre les parallèles de latitude 35° N et 50° N."

International Load
Line Certificate.

ANNEX III.

International Load Line Certificate.

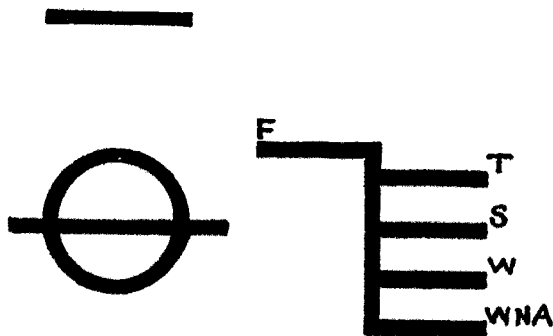
ISSUED under the authority of the Government of -----
under the provisions of the International Load Line Convention, 1930.

Ship ----- Distinctive Number
or Letters -----
Port of Registry -----
Gross Tonnage -----

	<i>Freeboard from deck line.</i>	<i>Load Line</i>
Tropical -----	(a) -----	above (b).
Summer -----	(b) -----	Upper edge of line through centre of disc.
Winter -----	(c) -----	below (b).
Winter in North Atlantic -----	(d) -----	below (b).

Allowance for fresh water for all freeboards -----

The upper edge of the deck line from which these freeboards are
measured is ----- inches above the top of the ----- deck
at side.



THIS IS TO CERTIFY that this ship has been surveyed and the free-
boards and load lines shown above have been assigned in accordance
with the Convention.

This certificate remains in force until -----

Issued at ----- on the -----
day of -----

*Here follows the signature or seal and the description of the authority
issuing the certificate.*

Note.—Where sea-going steamers navigate a river or inland water, deeper
loading is permitted corresponding to the weight of fuel, &c., required for con-
sumption between the point of departure and the open sea.

ANNEXE III.

*Certificat International de Franc-bord.*²⁶

DÉLIVRÉ sous l'autorité du Gouvernement d.....
 en vertu des dispositions de la Convention Internationale de 1930
 sur les Lignes de Charge.

Numéro ou lettres
 distinctifs du Na-
 vire.....

Navire.....

Port d'immatriculation.....

Tonnage brut.....

Franc-bord mesuré
à partir de la
ligne de pont.

Emplacement de la
Ligne.

Tropicale²⁷..... (a) au-dessus de (b).

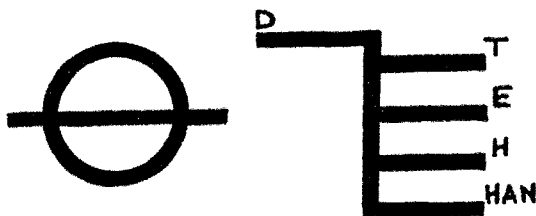
Été..... (b) Arête supérieure de
 la ligne passant
 par le centre du
 disque.

Hiver..... (c) au-dessous de (b).

Hiver dans l'Atlantique Nord..... (d) au-dessous de (b).

Réduction en eau douce pour tous les francs-bords.....

L'arête supérieure de la ligne de pont à partir de laquelle ces
 francs-bords sont mesurés se trouve à..... au-dessus de la
 face supérieure du pont de..... sur la muraille.²⁸



Le présent certificat est délivré pour attester que le navire a été
 visité et que ses francs-bords et lignes de charge indiqués ci-dessus
 ont été assignés conformément aux dispositions de la Convention.

Ce certificat est valable jusqu'au.....

Délivré à..... le.....

*Placer ici la signature ou le sceau et la qualification de l'autorité
 chargée de délivrer le certificat.*

Nota.—Lorsque des vapeurs de mer naviguent dans des eaux intérieures,
 il est permis d'augmenter le chargement du navire d'une quantité qui corres-
 pond au poids de combustible, &c., nécessaire à la consommation entre le point
 de départ et la mer libre.

²⁶ But see "Exchanges of Notes," p. 2397.]

²⁷ Au lieu de "Tropicale" mettre "Tropical."]

²⁸ Au lieu de "sur la muraille" mettre "en abord."]

The provisions of the Convention being fully complied with by this ship, this certificate is renewed till -----

Place ----- Date -----
Signature or Seal and description of authority.

The provisions of the Convention being fully complied with by this ship, this certificate is renewed till -----

Place ----- Date -----
Signature or Seal and description of authority.

The provisions of the Convention being fully complied with by this ship, this certificate is renewed till -----

Place ----- Date -----
Signature or Seal and description of authority.

ANNEX IV.

Laws and rules regarded as equivalent to British Board of Trade Rules, 1906.

Titles of Load Line Laws and Rules regarded as Equivalent to the British Board of Trade Rules, 1906.

Australia.

Part IV of the Navigation Act, 1912-1920, and Navigation (Load Line) Regulations of the 17th December, 1924.

Belgium.

Loi sur la sécurité des navires (7 décembre 1920).

Chile.

Reglamento para el trazado del disco marcas y linea oficial de carguio de las naves mercantes (Decree No. 1896 of the 12th November, 1919).

Denmark.

Merchant Shipping (Inspection of Ships) Act of the 29th March, 1920, with later amendments.

Rules and Tables of Freeboard for Ships, dated the 30th September, 1909, as amended by Notification of the 25th July, 1918.

France.

Loi du 17 avril 1907, arrêté du 5 septembre 1908. Décret du 21 septembre 1908. Autre décret du 21 septembre 1908 modifié par le décret du 1^{er} septembre 1925. Décret du 12 mai 1927. Décret du 17 janvier 1928.

Germany.

Vorschriften der See-Berufsgenossenschaft über den Freibord für Dampfer und Segelschiffe, Ausgabe 1908.

Hong Kong.

Merchant Shipping Consolidation Ordinance (No. 10 of 1899), as amended by Ordinances Nos. 31 of 1901, 2 of 1903, 5 of 1905, 16 of 1906, 9 of 1909, and 6 of 1910.

Le navire ayant satisfait entièrement aux prescriptions de la Convention, ce certificat est renouvelé jusqu'au-----

A----- le -----
Signature ou sceau et qualification de l'autorité.

Le navire ayant satisfait entièrement aux prescriptions de la Convention, ce certificat est renouvelé jusqu'au-----

A----- le -----
Signature ou sceau et qualification de l'autorité.

Le navire ayant satisfait entièrement aux prescriptions de la Convention, ce certificat est renouvelé jusqu'au-----

A----- le -----
Signature ou sceau et qualification de l'autorité.

ANNEXE IV.

Nomenclatures des Lois et Règlements concernant les lignes de charge considérés comme équivalents aux British Board of Trade Rules, 1906.

Australie.

Part IV of the Navigation Act, 1912-1920, and Navigation (Load Line) Regulations of 17th December, 1924.

Belgique.

Loi sur la sécurité des navires (7 décembre 1920).

Chile.

Reglamento para el trazado del disco, marcas y linea oficial de carguio de las naves mercantes. Decree No. 1896 of 12th November, 1919.

Danemark.

Merchant Shipping (Inspection of Ships) Act of the 29th March, 1920, with later amendments.

Rules and Tables of Freeboard for Ships, dated 30th September, 1909, as amended by Notification of 25th July, 1918.

France.

Loi du 17 avril 1907. Arrêté du 5 septembre 1908. Décret du 21 septembre 1908. Autre décret du 21 septembre 1908 modifié par le décret du 1^{er} septembre 1925. Décret du 12 mai 1927. Décret du 17 janvier 1928.

Allemagne.

Vorschriften der See-Berufsgenossenschaft über den Freibord für Dampfer und Segelschiffe, Ausgabe 1908.

Hong Kong.

Merchant Shipping Consolidation Ordinance (No. 10 of 1899) as amended by Ordinances Nos. 31 of 1901, 2 of 1903, 5 of 1905, 16 of 1906, 9 of 1909, and 6 of 1910.

Load line laws—Ctd. *Iceland.*

Law No. 58 of the 14th June, 1929, Sections 25–26.

India.

Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923.

Italy.

Regole e tavole per assegnazione del “Bordo Libero” approved by decree dated the 1st February, 1929—VII of the Italian Minister for Communications.

Prior to 1929—British Board of Trade Rules, 1906.

Japan.

Ship Load Line Law [Law No. 2 of the 10th year of Taisho (1921)] and the Rules and Regulations relating thereto.

Netherlands.

Decree of the 22nd September, 1909 (Official Journal No. 315).

Netherlands Indies.

Netherlands Decree of the 22nd September, 1909 (Official Journal No. 315).

New Zealand.

British Board of Trade Rules, 1906.

Norway.

Norwegian Freeboard Rules and Tables of 1909.

Portugal.

Decree No. 11,210 of the 18th July, 1925, and Regulations and Instructions relating thereto.

Spain.

Reglamento para el Trazado del Disco y Marcas de Maxima Carga de los buques marchantes, 1914.

Straits Settlements.

British Board of Trade Rules, 1906.

Sweden.

Rules and Tables of Freeboard approved by decree of the 21st May, 1910.

United Kingdom.

Board of Trade Rules, 1906.

United States of America.

British Board of Trade Rules, 1906.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Rules and Regulations relating to the Load Lines of seagoing merchant vessels, published by Register of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 1928.

Islande.

Law No. 58 of the 14th June, 1929, Sections 25-26.

Inde.

Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923.

Italie.

Regole e tavole per assegnazione del "Bordo Libero," approved by decree dated 1st February, 1929—VII of the Italian Minister for Communications.

Prior to 1929—British Board of Trade Rules, 1906.

Japon.

Ship Load Line Law [Law No. 2 of the 10th year of Taisho (1921)] and the Rules and Regulations relating thereto.

Pays-Bas.

Decree of 22nd September, 1909 (Official Journal, No. 315).

Indes Néerlandaises.

Netherlands Decree of 22nd September, 1909 (Official Journal, No. 315).

Nouvelle-Zélande.

British Board of Trade Rules, 1906.

Norvège.

Norwegian Freeboard Rules and Tables of 1909.

Portugal.

Decree No. 11,210 of the 18th July, 1925, and Regulations and Instructions relating thereto.

Espagne.

Reglamento para el Trazado del Disco y Marcas de Maxima Carga de los Buques merchantes, 1014.

Straits Settlements.

British Board of Trade Rules, 1906.

Suède.

Rules and Tables of Freeboard approved by decree of 21st May, 1910.

Royaume-Uni.

Board of Trade Rules, 1906.

États-Unis d'Amérique.

British Board of Trade Rules, 1906.

U.S.S.R.²⁹

Rules and Regulations relating to the Load Lines of seagoing merchant vessels, published by Register of U.S.S.R., 1928.

²⁹ Au lieu de "U.S.S.R." mettre "U.R.S.S."]

Certified copy.

Certified a true copy:



LONDON

23rd Dec^r 1930.

S. GASELEE.

*Librarian and Keeper of the
Papers at the Foreign Office.*

Deposit of ratifica-
tions.

AND WHEREAS the said convention has been ratified by the United States of America, Denmark, Latvia, the Netherlands, Canada, Finland, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Norway, New Zealand (including Western Samoa), Sweden, Spain and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and their respective ratifications were deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;— by the United States of America on June 10, 1931; by Denmark on August 13, 1931; by Latvia on January 29, 1932; by the Netherlands on April 9, 1932; and by Canada, Finland, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Norway, New Zealand, Sweden, Spain and the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics on October 1, 1932;

AND WHEREAS the number of ratifications so deposited having been brought to five and more, on October 1, 1932, the said convention, in accordance with Article 24 thereof, came into force with respect to the United States of America and the other countries above mentioned, on January 1, 1933;

Necessary number to bring convention into force.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof, subject to the declaration made by the plenipotentiaries of the United States of America at the time of signature of the convention and recorded in the final act of the international load line conference, dated July 5, 1930, as follows:

Proclamation.

“The Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America formally declare that the signing of the International Load Line Convention by them, on the part of the United States of America, on this date, is not to be construed to mean that the Government of the United States of America recognizes a régime or entity which signs or accedes to the Convention as the Government of a country when that régime or entity is not recognized by the Government of the United States of America as the Government of that country.

Conditional ratification.

Recognition.

“The Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America further declare that the participation of the United States of America in the International Load Line Convention signed on this date does not involve any contractual obligation on the part of the United States of America to a country, represented by a régime or entity which the Government of the United States of America does not recognize as the Government of that country, until such country has a Government recognized by the Government of the United States of America.”

No contractual obligation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this fifth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:
HENRY L STIMSON
Secretary of State.

Final act of conference.

FINAL ACT OF THE INTERNATIONAL LOAD LINE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Contracting Powers.

THE Governments of Germany, the Commonwealth of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Denmark, the Free City of Danzig, Spain, the Irish Free State, the United States of America, Finland, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Greece, India, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Mexico, Norway, New Zealand, Paraguay, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Sweden and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

Purpose declared.

Desiring to promote safety of life and property at sea by establishing in common agreement uniform principles and rules with regard to the limits to which ships on international voyages may be loaded;

Having decided to participate in an international conference which, upon the invitation of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was held in London;

Delegates.

Appointed the following delegations:—

Germany.

Delegates.

Mr. Gustav KOENIGS.....	Ministerialdirigent in the Reichsverkehrsministerium, Geheimer Regierungsrat, Berlin.
Mr. Arthur WERNER.....	Ministerialrat in the Reichsverkehrsministerium, Geheimer Justizrat, Berlin.
Professor Walter LAAS.....	Director of the "Germanischer Lloyd" Classification Society, Berlin.
Mr. Karl STURM.....	Verwaltungsdirektor of the See-Berufsgenossenschaft, Hamburg.

Experts.

Captain A. N. ELINGIUS.....	Inspector of the "Hamburg-Südamerika-Line," Hamburg.
Mr. Wilhelm HEBERLING.....	Diplom-Ingenieur, "Germanischer Lloyd" Classification Society, Berlin.
Captain Ernst KNUTZEN.....	Inspector of the "Atlantic Tank-Rhederei for Verband deutscher Kapitäne und Schiffsoffiziere," Hamburg.
Mr. Franz KÖHLER.....	Gesamtverband, Abteilung Seeleute, Berlin.
Captain Ludwig SCHMIDT.....	Inspector of the "Hansa-Line," Bremen.
Captain Ludwig SCHUBART.....	Oberregierungsrat in the "Deutsche Seewarte," Hamburg.

ACTE FINAL DE LA CONFÉRENCE INTERNATIONALE SUR LES LIGNES DE CHARGE, 1930.

LES Gouvernements d'Allemagne, du Commonwealth d'Australie, de Belgique, du Canada, du Chili, de Cuba, de Danemark, de la Ville Libre de Dantzig, d'Espagne, de l'État Libre d'Irlande, des États-Unis d'Amérique, de Finlande, de la France, du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord, de Grèce, de l'Inde, d'Islande, d'Italie, du Japon, de Lettonie, de Mexique, de Norvège, de la Nouvelle-Zélande, du Paraguay, des Pays-Bas, du Pérou, de Pologne, de Portugal, de Suède, et de l'Union des Républiques Soviétistes Socialistes;

Étant désireux d'établir d'un commun accord des principes et des règlements à l'effet de sauvegarder la vie humaine et la propriété en mer en ce qui concerne les limites d'immersion auxquelles il sera licite de charger les navires affectés à des voyages internationaux;

Ayant décidé à participer à une Conférence internationale qui, sur l'invitation du Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord, a eu lieu à Londres,

Ont désigné les délégations suivantes:

Allemagne.

Délégués.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| M. GUSTAV KOENIGS----- | Ministerialdirigent au Reichsverkehrsministerium, Geheimer Regierungsrat, Berlin. |
| M. ARTHUR WERNER----- | Ministerialrat au Reichsverkehrsministerium, Geheimer Justizrat, Berlin. |
| M. le Professeur Walter LAAS-- | Directeur de la Société de Classification "Germanischer Lloyd," Berlin. |
| M. KARL STURM----- | Directeur gérant de la See-Berufsgenossenschaft, Hambourg. |

Experts.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| M. le Capitaine A. N. ELINGIUS-- | Inspecteur de la Ligne "Hamburg-Südamerika," Hambourg. |
| M. Wilhelm HEBERLING----- | Diplôme-Ingénieur, Société de la Classification "Germanischer Lloyd," Berlin. |
| M. le Capitaine Ernst KNUTZEN-- | Inspecteur de "l'Atlantic Tank-Rhederei, pour Verband deutscher Kapitäne und Schiffsoffiziere," Hambourg. |
| M. FRANZ KÖHLER----- | Gesamtverband, Section "Seeleute," Berlin. |
| M. le Capitaine Ludwig SCHMIDT-- | Inspecteur de la Ligne "Hansa," Brème. |
| M. le Capitaine Ludwig SCHUBART | Oberregierungsrat à la "Deutsche Seewarte," Hambourg. |

- Delegates—Contd. Captain Conrad SOERENSEN---- Inspector of the "Dampfschiff-
ahrtsgesellschaft 1869," Flens-
burg.
Mr. Johann WINTER----- Chief Engineer, First Ship Sur-
veyor, See-Berufsgenossenschaft,
Hamburg.

The Commonwealth of Australia.

Delegates.

- Captain Henry Priaulx CAYLEY_ Royal Australian Navy, Common-
wealth Naval Representative in
London.
Mr. Vincent Cyril DUFFY----- Australia House.

Secretary.

- Paymaster Lieut.-Com. A. Royal Australian Navy.
FREYER

Belgium.

Delegate.

- Mr. Raoul F. GRIMARD----- Naval Engineer, Technical Adviser
to the Central Naval Depart-
ment.

Canada.

Delegate.

- Mr. Alexander JOHNSTON----- Deputy Minister of Marine.

Experts.

- Mr. C. F. M. DUGUID----- Chief Naval Architect.
Captain J. GILLIES----- Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd.
Mr. Frank McDONNELL----- Chairman, Board of Steamship In-
spection.
Captain H. E. NEDDEN----- Canadian National Steamship Co.
Captain R. A. GOUDEY----- Canadian National Steamship Co.

Secretary.

- Miss Edna STOWE

Chile.

Delegate.

- Lieut.-Commander Constructor Member of the Chilian Naval Com-
mission in London.
OSCAR BUNSTER

Cuba.

Delegate.

- Mr. Guillermo PATTERSON----- Cuban Minister in London.

Denmark.

Delegates.

- Mr. Emil KROGH----- Assistant Secretary in the Ministry
of Shipping and Fisheries.

M. le Capitaine Conrad SOE- Inspecteur de la "Dampschiffahrts-
RENSSEN gesellschaft, 1869," Flensburg.

M. Johann WINTER----- Ingénieur en Chef, Expert en Chef
de navire. See-Berufsgenossen-
schaft, Hambourg.

Australie.

Délégués.

M. le Capitaine de vaisseau Royal Australian Navy, Attaché
Henry Prialux CAYLEY naval du Commonwealth
d'Australie à Londres.

M. Vincent Cyril DUFFY----- Australia House.

Secrétaire.

M. le Commissaire en chef de la Royal Australian Navy.
Marine A. FREYER

Belgique.

Délégué.

M. Raoul F. GRIMARD----- Ingénieur naval, Conseiller tech-
nique à l'Administration Centrale
de la Marine.

Canada.

Délégué.

M. Alexander JOHNSTON----- Sous-Ministre de la Marine
Marchande.

Experts.

M. C. F. M. DUGUID----- Ingénieur en chef des construc-
tions navales.

M. le Capitaine J GILLIES----- Canadian Pacific Steamships,
Limited.

M. Frank McDONNELL----- Président de la Commission
d'Inspection des Navires.

M. le Capitaine H. E. NEDDEN- Canadian National Steamship
Company.

M. le Capitaine R. A. GOUDEY - Canadian National Steamship
Company.

Secrétaire.

Mdlle. Edna STOWE

Chili.

Délégué.

M. le Capitaine de corvette Constructeur naval, Membre de la
Oscar BUNSTER Commission navale du Chili à
Londres.

Cuba.

Délégué.

M. Guillermo PATTERSON----- Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre
plénipotentiaire à Londres.

Danemark.

Délégués.

M. Emil KROGH----- Chef de Bureau au Ministère de
la Navigation et de la Pêche.

Delegates—Contd. Mr. Aage H. LARSEN----- Naval Architect and Engineer-in-Chief to the Ministry of Shipping and Fisheries.
 Mr. J. A. KÖRBJING----- Director of the "Forenede Dampskibsselskab," Copenhagen.

Captain H. P. HAGELBERG----- Chairman of the Association of Danish Shipmasters.

Mr. Erik JACOBSEN----- Trade Union Manager.

Experts.

Mr. P. VILLADSEN----- Principal in the Ministry of Shipping and Fisheries.

Mr. Peder FISCHER----- Naval Architect.

The Free City of Danzig.

Delegates.

Mr. Alphonse POKLEWSKI- Commercial Counsellor, Polish Legation, London.
 KOZIELL

Mr. Waldemar SIEG----- Commercial Counsellor.

Spain.

Delegate.

Mr. Octaviano MARTINEZ- Engineer, Spanish Navy.
 BARCA

Irish Free State.

Delegates.

Mr. J. W. DULANTY----- Commissioner for Trade for the Irish Free State in Great Britain.

Mr. T. J. HEGARTY----- Ship Surveyor, Transport and Marine Branch, Department of Industry and Commerce.

United States of America.

Delegates.

Mr. Herbert B. WALKER----- President of the American Steamship Owners' Association.

Mr. David ARNOTT----- Chief Surveyor, American Bureau of Shipping.

Mr. Laurens PRIOR----- Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce.

Mr. Howard C. TOWLE----- National Council of American Shipbuilders.

Mr. Samuel D. McCOMB----- Marine Office of America.

Captain Albert F. PILLSBURY--- Pillsbury and Curtis, San Francisco.

Mr. Robert F. HAND----- Vice-President Standard Shipping Co., New York.

Mr. James KENNEDY----- General Manager, Marine Department, Gulf Refining Co., New York.

- M. Aage H. LARSEN..... Ingénieur-constructeur et Ingénieur en chef au Ministère de la Navigation et de la Pêche.
- M. J. A. KÖRBING..... Directeur de la compagnie d'armement "det Forenede Dampskibsselskab," Copenhague.
- M. le Capitaine H. P. HAGEMBERG..... Président de l'Association danoise des Capitaines de la Marine Marchande.
- M. Erik JACOBSEN..... Gérant de Syndicat.

Experts.

- M. P. VILLADSEN..... Sous-chef de Bureau au Ministère de la Navigation et de la Pêche.
- M. Peder FISCHER..... Constructeur naval.

La Ville Libre de Dantzig.*Délégués.*

- M. Alphonse POKLEWSKI- KOZIELL..... Conseiller commercial à l'Ambassade polonaise à Londres.
- M. Waldemar SIEG..... Conseiller commercial.

Espagne.*Délégué.*

- M. Octaviano MARTINEZ- BARCA..... Ingénieur de la Marine.

État Libre d'Irlande.*Délégués.*

- M. J. W. DULANTY..... Commissaire pour le commerce de l'État Libre d'Irlande en Grande-Bretagne.
- M. T. J. HEGARTY..... Expert de navire au Département du Transport et de la Marine, Ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce.

États-Unis d'Amérique.*Délégués.*

- M. Herbert B. WALKER..... Président de l'Association américaine des Armateurs de navires à vapeur.
- M. David ARNOTT..... Inspecteur en chef, American Bureau of Shipping.
- M. Laurens PRIOR..... Bureau de la Navigation, Service du Commerce.
- M. Howard C. TOWLE..... Conseil national des armateurs américains.
- M. Samuel D. McCOMB..... Marine Office of America.
- M. le Capitaine Albert F. PILLSBURY..... de la maison Pillsbury et Curtis, San Francisco.
- M. Robert F. HAND..... Vice-Président, Standard Shipping Company, New-York.
- M. James KENNEDY..... Directeur gérant, Section de la Navigation, Gulf Refining Company, New-York.

Delegates—Contd. Mr. H. W. WARLEY----- Vice-President Ore Steamship Corporation, New York.
 Rear-Admiral John G. TAWRE- C.C. United States Navy, Retired.
 SEY. United States Shipping Board.

Technical Advisers.

Mr. David W. DICKIE Engineer and Naval Architect,
 Attorney-at-Law, San Francisco.
 Captain P. C. GRENING Director for Europe, United
 States Shipping Board Mer-
 chant Fleet Corporation.
 Mr. G. A. SMITH American Bureau of Shipping.

Finland.

Delegates.

Mr. A. H. SAASTAMOINEN----- Finnish Minister in London.
 Commander Birger BRANDT---- Finnish Shipmasters' Associa-
 tion.

Assistant Delegate.

Mr. E. WÄLIKANGAS----- Finnish Legation, London.

France.

Delegates.

Mr. André Maurice HAAR- Naval Construction Corps, Di-
 BLEICHER rector of the Departments of the
 Mercantile Fleet and of Naval
 Material at the Ministry of the
 Mercantile Marine.

Mr. René Hippolyte Joseph Assistant Director of the Depart-
 LINDEMANN ment of Marine Labour and of
 the Accountants' Department
 at the Ministry of the Mer-
 cantile Marine.

Mr. Jean Henri Theophile Naval Construction Corps, Assist-
 MARIE ant to the Director of the De-
 partments of the Mercantile
 Fleet and of Naval Material at
 the Ministry of the Mercantile
 Marine.

Mr. A. H. A de BERLHE----- Deputy Manager of the Bureau
 Veritas.

Assistant to the Delegates.

Mr. J. VOLMAT----- Chief Hydrographer, 2nd Class,
 representing the French Admi-
 ralty.

Experts.

Mr. Jacques de BERLHE----- Engineer to the Bureau Veritas.
 Mr. BRILLIÉ----- Chief Consulting Engineer of the
 Compagnie Générale Transat-
 lantique.

- M. H. W. WARLEY----- Vice-Président, Ore Steamship Corporation, New-York.
 M. le Contre-Amiral en retraite C.C. de la Marine des États-Unis,
 John G. TAWRESEY United States Shipping Board.

Conseillers techniques.

- M. David W. DICKIE----- Ingénieur-Constructeur, et Avoué,
 San Francisco.
 M. le Capitaine de vaisseau Directeur pour l'Europe, United
 P. C. GRENING States Merchant Shipping Board
 Fleet Corporation.
 M. G. A. SMITH----- American Bureau of Shipping.

Finlande.*Délégués.*

- M. A. H. SAASTAMOINEN----- Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre
 plénipotentiaire à Londres.
 M. le Capitaine de frégate Association finlandaise des capi-
 Birger BRANDT taines de navire.

Délégué adjoint.

- M. E. WÄLIKANGAS----- Légation finlandaise à Londres.

France.*Délégués.*

- M. André Maurice HAAR- Ingénieur en Chef de 1^{ère} Classe du
 BLEICHER Génie Maritime, Directeur des
 Services de la Flotte de Com-
 merce et du Matériel naval au
 Ministère de la Marine Mar-
 chande.
 M. René Hippolyte Joseph Directeur-adjoint des Services du
 LINDEMANN Travail Maritime et de la
 Comptabilité au Ministère de
 la Marine Marchande.
 M. Jean Henri Théophile MARIE Ingénieur principal du Génie Mari-
 time, Adjoint au Directeur des
 Services de la Flotte de Commerce
 et du Matériel naval au Ministère
 de la Marine Marchande.

- M. A. H. A. de BERLHE----- Administrateur délégué du Bureau
 Véritas.

Adjoint aux Délégués.

- M. J. VOLMAT----- Ingénieur Hydrographe en Chef de
 la Marine de 2^{ème} Classe, repré-
 sentant le Département de la
 Marine.

Experts.

- M. Jacques de BERLHE----- Ingénieur du Bureau Véritas.
 M. BRILLIÉ----- Ingénieur en Chef conseil de la
 Compagnie générale transat-
 lantique.²

² Au lieu de "Compagnie générale transatlantique" mettre "Compagnie Générale Transatlantique."]

Delegates—Contd.	Mr. M. A. R. de CATALANO.....	Chief Superintendent of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique
	Mr. J. R. L. DUBOIS.....	Chief Marine Superintendent of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes.
	Mr. G. FALCOZ.....	Chief Engineer of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes.
	Mr. Ch. le PELLETIER.....	Chief Engineer of the Compagnie des Chargeurs Réunis.
	Mr. A. NIZERY.....	Manager of the Compagnie des Chargeurs Réunis.
	Mr. PATRY.....	Chief Engineer of the Bureau Veritas.
	Mr. J. PERRACHON.....	Assistant Manager of the Compagnie Auxiliaire de Navigation.
	Mr. Jules M. A. T. PINCZON.....	Chief Consulting Engineer of the Chantiers de Saint-Nazaire.
	Mr. R. ROSSIGNEUX.....	Chief of the Technical Department of the Comité Central des Armateurs de France.

Secretary.

	Captain C. F. J. DILLY.....	Inspector of Navigation, Ministry of Mercantile Marine.
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United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Delegates.

	Sir Henry F. OLIVER.....	Admiral of the Fleet, Royal Navy.
	Captain F. W. BATE.....	Professional Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Board of Trade.
	Mr. A. J. DANIEL.....	Principal Ship Surveyor, Board of Trade.
	Captain J. T. EDWARDS.....	Master Mariner, Retired.
	Sir Ernest W. GLOVER.....	Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom.
	Sir Norman HILL.....	Chairman, Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee, Board of Trade.
	Sir Charles HIPWOOD.....	Board of Trade.
	Mr. J. Foster KING.....	Chief Surveyor to the British Corporation Register of Shipping and Aircraft.
	Dr. J. MONTGOMERIE.....	Chief Ship Surveyor to Lloyd's Register of Shipping.
	Sir Charles J. O. SANDERS.....	Chairman, Load Line Committee, 1927-1929.
	Mr. William Robert SPENCE.....	General Secretary, National Union of Seamen.
	Captain A. SPENCER.....	Master Mariner, Retired.

M. M. A. R. de CATALANO-----	Chef de l'Armement de la Compagnie générale transatlantique. ²
M. J. R. L. DUBOIS-----	Chef de Service Maritime de l'Armement de la Compagnie des Messageries maritimes. ³
M. G. FALCOZ-----	Ingénieur en chef de la Compagnie des Messageries maritimes. ³
M. Ch. le PELLETIER-----	Ingénieur en chef de la Compagnie des Chargeurs Réunis.
M. A. NIZERY-----	Directeur de la Compagnie des Chargeurs Réunis.
M. PATRY-----	Ingénieur en chef du Bureau Véritas.
M. J. PERRACHON-----	Sous-directeur de la Compagnie Auxiliaire de Navigation.
M. Jules M. A. T. PINCZON-----	Ingénieur en Chef Conseil des Chantiers de Saint-Nazaire.
M. R. ROSSIGNEUX-----	Chef du Service Technique du Comité Central des Armateurs de France.

Secrétaire.

M. le Capitaine au long cours C. F. J. DILLY	Inspecteur de la Navigation Maritime, Ministère de la Marine Marchande.
---	---

Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord.*Délégués.*

Sir Henry F. OLIVER-----	Admiral of the Fleet, Royal Navy.
M. le Capitaine F. W. BATE-----	Conseiller nautique du Service de la Marine Marchande, Board of Trade.
M. A. J. DANIEL-----	Expert principal de navire, Board of Trade.
M. le Capitaine John Thomas EDWARDS	Capitaine au long cours en retraite.
Sir Ernest W. GLOVER-----	Chambre de la Navigation du Royaume-Uni.
Sir Norman HILL-----	Président du Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee, Board of Trade.
Sir Charles HIPWOOD-----	Board of Trade.
M. J. Foster KING-----	Inspecteur en Chef au British Corporation Register of Shipping and Aircraft.
M. le Dr. J. MONTGOMERIE-----	Expert en chef de navire au Lloyd's Register of Shipping.
Sir Charles J. O. SANDERS-----	Président du Load Line Committee, 1927-1929.
M. William Robert SPENCE-----	Secrétaire général de l'Union Nationale des Marins.
M. le Capitaine Alfred SPENCER.	Capitaine au long cours en retraite.

² Au lieu de "Compagnie générale transatlantique" mettre "Compagnie Générale Transatlantique."³

³ Au lieu de "Messageries maritimes" mettre "Messageries Maritimes."]

Delegates—Contd.

Secretary.

Mr. A. E. LEE..... Board of Trade.

Assistant Secretaries.

Mr. G. C. AGER..... Board of Trade.

Mr. W. GRAHAM..... Board of Trade.

Mr. H. C. MILLER..... Board of Trade.

Mr. J. T. MUNDEN..... Board of Trade.

Mr. W. E. STIMPSON..... Board of Trade.

Greece.*Delegate.*

Mr. Nicolas G. LELY..... Consul-General for Greece in London.

Expert Advisers.

Commander Basil SCARPETIS... Commander Harbour Master, Head of the Shipping Services at the Greek Consulate-General, London.

Acting Commander Evanghelos ROUSSOS Assistant of the Naval and Air Attaché of Greece, London.

India.*Delegates.*

Sir Geoffrey L. CORBETT..... Late Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department.

Mr. Nowrojee Dadabhoj ALLBLESS Chairman of Scindia Steamships (London), Ltd.

Captain Kavas OOKERJEE..... Marine Superintendent, Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Bombay.

Engineer-Commander John Sutherland PAGE Royal Indian Marine. Late Principal Engineer and Ship Surveyor, Government of Bengal.

Iceland.*Delegates.*

Mr. Emil KROGH..... Assistant Secretary in the Danish Ministry of Shipping and Fisheries.

Mr. Aage H. LARSEN..... Naval Architect and Engineer-in-Chief to the Danish Ministry of Shipping and Fisheries.

Mr. J. A. KÖRBING..... Director of the "Forenede Dampskibsselskab," Copenhagen.

Captain H. P. HAGELBERG..... Chairman of the Association of Danish Shipmasters.

Mr. Erik JACOBSEN..... Trade Union Manager, Denmark.

Experts.

Mr. P. VILLADSEN..... Principal in the Danish Ministry of Shipping and Fisheries.

Mr. Peder FISCHER..... Naval Architect.

Secrétaire.

M. A. E. LEE----- Board of Trade.

Secrétaires adjoints.

M. G. C. AGER----- Board of Trade.
 M. W. GRAHAM----- Board of Trade.
 M. H. C. MILLER----- Board of Trade.
 M. J. T. MUNDEN----- Board of Trade.
 M. W. E. STIMPSON----- Board of Trade.

Grèce.*Délégué.*

M. Nicolas G. LELY----- Consul général de la Grèce à Londres.

Conseillers techniques.

M. le Capitaine de frégate Basil SCARPETIS Capitaine du port, Chef des services de la navigation au consulat général de Grèce à Londres.

M. le Capitaine de frégate Adjoint à l'Attaché naval et aérien Evangelhos ROUSSOS de Grèce à Londres.

Inde.*Délégués.*

Sir Geoffrey L. CORBETT----- Secrétaire en retraite du Département du Commerce du Gouvernement de l'Inde.

M. Nowrojee Dadabhoj ALL-BLESS Président de la Scindia Steamships (London), Limited.

M. le Capitaine Kavas OOKER-JEE Inspecteur du navire de la Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Limited, Bombay.

M. l'Ingénieur capitaine de frégate John Sutherland PAGE en chef et expert de navire en retraite au gouvernement du Bengale.

Islande.*Délégués.*

M. Emil KROGH----- Chef de Bureau au Ministère Danois de la Navigation et de la Pêche.

M. Aage H. LARSEN----- Ingénieur-constructeur et Ingénieur en chef au Ministère Danois de la Navigation et de la Pêche.

M. J. A. KÖRBING----- Directeur de la compagnie d'armement "det Forenede Dampskibsselskab," Copenhague.

M. le Capitaine H. P. HAGEL-BERG Président de l'Association danoise des Capitaines de la Marine Marchande.

M. Erik JACOBSEN----- Gérant de Syndicat, Danemark.

Experts.

M. P. VILLADSEN----- Sous-chef de Bureau au Ministère Danois de la Navigation et de la Pêche.

M. Peder FISCHER----- Constructeur naval.

Italy.

Delegates.

Delegates—Contd.

General Giulio INGIANNI-----	General Director of the Mercantile Marine.
Admiral Giuseppe CANTÙ-----	Admiral of Division, Technical Inspector of the Mercantile Marine.
Professor Torquato GIANNINI---	Counsellor for Emigration in the Italian Foreign Office.

Assistant Delegate.

Dr. Gaetano LAMPERTICO-----	Vice-Counsellor for Emigration in the Italian Foreign Office.
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Experts.

Mr. Carlo DOERFLES-----	Naval Architect, Head of the Technical Office of the Registro Italiano Navale ed Aeronautico, Trieste.
Mr. Aroldo PALANCA-----	Representing the Italian Shipowners' Federation.
Mr. Gino SOLDÀ-----	Naval Architect, Inspector of the Registro Italiano Navale ed Aeronautico.
Mr. Giuseppe GASPARINI-----	Naval Architect, representing the Italian General Confederation of Industry.
Captain Luigi ZINO-----	Representing the Italian Cargo Shipowners' Federation, Genoa.
Captain Arturo ROMANO-----	Representing the Italian Confederation of Captains, Officers and Seamen.

Japan.

Delegates.

Mr. Shoichi NAKAYAMA-----	First-Class Secretary of Embassy.
Mr. Sukefumi IWAI-----	Expert in the Local Administration Office of Communications.

Experts.

Mr. Kumaichi SHOWNO-----	Expert in the Local Administration Office of Communications.
Mr. Takeji KOBAYASHI-----	Secretary in the Department of Communications.
Mr. Motoki MATSUMURA-----	Attaché.
Captain Nagayoshi HORI-----	Temporary Staff in the Department of Communications.

Latvia.

Delegates.

Mr. Arturs OZOLS-----	Director of the Marine Department.
Captain Andrejs LONFELDS-----	Latvian Shipowners' Society.

Italie.*Délégués.*

- M. le Général Giulio INGIANNI... Directeur général de la Marine Marchande.
 M. l'Amiral de Division Giuseppe CANTÙ... Inspecteur technique de la Marine Marchande.
 M. le Professeur Torquato GIANNINI... Conseiller d'Émigration au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères.

Délégué adjoint.

- M. le Dr. Gaetano LAMPERTICO... Vice-Conseiller d'Émigration au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères d'Italie.

Experts.

- M. Aroldo PALANCA..... Représentant la Fédération des Armateurs Italiens.
 M. Carlo DOERFLES..... Constructeur Naval. Chef de Bureau Technique du Registro Italiano Navale ed Aeronautico à Trieste.
 M. Gino SOLDÀ..... Constructeur Naval. Inspecteur du Registro Italiano Navale ed Aeronautico.
 M. le Capitaine Luigi ZINO..... Représentant la Fédération des Armateurs des Navires de Charge à Gênes.
 M. le Capitaine Arturo ROMANO... Représentant la Confédération italienne des Capitaines, des Officiers et des Marins.
 M. Giuseppe GASPARINI..... Constructeur naval. Représentant la Confédération générale italienne de l'Industrie.

Japon.*Délégués.*

- M. Shoichi NAKAYAMA..... Secrétaire d'Ambassade de première classe.
 M. Sukefumi IWAI..... Expert au Bureau d'Administration locale des Communications.

Experts.

- M. Kumaichi SHOWNO..... Expert au Bureau d'Administration locale des Communications.
 M. Takeji KOBAYASHI..... Secrétaire au Département des Communications.
 M. Motoki MATSUMURA..... Attaché.
 M. le Capitaine de vaisseau Nagayoshi HORI... Personnel temporaire du Département des Communications.

Lettonie.*Délégués.*

- M. Arturs OZOLS..... Directeur du Département de la Marine Marchande.
 M. le Capitaine Andrejs LONFELDS... de l'Association des Armateurs lettonais.

Mexico.*Delegate.*

Delegates—Contd. Mr. Gustavo Luders de NEGRI— Consul-General for Mexico in London.

Secretary.

Mr. Macedonio GARZA— Vice-Consul for Mexico, London.

Norway.*Delegates.*

Mr. Erling BRYN— Director of the Department of Shipping, Ministry of Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. Johan SCHÖNHEYDER— Surveyor-in-Chief in the Ministry of Commerce and Navigation.

Dr. J. BRUHN— Director of the Norwegian Veritas.

Mr. J. Hysing OLSEN— Shipowner.

Mr. Eivind TONNESEN— Managing Director of the Norwegian Shipmasters' Association.

Mr. A. BIRKELAND— President of the Norwegian Sailors' and Firemen's Union.

Adviser.

Mr. E. WETTERGREEN— Chief of Division in the Ministry of Commerce and Navigation.

New Zealand.*Delegates.*

Sir Thomas Mason WILFORD— High Commissioner for New Zealand in London.

Sir Charles HOLDSWORTH— Managing Director of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, Ltd.

Paraguay.*Delegate.*

Dr. Horacio CARISIMO— Chargé d'Affaires in London.

Netherlands.*Delegates.*

Vice-Admiral (retired) C. FOCK— Inspector-General of Navigation, Chairman of the Freeboard Assigning Commission.

Mr. A. van DRIEL— Naval Architect, Adviser on Naval Architecture to the Shipping Inspection Service, Member and Secretary of the Freeboard Assigning Commission.

Mr. J. BRAUTIGAM— Chairman of the Netherlands Union of Transport Workers, Member of the Second Chamber of the States General.

Mr. J. W. LANGELEER— Inspector of Shipping, Dutch East Indies.

Mexique.*Délégué.*

M. Gustavo Luders de NEGRI... Consul général du Mexique à Londres.

Secrétaire.

M. Macedonio GARZA..... Vice-consul du Mexique à Londres.

Norvège.*Délégués.*

M. Erling BRYN..... Directeur du Département de la Navigation au Ministère du Commerce et de la Navigation.

M. Johan SCHÖNHEYDER..... Expert en chef au Ministère du Commerce et de la Navigation.

M. le Dr. J. BRUHN..... Directeur du "Norske Veritas."

M. J. Hysing OLSEN..... Armateur.

M. Eivind TONNESEN..... Directeur gérant de l'Association norvégienne des capitaines de navire.

M. A. BIRKELAND..... Président de l'Union norvégienne des Marins et des Chauffeurs.

Conseiller.

M. E. WETTERGREEN..... Chef de Division au Ministère du Commerce et de la Navigation.

Nouvelle-Zélande.*Délégués.*

Sir Thomas Mason WILFORD... Haut Commissaire de la Nouvelle-Zélande à Londres.

Sir Charles HOLDSWORTH..... Directeur gérant de l'Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, Limited.

Paraguay.*Délégué.*

M. le Dr. Horacio CARISIMO.... Chargé d'Affaires à Londres.

Pays-Bas.*Délégués.*

M. le Vice-Amiral en retraite Inspecteur général de la Navigation; Président de la Commission pour la fixation du franc-bord minimum des navires.
C. FOCK

M. l'Ingénieur A. van DRIEL... Conseil des constructions navales près l'inspection de la navigation; membre et secrétaire de la commission pour la fixation du minimum franc-bord des navires.

M. J. BRAUTIGAM..... Président de la Ligue Centrale des Ouvriers du Transport; membre de la Seconde Chambre des États-Généraux.

M. J. W. LANGELER..... du service de la navigation aux Indes néerlandaises.

Delegates—Contd. Mr. J. RYPPERDA WIERDSMA..... Chairman of the Holland-America Line.

Captain G. L. HEERIS..... Secretary of the Netherlands Ship-owners' Association.

Experts.

Mr. H. KEYSER..... Assistant Director of the Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute.

Professor N. KAL..... Professor in Naval Architecture at the Technical University, Delft.

Mr. F. REEDEKER..... Master Mariner, retired.

Mr. G. de RONDE..... Master Mariner, retired.

Mr. J. CARPENTIER-ALTING..... Naval Architect.

Secretary.

Jonkheer O. REUCHLIN..... Attaché to the Netherlands Legation, London.

Peru.

Delegate.

Captain Manuel D. FAURA..... Naval Attaché in London.

Poland.

Delegates.

Mr. Alphonse POKLEWSKI-KOZIELL..... Commercial Counsellor, Polish Embassy, London.

Mr. Boguslaw BAGNIEWSKI..... Counsellor, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Warsaw.

Portugal.

Delegates.

Mr. Thomaz Ribeiro de MELLO..... Minister Plenipotentiary. Head of the Economic Questions of the Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Captain Carlos Theodoro da COSTA..... Naval Architect.

Sweden.

Delegates.

Baron Erik Kule PALMSTIERNA..... Swedish Minister in London.

Mr. Per Axel LINDBLAD..... Assistant Under-Secretary in the Board of Trade.

Captain Erik Axel Fredrik EGGERT..... Maritime Expert to the Social Board.

- M. J. RYPPERDA WIERDSMA..... Président-directeur de la Société Anonyme de Navigation dite "Holland-Amerika Lijn."
 M. le Capitaine G. L. HEERIS... Secrétaire de l'Association des armateurs néerlandais.

Experts.

- M. H. KEYSER..... Directeur adjoint de l'Institut royal néerlandais météorologique.
 M. le Professeur N. KAL..... Professeur de la construction maritime à l'École des Hautes Études techniques à Delft.
 M. F. REEDEKER..... Ancien capitaine de la marine marchande.
 M. G. de RONDE..... Ancien capitaine de la marine marchande.
 M. J. CARPENTIER-ALTING..... Architecte naval.

Secrétaire.

- Le Jonkheer O. REUCHLIN..... Attaché à la Légation royale des Pays-Bas à Londres.

Pérou.*Délégué.*

- M. le Capitaine Manuel D. FAURA... Attaché Naval à Londres.

Pologne.*Délégués.*

- M. Alphonse POKLEWSKI-KOZIELL... Conseiller commercial à l'Ambassade polonaise à Londres.
 M. Boguslaw BAGNIEWSKI..... Conseiller au Ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce, Varsovie.

Portugal.*Délégués.*

- M. Thomaz Ribiero de MELLO... Ministre plénipotentiaire; Chef des questions économiques au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères portugais.
 M. le Capitaine de corvette Carlos Theodoro da COSTA... Constructeur naval.⁴

Suède.*Délégués.*

- M. le Baron Erik Kule PALM-STIERNA... Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Londres.
 M. Per Axel LINDBLAD..... Chef de Section à l'Administration Centrale du Commerce.
 M. le Capitaine Erik Axel Fredrik EGGERT... Expert pour les Affaires Maritimes de l'Administration Royale du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale.

[⁴According to a note, No. 49 of Feb. 8, 1932, from the British Ambassador at Washington to the Secretary of State, "M. le Capitaine de corvette Carlos Theodoro da Costa, Constructeur naval" should read "M. le Capitaine de frégate Carlos Theodoro da Costa, Ingénieur naval."]

Delegates—Contd.

Experts and Assistant Delegates.

Mr. G. MacE. BÖÖS.....	First Amanuensis in the Board of Trade.
Mr. A. W. PALMQVIST.....	Controller of Tonnage, Gothenburg District.
Captain O. A. NORDBORG.....	Member of the First Chamber of Parliament, Director of the Swedish Shipowners' Association.
Captain N. P. LARSSON.....	President of the Swedish Society of Masters and Officers of the Mercantile Marine.
Mr. N. OLSSON.....	President of the Swedish Seamen's Union.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.*Delegate.*

Mr. Dimitri BOGOMOLOFF.....	Counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in London.
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Experts.

Mr. P. MATVEEFF.....	Naval Engineer.
Mr. A. A. KAUKUL.....	Anglo-Soviet Shipping Co.

The Governments of Austria, Estonia, Hungary and Turkey appointed observers as follows:—

Austria.

Mr. K. ZEILEISSEN.....	Secretary to the Austrian Legation, London.
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Estonia.

Mr. R. A. MOLLERSON.....	Counsellor of Estonian Legation, London.
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Hungary.

Baron Ivan RUBIDO-ZICHY.....	Hungarian Minister in London.
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Turkey.

Mehmet Ali ŞEVKI Pasha.....	Counsellor to the Turkish Embassy in London.
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The League of Nations having been invited to send representatives to the Conference to act as observers, appointed the following delegation for this purpose:—

Mr. Robert HAAS.....	Secretary-General of the Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit.
Mr. J. M. F. ROMEIN.....	Secretary of the Permanent Committee for Ports and Maritime Navigation.

Experts et Délégués Adjoints.

- M. G. MacE. BÖÖS..... Secrétaire à l'Administration du Commerce.
 M. A. W. PALMQVIST..... Contrôleur de jaugeage du district de Gothembourg.
 M. le Capitaine O. A. NORDBORG. Membre de la Première Chambre du Riksdag, Directeur de l'Association des Armateurs Suédois.
 M. le Capitaine N. P. LARSSON. Directeur de l'Association Suédoise des officiers de la Marine Marchande.
 M. N. OLSSON..... Directeur de l'Union Suédoise des Marins.

L'Union des Républiques Soviétistes Socialistes.*Délégué.*

- M. Dimitri BOGOMOLOFF..... Conseiller à l'Ambassade de l'Union des Républiques Soviétistes Socialistes à Londres.

Experts.

- M. P. MATVEEFF..... Ingénieur naval.
 M. A. A. KAUKUL..... Compagnie de navigation Anglo-Soviet.

Les Gouvernements d'Autriche, d'Esthome, de Hongrie et de Turquie ont nommé les observateurs suivants:

Autriche.

- M. K. ZEILEISSEN..... Secrétaire de la Légation autrichienne à Londres.

Esthonie.

- M. R. A. MOLLERSON..... Conseiller à la Légation d'Esthonie à Londres.

Hongrie.

- Le baron Ivan RUBIDO-ZICHY.. Ministre plénipotentiaire de Hongrie à Londres.

Turquie.

- Mehmet Ali ŞEVKI Pasha..... Conseiller à l'Ambassade de Turquie à Londres.

La Société des Nations, ayant été invitée à envoyer des représentants à la Conférence à titre d'observateurs, a nommé à cette fin la délégation suivante:

- M. Robert HAAS..... Secrétaire général de la Commission Consultative et Technique des Communications et du Transit.
 M. J. M. F. ROMEIN..... Secrétaire du Comité Permanent des Ports et de la Navigation Marine.

Who accordingly assembled in London.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry F. Oliver was appointed President of the Conference, and Mr. A. E. Lee, Secretary-General.

Committees set up. For the purposes of its work the Conference set up the following Committees, of which the under-mentioned were Presidents:—

Administration Committee: Mr. Koenigs.
 Main Technical Committee: Sir Charles Sanders.
 Tankers Committee: Mr. Kennedy.
 Timber Ships Committee: Mr. Emil Krogh.
 Special Types of Ship Committee: Vice-Admiral Fock.
 Zones Committee: General Ingianni.
 Drafting Committee: Mr. Haarbleicher.
 Credentials Committee: Mr. Nakayama.

In the course of a series of meetings between the 20th May, 1930, and the 5th July, 1930, a Load Line Convention, dated the 5th July 1930, was drawn up.

I.

Declarations by
United States.

The Conference takes note of the following declarations, made by the undermentioned delegation:—

Régimes not recog-
nized by United States
not to be so construed.

The Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America formally declare that the signing of the International Load Line Convention by them, on the part of the United States of America, on this date, is not to be construed to mean that the Government of the United States of America recognizes a régime or entity which signs or accedes to the Convention as the Government of a country when that régime or entity is not recognized by the Government of the United States of America as the Government of that country.

No contractual obli-
gation.

The Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America further declare that the participation of the United States of America in the International Load Line Convention signed on this date does not involve any contractual obligation on the part of the United States of America to a country, represented by a régime or entity which the Government of the United States of America does not recognize as the Government of that country, until such country has a Government recognized by the Government of the United States of America.

II.

Recommendations.

The Conference also adopts the following recommendation ⁵—

Smaller vessels in
international voyages,

Ships of less than 150 tons gross Engaged on International Voyages.

Regulations.

The Conference recommends that such regulations as may be made by any of the Contracting Governments relating to ships of less than 150 tons gross engaged on international voyages should, so far as

[“recommendation” should read “recommendations.”]

Qui, en conséquence, se sont réunis à Londres.

M. l'Amiral Sir Henry F. Oliver a été nommé comme Président de la Conférence et M. A. E. Lee a été nommé comme Secrétaire-Général.

Pour l'accomplissement de ses travaux, la Conférence a constitué les Commissions suivantes, dont les Présidents ont été nommés comme suit:

Commission d'Administration: M. Koenigs.
Commission Technique Principale: Sir Charles Sanders.
Commission de Navires à citernes: M. Kennedy.
Commission de Navires transportant des chargements de bois en pontée: M. Emil Krogh.
Commission de Navires de Types spéciaux: M. le Vice-Amiral Fock.
Commission de Zones: M. le Général Ingianni.
Commission de Rédaction: M. Haarbleicher.
Commission des Plénipotentiaires: M. Nakayama.

Au cours des réunions successives qui se sont tenues entre le 20 mai 1930 et le 5 juillet 1930, une Convention sur les Lignes de Charge, datée du 5 juillet 1930, a été élaborée.

I.

La Conférence prend note des déclarations suivantes faites par la délégation ci-après indiquée.

Les Plénipotentiaires des États-Unis d'Amérique déclarent formellement que la signature de la Convention Internationale sur les Lignes de Charge portant la date de ce jour, ne doit pas être considérée comme signifiant que le Gouvernement des États-Unis d'Amérique reconnaisse un régime ou une institution signataire ou adhérent à la présente Convention lorsque ce régime ou cette institution n'est pas reconnu comme étant le Gouvernement de ce pays par le Gouvernement des États-Unis d'Amérique.

En outre, les Plénipotentiaires des États-Unis d'Amérique déclarent, que le fait que les États-Unis d'Amérique sont partie à la Convention Internationale sur les Lignes de Charge, signée à la date de ce jour, n'entraîne pour les États-Unis d'Amérique aucune obligation contractuelle envers un pays représenté par un régime ou une institution que le Gouvernement des États-Unis d'Amérique ne reconnaît pas comme étant le Gouvernement de ce pays et ce, jusqu'à ce que ce pays ait un Gouvernement reconnu par les États-Unis d'Amérique.

II.

La Conférence adopte également les recommandations suivantes:

Navires de moins de 150 tonneaux de jauge brute effectuant des voyages internationaux.

La Conférence recommande que les réglementations qui peuvent être établies par l'un quelconque des Gouvernements contractants pour les navires de moins de 150 tonneaux de jauge brute effectuant

practicable and reasonable, be framed in accordance with the principles and rules laid down in this Convention, and should whenever possible be made after consultation and agreement with the Governments of the other countries concerned in such international voyages.

Strength.

Standards of strength.

As under the Rules attached to this Convention, ships which comply with the highest standard laid down in the rules of a classification society recognised by the Administration are regarded as having sufficient strength for the minimum freeboards allowed under the rules, the Conference recommends that each Administration should request the Society or Societies which it has recognised to confer from time to time with the Societies recognised by other Administrations, with a view to securing as much uniformity as possible in the application of the standards of strength on which freeboard is based.

Annual Surveys.

Surveys.

Ante, p. 2248.

The Conference recommends that, if possible, each Administration should make arrangements for the periodical inspections referred to in paragraph (3) (c) of Article 14 to be held at intervals of approximately twelve months so far as concerns the maintenance of the fittings and appliances referred to in Condition B of paragraph 3 of that Article (*i.e.*, the fittings and appliances for the (i) protection of openings, (ii) guard rails, (iii) freeing ports and (iv) means of access to crews' quarters)

Information regarding Damage to Tankers.

Information as to
tanker damage.

The Conference recommends that the Governments of the countries to which tankers belong shall keep records of all structural and deck damage to these ships caused by stress of weather, so that information with regard to these matters may be available.

des voyages internationaux soient, autant qu'il est possible et raisonnable de le faire, établies conformément aux principes et aux règles fixées dans la Convention et, si possible, après avoir consulté les Gouvernements des autres pays intéressés dans ces voyages internationaux et obtenu leur accord.

Solidité.

Suivant les règles annexées à la présente Convention, les navires qui satisfont aux "Standards" les plus élevés établis dans les règles d'une Société de Classification reconnue par l'Administration sont considérés comme ayant une solidité suffisante pour obtenir le franc-bord minimum qui peut être accordé d'après ces Règles. La Conférence recommande que chaque Administration demande à la Société ou aux Sociétés qu'elle a reconnues de conférer de temps en temps avec les Sociétés reconnues par les autres Administrations, afin de réaliser une uniformité aussi grande que possible dans l'application des "Standards" de solidité sur lesquels le franc-bord est basé.

Visites annuelles.

La Conférence recommande que, si possible, chaque Administration prenne ses dispositions pour assurer que la visite périodique, indiquée dans le paragraphe 3° (c) de l'Article 14, ait lieu à des intervalles d'environ douze mois en ce qui concerne la tenue en bon état des installations et des appareils visés dans la clause B du paragraphe 3 de cet Article (c'est-à-dire: les installations et les appareils pour (i) la protection des ouvertures, (ii) les garde-corps, (iii) les sabords de décharge, (iv) les moyens d'accès aux logements de l'équipage).⁶

La Conférence recommande que, lorsque ce sera possible, chaque Administration prenne des dispositions pour organiser environ tous les douze mois les visites périodiques dont il est question dans le paragraphe 3 (c) de l'Article 14 visant la tenue en état des dispositifs et installations énoncées dans la clause B du paragraphe 3 de cet Article, c'est-à-dire (i) la protection des ouvertures, (ii) les garde-corps, (iii) les sabords de décharge, (iv) les moyens d'accès aux logements de l'équipage.

Renseignements concernant les avaries aux navires à citernes.

La Conférence recommande que les Gouvernements des pays à qui appartiennent des navires à citernes recueillent les renseignements sur toutes les avaries aux coques et aux ponts survenues à ces navires et occasionnées par le gros temps afin que l'on puisse dispenser⁷ de renseignements concernant cette question.

[⁶ Supprimer le premier paragraphe.]

[⁷ Au lieu de "dispenser" mettre "disposer."]

Signatures.

In faith whereof the undersigned have affixed their signatures to the present Act.

En foi de quoi, les soussignés ont apposé leurs signatures au bas du présent Acte.

Done in London this fifth day of July, 1930, in a single copy which shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which shall transmit certified true copies thereof to all signatory Governments.

Fait à Londres, ce cinquième jour du mois de juillet, 1930, en un seul exemplaire, qui sera déposé dans les archives du Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord, qui en transmettra des copies certifiées conformes à tous les Gouvernements signataires.

(L.S.) GUSTAV KOENIGS.
 WALTER LAAS.
 KARL STURM.
 WILHELM HEBERLING.
 H. P. CAYLEY.
 V. C. DUFFY.
 R. GRIMARD.
 A. JOHNSTON.
 CHAS. DUGUID.
 FRANK McDONNELL.
 EDNA STOWE.
 OSCAR BUNSTER.
 GUILLERMO PATTERSON
 EMIL KROGH.
 AAGE H. LARSEN.
 H. P. HAGELBERG.
 P. VILLADSEN.
 P. FISCHER.
 OCTAVIANO M. BARCA.
 SEAN DULCHAONTIGH.
 T. J. HEGARTY.
 HERBERT B. WALKER.
 DAVID ARNOTT.
 LAURENS PRIOR.
 HOWARD C. TOWLE.
 ALBERT F. PILLSBURY.
 ROBERT F. HAND.
 JAS. KENNEDY.
 H. W. WARLEY.
 JOHN G. TAWRESEY.
 DAVID W. DICKIE.
 PAUL C. GRENING.
 GEORGE A. SMITH.
 A. H. SAASTAMOINEN.
 B. BRANDT.
 JEAN MARIE.
 A. DE BERLHE.
 J. VOLMAT.
 J. DE BERLHE.
 R. ROSSIGNEUX.
 CH. DILLY.
 H. F. OLIVER.
 F. W. BATE.
 ALFRED J. DANIEL.
 JOHN T. EDWARDS.

ERNEST W. GLOVER.
NORMAN HILL.
C. HIPWOOD.
J. FOSTER KING.
J. MONTGOMERIE.
CHARLES J. O. SANDERS.
W. R. SPENCE.
A. SPENCER.
A. E. LEE.
G. C. AGER.
W. GRAHAM.
H. C. MILLER.
J. T. MUNDEN.
W. E. STIMPSON.
E. PALMSTIerna.
E. EGGERT.
GUNNAR BÖÖS.
N. G. LELY.
E. ROUSSOS.
G. L. CORBETT.
NOWROJEE DADABHOY ALLBLESS.
KAVAS OOKERJEE.
J. S. PAGE.
EMIL KROGH.
AAGE H. LARSEN.
H. P. HAGELBERG.
P. VILLADSEN.
P. FISCHER.
GIULIO INGIANNI.
GIUSEPPE CANTÙ.
ING. CARLO DOERFLES
G. SOLDÀ.
G. GASPARINI.
S. NAKAYAMA.
S. IWAI.
K. SHOWNO.
T. KOBAYASHI.
M. MATSUMURA.
N. HORI.
A. OZOLS.
G. LUDERS DE NEGRI.
E. BRYN.
J. SCHÖNHEYDER.
THOMAS M. WILFORD.
C. HOLDSWORTH.
C. FOCK.
A. VAN DRIEL.
JOH. BRAUTIGAM.
LANGELER.
J. R. WIERDSMA.
M. D. FAURA.
A. POKLEWSKI-KOZIELL.
B. BAGNIEWSKI.
THOMAZ RIBEIRO DE MELLO.
CARLOS THEODORO DA COSTA.
D. BOGOMOLOFF.
P. MATVEEFF.
A. KAUKUL.
J. M. F. ROMEIN.
S. HORACIO CARÍSIMO.
T. C. GIANNINI.

Exchanges of Notes.

EXCHANGES OF NOTES

British Ambassador. *The British Ambassador (Lindsay) to the Secretary of State (Stimson)*

No. 48

BRITISH EMBASSY,
Washington, D.C., February 8th, 1932

SIR,

I have the honour to refer to my note No. 183 of May 29th, 1931¹ regarding the International Load Line Convention of 1930 and, under instructions from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to transmit to you herewith copies of a proposal made by the Netherlands Government relating to modifications in the text of the Rules in Annex I to the Convention. The proposal is transmitted for the information of the United States Government in preparing the regulations necessary to give effect to the Convention.

I am to state that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are entirely in agreement with the proposed modifications, which they consider represent the most practical way of simplifying the application of the rules in those countries in which metric measures are in use, but they do not consider that the proposal necessitates any amendment of the Convention.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,

R. C. LINDSAY.

THE HONOURABLE
HENRY L. STIMSON,
*Secretary of State of the United States,
Washington, D.C.*

[W 14163/95/50]

Enclosure.

Proposal.

PROPOSAL.

Modifications of
French draft of Rules
annex.

THE following modifications as to the French draft of the Rules annex to International Convention respecting Load Lines, London, the 5th July, 1930, are proposed to simplify the application in those countries in which metric measures are in use:—

Règle IX,	instead of	"457 millimètres,"	read	"460 millimètres."
"	"	"254	"	"255
Règle X,	"	"63	"	"65
Règle XI,	"	"457	"	"460

¹ Not printed.

(The same in Table 2.)

Règle XIII, instead of "63 millimètres," read "65 millimètres."
 Règle XVIII, " " "229 " " " "230 " " "
 " " "457 " " " "460 " " "
 Règle XIX, " " "457 " " " "460 " " "
 Règle XXI, " " "229 " " " "230 " " "
 Règle XXV, " " "457 " " " "460 " " "

Règle XXX. The table should read:—

Longueur des pavois par le travers du puits en mètres.	Section des sabords de décharge de chaque bord en mètres carrés.
4	0,726
6	0,787
8	0,848
10	0,909
12	0,970
14	1,031
16	1,092
18	1,153
20	1,213
Au-dessus de 20	0,061 mètre carré pour chaque augmentation d'un mètre de longueur additionnelle de pavois.

Règle XXXVI to be read:—

"Coefficient de finesse (*c*).

"Le coefficient de finesse employé avec les tables de franc-bord est donné par la formule:

$$c = \frac{\Delta}{L.B.T.}$$

dans laquelle Δ est le déplacement en eau douce en tonnes du navire hors membres (à l'exclusion des bossages) à un tirant d'eau moyen sur quille T égal à 85 pour cent du creux au livet.

"Le coefficient ne doit pas être inférieur à 0,68."

(This is more in conformity with the common practice in countries applying the metric system and gives exactly the same result as the formula in the English text.)

Règle XXXVII. The first table should be read:—

L.	f.	L.	f.
30	3777	108	19386
36	4193	114	21232
42	4892	120	23106
48	5622	126	25051
54	6532	132	27031
60	7470	138	29146
66	8669	144	31268
72	9920	150	33480
78	11253	156	35770
84	12774	162	38063
90	14335	168	40414
96	15897	174	42868
102	17615	180	45368

The second table should read:—

H. en mètres.....	0	2,1	2,7	3,3	3,9	4,5	5,1	5,7
f ₁	19053	23221	26240	31298	39365	49561	60890	74162
		6,3	6,9	7,5				
		88582	104911	121570				

The third table should read:—

K. en mètres.....	0	1,5	3,0	4,5	6,0	7,5	9,0	10,5	12,0
f ₂	0	1042	2084	3134	6218	9277	13361	18470	24606

Règle XLV, instead of "229 millimètres," read "230 millimètres."
 Règle LXII, " "51 " " "50 " "
 Règle LXIII, " "51 " " "50 " "
 Règle LXV, " "51 " " "50 " "

The table in "Règle LXVII" should read:—

L.	Franc-bord.	L.	Franc-bord.	L.	Franc-bord.	L.	Franc-bord.
Mètres.	Millims.	Mètres.	Millims.	Mètres.	Millims.	Mètres.	Millims.
24	200	75	800	126	1920	177	3165
27	225	78	850	129	2000	180	3230
30	250	81	905	132	2080	183	3290
33	275	84	960	135	2155	186	3355
36	300	87	1015	138	2235	189	3415
39	325	90	1075	141	2310	192	3475
42	355	93	1135	144	2390	195	3530
45	385	96	1195	147	2465	198	3590
48	420	99	1260	150	2540	201	3645
51	455	102	1325	153	2615	204	3700
54	490	105	1395	156	2685	207	3755
57	530	108	1465	159	2760	210	3810
60	575	111	1540	162	2830	213	3860
63	615	114	1615	165	2895	216	3915
66	660	117	1690	168	2965	219	3965
69	705	120	1765	171	3030	222	4015
72	755	123	1845	174	3100	225	4070
						228	4115
						231	4165

The table in "Règle LXXVI" should read:—

L.	Franc-bord.	L.	Franc-bord.	L.	Franc-bord.	L.	Franc-bord.
24	230	45	585	66	1005	87	1470
27	275	48	640	69	1065	90	1540
30	320	51	700	72	1130	93	1610
33	370	54	760	75	1195	96	1680
36	420	57	820	78	1260	99	1755
39	475	60	880	81	1330	102	1825
42	530	63	940	84	1400		

Règle XCV, instead of "457 millimètres," read "460 millimètres."
Règle CV. The table should read:—

L.	Franc-bord.	L.	Franc-bord.	L.	Franc-bord.	L.	Franc-bord.
57	535	90	1020	123	1610	156	2290
60	575	93	1070	126	1670	159	2350
63	615	96	1120	129	1730	162	2405
66	655	99	1170	132	1795	165	2460
69	695	102	1220	135	1860	168	2510
72	740	105	1275	138	1925	171	2565
75	780	108	1325	141	1990	174	2615
78	825	111	1380	144	2050	177	2660
81	875	114	1435	147	2115	180	2710
84	920	117	1495	150	2175	183	2755
87	970	120	1550	153	2235		

The results from the proposed tables are practically the same as those of the present, the differences being negligible. In the case of the freeboard tables, they never are more than 2,5 millimètres, or one-tenth of an inch; this maximum only is attained in a few cases.

As to the height of coamings, &c., it should be kept in mind that in any case both the English and the French text are in force, and, therefore, it will not be possible that any surveyor will make difficulties either when a ship that has been constructed in a country where the English measures are applied does not comply, as to some measures, which should be slightly larger, according to the French text or alternatively.

Finally, it is proposed to draw up the freeboards on the certificates when in metric measures in mètres with two decimals, *e.g.*:—

"Tropicale..... (a) 0,13 mètre au-dessus de (b).

"Été..... (b) 1,92 mètres.

Arête supérieure de la ligne
passant par le centre du
disque.

"Hiver..... (c) 0,13 mètre au-dessous de (b).

"Hiver dans l'Atlantique
nord..... (d) 0,18 mètre au-dessous de (b)."

Such is simpler than and preferable to a freeboard mentioned on the certificate in millimètres.

Secretary of State. *The Secretary of State (Stimson) to the British Ambassador (Lindsay)*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 1, 1932.

EXCELLENCY:

Consideration has been given to the proposal enclosed with your note No. 48 of February 8, 1932, made by the Netherlands Government relating to modifications in the French text of certain of the rules in Annex 1 to the International Load Line Convention of 1930, and I am now enabled to inform you that as the proposed modifications in no way alter the English text of the convention or affect the equivalence of the French text with the English text, this Government is in agreement with His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom that the modifications represent the most practical way of simplifying the application of the rules in those countries in which metric measures are in use, and that the proposal does not necessitate any amendment of the convention.

Attention is invited, however, to a typographical error found in the third table of Regulation XXXVII in the Netherland proposal where the factor f_2 corresponding to a value of K of 4.5 meters should be changed from 3134 to read 4134.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

For the Secretary of State:
W. R. CASTLE, Jr.

HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR RONALD LINDSAY, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.V.O.,
British Ambassador.

585.61 B 1/203

British Ambassador. *The British Ambassador (Lindsay) to the Secretary of State (Stimson)*

No. 215.

BRITISH EMBASSY,
Washington, D.C., June 28th, 1932.

SIR,

I have the honour to refer to your note No. 585.61 B 1/203 of June 1st last regarding certain modifications in the French text of certain of the rules in Annex I to the International Load Line Convention of 1930 proposed by the Netherlands Government and to transmit to you herewith copies of a sheet showing small corrections which the Netherlands Government have since made to the figures contained in these modifications.

I have the honour to be, With the highest consideration, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
HENRY L. STIMSON,
*Secretary of State of the United States,
Washington, D.C.*

R. C. LINDSAY.

[W 5298/76/50]

Enclosure.

Enclosure.

CORRECTIONS TO THE NETHERLANDS PROPOSALS FOR THE
MODIFICATION OF THE FRENCH TEXT OF THE RULES ANNEXED
TO THE INTERNATIONAL LOAD LINE CONVENTION, 1930.

Corrected proposals.

Règle XXXVII. The second table should read:—

H en mètres.....	0	2,1	2,7	3,3	3,9	4,5
f ₁	19050	23218	26234	31290	39355	49551
H en mètres.....	5,1	5,7	6,3	6,9	7,5	
f ₁	60877	74144	88564	104891	121552	

The third table should read:—

K en mètres.....	0	1,5	3,0	4,5	6,0	7,5	9,0	10,5	12,0
f ₂	0	1042	2084	4133	6217	9275	13358	18467	24600

Règle CVI (not CV as previously quoted). The freeboard in
millimètres corresponding to a length in mètres of 144 should read
"2055" instead of "2050," viz.:—

L	Franc-bord.
144.....	2055

Secretary of State. *The Secretary of State (Stimson) to the British Ambassador (Lindsay)*

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to the British Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, and referring to the Ambassador's note No. 215 of June 28, 1932, transmitting copies of a sheet showing corrections which the Netherland Government has made to the figures contained in its proposal transmitted with the Ambassador's note No. 48 of February 8, 1932, relating to modifications in the French text of the rules in Annex I to the London Load Line Convention of 1930, informs him that these modifications have had the consideration of the appropriate Departments of the Government of the United States and that no objection to them is perceived.

The Secretary of State would be thankful if he might be informed from time to time in regard to the other countries which accept the corrections proposed by the Netherland Government.

The Secretary of State would be further obliged if he might be informed of the procedure His Majesty's Government in Great Britain will take in respect of such corrections in the French text of the convention and rules, as have been or may be agreed upon in order to bring that text more in accord with the English text. It would be especially desirable to know whether it is the intention of the British Government to furnish to the governments certified copies of the convention and rules as so modified.

In this relation it is recalled that attached to the certified copy of the convention and rules originally furnished by the British Government is a long list of errata in the French text. The procedure of the governments in proclaiming or promulgating the convention and rules would be greatly facilitated and simplified if corrected certified copies could be furnished to them.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, August 9, 1932.

585.61 B 1/224

The British Minister (Osborne) to the Secretary of State (Stimson)

British Ambassador.

No. 313

His Majesty's Minister presents his compliments to the Secretary of State and with reference to his note 581.61 B 1/224 of August 9th last relative to the International Load Line Convention, has the honour, under instructions from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to inform him that Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, France, Greece, Italy, Poland, the Free City of Danzig, Spain, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, have expressed their willingness to accept the proposals of the Netherlands Government in connection with the French text of the Rules in Annex 1 to that Convention.

Mr. Osborne is also instructed to inform Mr. Stimson that, since the errors found in the original text of the Convention and Rules were all of minor importance, and as the modifications in the French text recently proposed by the Netherlands Government represent merely the most practical way of simplifying the application of the Rules in Annex 1 to the Convention in those countries in which metric measures are in use, the competent authorities do not propose to arrange for the circulation of certified corrected copies of the Convention and Rules. In this connection, he is to add that the errors which were found to exist in the English text of the Convention and to which attention was called at the time of the circulation of certified copies, were corrected in the copy of the Convention which was scheduled to the Merchant Shipping (Safety and Load Line Conventions) Act of 1932.

BRITISH EMBASSY,
Washington, D.C., October 5th, 1932.

December 9, 1932.
December 28, 1932.

Parcel-post agreement between the United States of America and Denmark with regulations of execution. Signed at Copenhagen, December 9, 1932; at Washington, December 28, 1932; approved, January 9, 1933.

AGREEMENT

between

DENMARK AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
CONCERNING THE EXCHANGE OF PARCEL POSTParcel-post agree-
ment with Denmark.
Preamble.

The undersigned, provided with full powers by their respective governments, have by common consent and subject to ratification by the competent superior authorities, drawn up the following Agreement:

ARTICLE I.

Object.

Object of the Agreement.

Territory embraced.

Between the United States of America (including Alaska, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, Samoa, and Hawaii) on one hand, and Denmark, including Faroe Islands and Greenland, on the other hand, there may be exchanged, under the denomination of parcel post, parcels up to the maximum weight and the maximum dimensions indicated in the Regulations of Execution

ARTICLE II.

Transit parcels.

Transit Parcels.

Rights guaranteed.

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

Notice.

2. Each Postal Administration shall inform the other to which countries parcels may be sent through it as intermediary, and the amount of the charges due to it therefor, as well as other conditions.

Intermediate Admin-
istration, requirements.

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 intermediate Administration.

ARTICLE III.

Postage, etc.

Postage and Fees.

Collecting from sender.

1. The Administration of origin is entitled to collect from the sender of each parcel the postage and the fees for requests for information as to the disposal of a parcel made after it has been posted, and also, in the case of insured parcels, the insurance fees and the fees for return receipts, that 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.

OVERENSKOMST

mellem

DE FORENEDE STATER I AMERIKA OG DANMARK
ANGAAENDE UDVEKSLING AF PAKKEPOST.

Undertegnede har, med Fuldmagt fra vore respektive Regeringer, efter fælles Aftale og under Forudsætning af vedkommende højere Myndigheders Ratifikation vedtaget følgende Overenskomst:

ARTIKEL I.

Overenskomstens Formaal.

Mellem De Forenede Stater i Amerika (med Alaska, Puerto Rico, Virgin Øerne, Guam, Samoa og Hawaii) paa den ene Side og Danmark (herunder Færøerne og Grønland) paa den anden Side kan der under Betegnelsen Pakkepost udveksles Pakker indenfor den Maksimumsvægt, og de Maksimumsdimensioner, der er anført i Ekspeditionsreglementet.

ARTIKEL II.

Transitpakker.

1. Hver Poststyrelse tilsikrer Ret til Transit ved sin Posttjenestes Mellemskomst for Pakker, der er bestemt til eller hidrører fra et hvilket som helst andet Land, med hvilket den har Udveksling af Postpakker, og som er indleveret til eller er bestemt til Udlevering gennem den anden kontraherende Poststyrelses Tjeneste.
2. Hver Poststyrelse skal meddele den anden, til hvilke Lande Pakker kan sendes med dens Posttjeneste som Mellemsled, og hvilke Transitafgifter der tilkommer den derfor, samt andre Betingelser.
3. For at kunne modtages til Viderebefordring skal Pakker, der sendes fra den ene kontraherende Styrelses Posttjeneste gennem den anden Styrelses Posttjeneste, opfylde de Betingelser, der til enhver Tid er foreskrevet af Styrelsen i Transitlandet.

ARTIKEL III.

Porto og Gebyrer.

1. Styrelsen i Afganglandet har Ret til hos Afsenderen af en Pakke at opkræve Porto samt Gebyrer for Efterspørgsler angaaende en Pakke, der fremsættes efter Pakkens Indlevering, samt for Værdipakker de Værdigebyrer og Gebyrer for Modtagelsesbeviser, som til enhver Tid er fastsat i dens egne Bestemmelser.
2. Portoen og de af de i foregaaende Stykke nævnte Gebyrer, der kommer til Anvendelse, skal betales forud med Undtagelse for returnerede og omekspederede Pakker.

ARTICLE IV.

Preparation of Parcels.

Preparation of parcels.

Packing requirements.
Post, p. 2420.

Every parcel shall be packed in a manner adequate for the length of the journey and the protection of the contents as set forth in the Regulations of Execution.

ARTICLE V.

Prohibitions.

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.

With different address.

(b) An enclosure which bears an address different from that placed on the cover of the parcel.

Live animals.
Nonadmissible.

(c) Any live animal, except leeches.

(d) Any article the admission of which is forbidden by the Customs or other laws or regulations in force in either country.

Explosives.

(e) Any explosive or inflammable article, and in general, any article the conveyance of which is dangerous, including articles which from their nature or packing may be a source of danger to postal employees or may soil or damage other articles.

Obscene, etc., articles.
Uninsured designated articles.

(f) Obscene or immoral articles.

(g) It is, moreover, forbidden to send coin, bank notes, currency notes, or any kind of securities payable to bearer, platinum, gold or silver (whether manufactured or unmanufactured), precious stones, jewels, or other precious articles in uninsured parcels.

Treatment of.

If a parcel which contains coin, bank notes, currency notes, or any kind of securities payable to bearer, platinum, gold or silver (whether manufactured or unmanufactured), precious stones, jewels, or other precious articles is sent uninsured, it shall be placed under insurance by the country of destination and treated accordingly.

Prohibited articles erroneously handled.

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 inland regulations. Explosive or inflammable articles, as well as documents, pictures and other articles injurious to public morals may be destroyed on the spot by the Administration which has found them in the mails.

Parcel containing a letter.

The fact that a parcel contains a letter, or a communication having the nature of a letter, may not, in any case, entail the return of the parcel to the sender. The letter is, however, marked for the collection of postage due from the addressee at the regular rate.

List of prohibited articles to be published.

The two Administrations advise each other, by means of the List of Prohibited Articles published by the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union, of all prohibited articles. However, they do not assume, on that account, any responsibility towards the customs or police authorities, or the sender.

ARTIKEL IV.

Pakkernes Beskaffenhed.

Enhver Pakke skal være indpakket paa en under Hensyn til Befordringens Længde og Indholdets Beskyttelse forsvarlig Maade, saaledes som det fastsættes i Ekspeditionsreglementet.

ARTIKEL V.

Forbudte Genstande.

1. Det er forbudt at forsende følgende Genstande i Pakkerne:

a) Breve eller Meddelelser, der har Karakter af Breve. Dog er det tilladt i en Pakke at indlægge en aaben Faktura, der ikke indeholder andre Angivelser end de for en Faktura almindelige, samt en Genpart af Pakkens Adresse, hvortil kan føjes Afsenderens Adresse.

b) Indlæg, der bærer en anden Adresse end den paa Pakken angivne.

c) Levende Dyr, undtagen Iglar.

d) Enhver Genstand, hvis Forsendelse er forbudt af Toldvæsenet eller ved gældende Love eller Reglementer i et af de to Lande.

e) Alle eksplosive eller brandfarlige Genstande samt iøvrigt alle Genstande, hvis Befordring medfører Fare, derunder Genstande, som paa Grund af deres Beskaffenhed eller Indpakning kan frembyde Fare for Posttjenestemændene, eller som kan tilsnævse eller beskadige andre Pakker.

f) Usædelige eller usømmelige Genstande.

g) Endvidere er det forbudt i Pakker uden angiven Værdi at forsende Mønt, Pengesedler af enhver Art, alle Værdipapirer, der lyder paa Ihænderhaver, Platin, Guld og Sølv (saavel forarbejdet som uforarbejdet), Ædelstene, Juveler og anden Pretiosa.

Hvis en Pakke, som indeholder Mønt, Pengesedler af enhver Art, alle Værdipapirer, der lyder paa Ihænderhaver, Platin, Guld og Sølv (saavel forarbejdet som uforarbejdet), Ædelstene, Juveler og anden Pretiosa, er afsendt som Pakke uden angiven Værdi, skal den af Bestemmelseslandet behandles som Værdipakke.

2. Saafremt en Pakke, hvis Indhold er i Strid med disse Forbudsbestemmelser, overleveres fra det ene Land til det andet, skal sidstnævnte gaa frem i Overensstemmelse med sine Love og indenrigske Bestemmelser. Eksplosive eller brandfarlige Genstande samt Dokumenter, Billeder og andre Genstande, der strider imod almindelig Velanstændighed, kan tilintetgøres paa Stedet af det Postvæsen, der forefinder dem i Posten.

Den Omstændighed, at en Pakke indeholder et Brev eller en Meddelelse, der har Karakter af et Brev, kan dog ikke i noget Tilfælde medføre, at Pakken tilbagesendes til Afsenderen. Brevet sættes i Porto efter almindelige Regler, der opkræves hos Adressaten.

De to Poststyrelser underretter hinanden om alle forbudte Genstande ved Hjælp af den af Verdenspostforeningens internationale Bureau offentliggjorte Fortegnelse over forbudte Genstande. De paatager sig dog ikke herved noget Ansvar over for Toldvæsen, Politimyndigheder eller Afsenderne.

ARTICLE VI.

Insurance.

Insurance.

Maximum amount.

Parcels may be insured up to the amount of 500 francs gold or its equivalent in the currency of the country of origin. However, the Chiefs of the Postal Administrations of the two contracting countries may, by mutual consent, increase or decrease this maximum amount of insurance.

Limitation.

A parcel cannot give rise to the right to an indemnity higher than the actual value of its contents, but it is permissible to insure it for only part of that value.

ARTICLE VII.

Indemnity.

Indemnity.

Allowance to sender.

1. Except in the cases mentioned in the Section following, the Administrations are responsible for the loss of insured parcels mailed in one of the two contracting countries for delivery in the other and for the loss, abstraction of or damage to their contents, or a part thereof.

Amount restricted.

The sender, or other rightful claimant, is entitled on this account to an indemnity corresponding to the actual amount of the loss, abstraction or damage. The amount of indemnity is calculated on the basis of the actual value (current price, or, in the absence of current price, at the ordinary estimated value) at the time and place of mailing, of the parcel, provided in any case that the indemnity shall not exceed the amount for which the parcel was insured and on which the insurance fee has been collected, or the maximum of 500 francs gold.

Reimbursement of postage, etc., on loss of parcels.

In the case where indemnity is payable for the loss of a parcel or for the destruction or abstraction of the whole of the contents thereof, the sender is entitled to the return of the postal charges, if claimed. However, the insurance fees are not in any case returned.

Transit originating in a third country destined for either contracting Power.

In the absence of special agreement to the contrary between the countries involved no indemnity will be paid by either country for the loss of transit insured parcels originating in a country not participating in this Agreement and destined for one of the two contracting countries.

Parcels forwarded to a third country.

When an insured parcel originating in one country and addressed for delivery in the other country is reforwarded from there to a third country or is returned to a third country at the request of the sender or addressee, the party entitled to the indemnity, in case of loss, rifling or damage occurring subsequent to the reforwarding or return of the parcel by the original country of destination, can lay claim, in such cases, only to the indemnity which the country where the loss, rifling or damage occurred consents to pay, or which that country is obligated to pay in accordance with the agreement made between the countries directly interested in the reforwarding or return. Either of the two countries signing the present Agreement which wrongly forwards an insured parcel to a third country is responsible to the sender to the same extent as the country of origin, that is, within the limit of the present Agreement.

Responsibility for error.

ARTIKEL VI.

Værdiangivelse.

Paa Pakker kan angives Værdi indtil et Beløb af 500 Guldfrancs eller det hertil i Afsendelseslandets Mønt svarende Beløb. Poststyrelserne i de to kontraherende Lande kan dog efter fælles Overenskomst forhøje eller nedsætte dette Maksimum for Værdiangivelse.

Forsendelsen af en Pakke giver ikke Ret til Erstatning udover den virkelige Værdi af dens Indhold, men det er tilladt at angive en lavere Værdi.

ARTIKEL VII.

Erstatning.

1. Med Undtagelse af de i næste Punkt nævnte Tilfælde er Poststyrelserne ansvarlige for Bortkomst af Pakker med angiven Værdi, der er indleveret i det ene af de kontraherende Lande og bestemt til Udlevering i det andet, og for Bortkomst, Berøvelse eller Beskadigelse af Pakkernes Indhold, helt eller delvist.

Afsenderen eller en anden dertil legitimeret Person er som Følge heraf berettiget til en Erstatning, der svarer til Bortkomstens, Indholdsberøvelsens eller Beskadigelsens virkelige Beløb. Erstatningsbeløbet beregnes paa Grundlag af den virkelige Værdi (Fakturapris eller, hvis en saadan ikke opgives, almindelig Vurderingspris) paa det Tidspunkt og det Sted, hvor Pakken indleveredes, dog med det Forbehold, at Erstatningen ikke i noget Tilfælde kan overstige den paa Pakken angivne Værdi, for hvilken Værdigebyr er betalt, og højst kan udgøre 500 Guldfrancs.

I Tilfælde, hvor der skal betales Erstatning for en bortkommen Pakke eller for Ødelæggelse eller Berøvelse af hele dens Indhold, er Afsenderen, saafremt han fremsætter Begæring derom, berettiget til at faa Portoen tilbagebetalt. Værdigebyret tilbagebetales dog ikke i noget Tilfælde.

Med mindre der foreligger særlig Overenskomst om det modsatte mellem de interesserede Lande, betales der ikke Erstatning af noget af de kontraherende Lande for transiterende Pakker med angiven Værdi, der er bestemt til et af de to kontraherende Lande, og som hidrører fra et Land, der ikke er Deltager i denne Overenskomst.

Naar en Pakke med angiven Værdi, der er indleveret i det ene Land og bestemt til Udlevering i det andet Land, omadresseres fra sidstnævnte Land til et tredje Land eller tilbagesendes til et tredje Land paa Afsenderens eller Adressatens Begæring, kan den, der er berettiget til Erstatning, i Tilfælde af Bortkomst, Indholdsberøvelse eller Beskadigelse, som er sket efter Omekspektionen eller Tilbagesendelsen fra det oprindelige Bestemmelsesland, i saadanne Tilfælde kun kræve den Erstatning, som det Land, i hvilket Bortkomsten, Indholdsberøvelsen eller Beskadigelsen er sket, indvilliger i at yde, eller som dette Land er forpligtet til at yde i Overensstemmelse med den mellem de i Omekspektionen eller Tilbagesendelsen direkte interesserede Lande bestaaende Overenskomst. Hvert af denne Overenskomsts to Signatarlande, som ved en Fejl videresender en Pakke med angiven Værdi til et tredje Land, er ansvarlig overfor Afsenderen i samme Udstrækning som Afsendelseslandet, d. v. s. inden for de i nærværende Overenskomst fastsatte Grænser.

Responsibility released in certain cases.
Unconditional acceptance.

Loss, etc., through *force majeure*.

Destruction of official documents.

Damage through fault of sender, addressee, etc.

Prohibited articles.

Declaration above real value.

Seized articles because of false declaration.

No claim within a year.

Matter of no intrinsic value, etc.

Indirect loss, etc.

Indemnity payment.

Deferred in exceptional cases.

Payment by country of origin if country of destination delays 9 months.

Country responsible.

Repayment.

2. The Administrations are relieved of all responsibility.

(a) In case of parcels of which the addressee has accepted delivery without reservation.

(b) In case of loss or damage through *force majeure* (causes beyond control) although either Administration may at its option and without recourse to the other Administration pay indemnity for loss or damage due to *force majeure* even in cases where the Administration of the country in the service of which the loss or damage occurred recognizes that the damage was due to *force majeure*.

(c) When they are unable to account for parcels in consequence of the destruction of official documents through *force majeure*.

(d) When the damage has been caused by the fault or negligence of the sender or the addressee or the representative of either, or when it is due to the nature of the article.

(e) For parcels which contain prohibited articles.

(f) In case the sender of an insured parcel, with intent to defraud, shall declare the contents to be above their real value; this rule, however, shall not prejudice any legal proceedings necessitated by the legislation of the country of origin.

(g) For parcels seized by the customs because of false declaration of contents.

(h) When no inquiry or application for indemnity has been made by claimant or his representative within a year commencing with the day following the posting of the insured parcel.

(i) For parcels which contain matter of no intrinsic value or perishable matter or which did not conform to the stipulations of this Agreement 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.

3. No compensation shall be given for indirect loss or loss of profits of any parcel transmitted under this Agreement.

4. The payment of compensation for an insured parcel shall be made to the rightful claimant as soon as possible and at the latest within a period of one year counting from the day following that on which the application is made.

However, the paying Postal Administration may 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.

5. Except in cases where payment is exceptionally deferred as provided in the second paragraph of the foregoing Section, the Postal Administration which undertakes the payment of compensation is authorized to pay indemnity on behalf of the office which, after being duly informed of the application for indemnity, has let nine months pass without settling the matter.

6. The obligation of paying the indemnity shall rest with the Postal Administration to which the mailing office is subordinate, provided that in cases where the indemnity is paid to the addressee in accordance with the second paragraph of the first section, it shall rest with the Postal Administration of destination.

The paying Administration retains the right to make a claim against the Administration responsible.

2. Poststyrelserne er fritaget for ethvert Ansvar:

a) Med Hensyn til Pakker, som Adressaten har modtaget uden Bemærkninger.

b) I Tilfælde af Bortkomst eller Beskadigelse, der skyldes force majeure; dog staar det hver Poststyrelse frit for men uden Regres til den anden Poststyrelse at yde Erstatning for Bortkomst eller Beskadigelse, der skyldes force majeure, selv i Tilfælde, hvor Poststyrelsen i det Land, i hvis Posttjeneste Bortkomsten eller Beskadigelsen er sket, betragter Skaden som foraarsaget ved force majeure.

c) Naar de er ude af Stand til at gøre Rede for Pakkernes Skæbne som Følge af tjenstlige Dokumenters Ødelæggelse ved force majeure.

d) Naar Skaden er foraarsaget ved en af Afsenderen, Adressaten eller en Repræsentant for en af disse begaaet Fejl eller Forsømmelse, eller naar den skyldes Forsendelsens Beskaffenhed.

e) For Pakker, som indeholder forbudte Genstande.

f) I Tilfælde, hvor Afsenderen af en Pakke med angiven Værdi i svigagtig Hensigt har angivet Værdien af Indholdet til et højere Beløb end dets virkelige Værdi; denne Regel skal dog ikke være til Hinder for en offentlig Indskriden i Henhold til Afsendelseslandets Lovgivning.

g) For Pakker, der beslægtedes af Toldvæsenet paa Grund af falsk Angivelse af Indhold.

h) Naar den berettigede eller hans Repræsentant ikke har fremsat Begæring om Undersøgelse eller om Erstatning inden 1 Aar, regnet fra Dagen efter Værdipakkens Indlevering.

i) For Pakker, der indeholder Genstande uden indre Værdi eller letfordærlige Genstande, eller som ikke er behandlet i Overensstemmelse med Bestemmelserne i denne Overenskomst, eller som ikke er afgivet til Postbesørgelse paa den foreskrevne Maade. Det Land, der er ansvarlig for Bortkomsten, Indholdsberøvelsen eller Beskadigelsen kan dog yde Erstatning for saadanne Pakker, men uden Regres til den anden Poststyrelse.

3. Der gives ikke Godtgørelse for indirekte Tab eller for Tab af Vinding med Hensyn til Pakker, der befordres i Henhold til denne Overenskomst.

4. Udbetaling af Erstatning for en Pakke med angiven Værdi skal ske til den berettigede saa snart som muligt og senest inden 1 Aar regnet fra Dagen efter Erstatningsbegæringens Fremsættelse.

Dog kan den Poststyrelse, der skal udrede Erstatningen, undtagelsesvis udsætte Betalingen udover den fastsatte Frist, hvis den inden denne Fristes Udløb ikke har været i Stand til at fastslaa den paagældende Pakkes Skæbne eller det Ansvar, den har paadraget sig.

5. Med Undtagelse af de Tilfælde, hvor Betaling undtagelsesvis bliver udsat som omhandlet i foregaaende Punkt, Stykke 2, er den Poststyrelse, som skal effektuere Erstatningsudbetalingen, berettiget til at udbetale Erstatning paa den Poststyrelses Regning, som efter at være blevet behørigt underrettet om Erstatningsbegæringens Fremsættelse, har ladet 9 Maaneder hengaa uden at bringe Sagen i Orden.

6. Forpligtelsen til at udbetale Erstatning paahviler den Poststyrelse, under hvilken Afsendelsesposthuset hører, dog med den Ændring, at Forpligtelsen i de Tilfælde, hvor Erstatning skal udbetales til Adressaten i Overensstemmelse med Reglen i Punkt 1, Stykke 2, paahviler Bestemmelserlandets Poststyrelse.

Den udbetalende Poststyrelse har Ret til Regres mod den ansvarlige Poststyrelse.

Responsibility of receiving country unable to show disposition.

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

Dispatching office responsible if loss discovered by receiving office.

8. Responsibility for loss, abstraction 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 dispatching office of exchange by Bulletin of Verification shall fall upon the Postal Administration to which the dispatching office of exchange is subordinate unless it be proved that the damage occurred in the service of the receiving Administration.

Loss, etc., in transit.

9. If the loss, abstraction or damage has occurred in course of conveyance, without its being possible to ascertain in which service the irregularity took place, the Postal Administrations concerned bear the loss in equal shares.

Repayment to country paying.

Ante, p. 2408.

10. The Postal Administration responsible or on whose account payment is made in accordance with Section 5 is bound to repay to the country making payment on its behalf, without delay and within not more than six months after receiving notice of payment, the amount of indemnity paid.

Means to be used.

11. Repayments are to be made free of cost to the creditor Administration 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.

Reimbursement in gold.

12. Repayments of indemnity by one country to the other will be made on the gold basis.

Sender responsible for proper packing, etc.

13. 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, rifling or damage arising from defects which may not be observed at the time of posting.

No responsibility for ordinary parcels.

14. The Postal Administrations of the two contracting countries will not be responsible for the loss, abstraction or damage of an ordinary parcel; but either Administration is at liberty to pay indemnity for the loss, abstraction or damage which may occur in its service, without recourse to the other Administration.

ARTICLE VIII.

Certificate of mailing.

Certificate of Mailing. Receipts.

Furnished sender on request.

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.

Receipt.

The sender of an insured parcel receives without charge, at the time of posting, a receipt for his parcel.

ARTICLE IX.

Return receipts and inquiries.

Return Receipts and Inquiries.

Advice of delivery.

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 and under the conditions laid down in the Regulations.

7. Indtil det modsatte godtgøres, paahviler Ansvarret for en Pakke med angiven Værdi den Poststyrelse, som har modtaget Pakken uden Bemærkninger, og som efter at være forsynet med alle nødvendige Oplysninger ikke er i Stand til at godtgøre Pakkens rigtige Viderebehandling.

8. Ansvarret for en Værdipakkes Bortkomst, Indholdsberøvelse eller Beskadigelse, der opdages af det modtagende Udvekslingskontor ved Postens Aabning, og som behørigt meddeles det afsendende Udvekslingskontor ved Tilbage meldelse, falder paa den Poststyrelse, under hvilken det afsendende Udvekslingskontor hører, med mindre det godtgøres, at Skaden er indtruffet i den modtagende Poststyrelses Tjeneste.

9. Hvis Bortkomsten, Indholdsberøvelsen eller Beskadigelsen er sket under Befordringen, uden at det er muligt at godtgøre, i hvilken Posttjeneste Uregelmæssigheden har fundet Sted, bærer de vedkommende Poststyrelser Tabet i lige Dele.

10. Den Poststyrelse, der er ansvarlig, eller paa hvis Regning Udbetaling er foretaget i Overensstemmelse med Reglen i Punkt 5, er forpligtet til at refundere den Poststyrelse, der har foretaget Udbetaling paa dens Regning, det udbetalte Erstatningsbeløb uden Ophold og ikke senere end 6 Maaneder efter Modtagelsen af Meddelelse om den skete Betaling.

11. Refusioner skal ske uden Omkostninger for Kreditorstyrelsen enten ved Postanvisning eller Check i en i Kreditorlandet gangbar Mønt eller paa anden Maade, hvorom Enighed maatte opnaas ved Korrespondance.

12. Refusioner af Erstatningsbeløb fra et Land til det andet skal ske paa Guldbasis.

13. Ansvarret for, at Pakker med angiven Værdi er rigtigt lukket, indpakket og forsejlet, paahviler Afsenderen, og Postvæsenet i de to Lande paatager sig ikke Ansvar for Bortkomst, Indholdsberøvelse eller Beskadigelse, der hidrører fra Mangler, som ikke maatte være bemærket ved Indleveringen.

14. Poststyrelserne i de to kontraherende Lande er ikke ansvarlig for Bortkomst, Indholdsberøvelse eller Beskadigelse af en almindelig Pakke; men det staar hver Styrelse frit for at yde Erstatning for Bortkomst, Indholdsberøvelse eller Beskadigelse, som maatte ske i dens Tjeneste, uden Regres til den anden Styrelse.

ARTIKEL VIII.

Postbeviser.

Afsenderen erhoder ved Indleveringen af en almindelig Pakke (uden angiven Værdi) paa Begæring et Postbevis fra Indleveringsposthuset paa en dertil indrettet Formular; hvert Land kan fastsætte et passende Gebyr derfor.

Afsenderen af en Pakke med angiven Værdi erhoder ved Indleveringen et Postbevis for sin Pakke uden Gebyr.

ARTIKEL IX.

Modtagelsesbeviser og Efterspørgsler.

1. Afsenderen af en Pakke med angiven Værdi kan erhode Underretning om dens Udlevering eventuelt mod Betaling af et af Afsendelseslandet fastsat Tillægsgebyr og paa de i Ekspeditionsreglementet fastsatte Betingelser.

Request for information.

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.

Irregularity complaints.

3. A fee may also be charged, at the option of the country of origin, in connection with any complaint of any irregularity which *prima facie* was not due to the fault of the Postal Service.

ARTICLE X.

Recall and change of address.

Recall and Change of Address.

Allowed, on request.

So long as a parcel has not been delivered to the addressee, the sender may recall it or cause its address to be changed. The Postal Administration of the country of origin may collect and retain, for this service, the charge fixed by its regulations. The requests for recall or change of address of parcels to be delivered in the United States of America shall be addressed to the Central Administration at Washington; those relating to parcels for delivery in Denmark shall be addressed to the office of destination of the parcel.

ARTICLE XI.

Customs charges.

Customs Charges.

Imposed by country of destination.

The parcels are subject to all customs laws and regulations in force in the country of destination. The duties collectible on that account are collected from the addressee on delivery of the parcel in accordance with the customs regulations.

ARTICLE XII.

Customs Charges to be Cancelled.

Cancelled, if returned or redirected.

The customs charges on parcels sent back to the country of origin or redirected to another country shall be cancelled both in Denmark and the United States of America.

ARTICLE XIII.

Customs clearance.

Fee for Customs Clearance.

Fee.

The office of delivery may collect from the addressee either in respect of delivery to the customs and clearance through the customs or in respect of delivery to the customs only, a fee not exceeding 10 cents (50 centimes) per parcel.

ARTICLE XIV.

Delivery.

*Delivery to the Addressee.**Fee for Delivery at the Place of Address.*

To addressee.

Parcels are delivered to the addressees as quickly as possible in accordance with the conditions in force in the country of destination. This country may collect, in respect of delivery of parcels to the addressee a fee not exceeding 10 cents (50 centimes) per parcel. The same fee may be charged, if the case arises, for each presentation after the first at the addressee's residence or place of business.

Charges.

2. Der kan efter Afsendelseslandets Bestemmelse opkræves et Gebyr for Efterspørgsel af en almindelig Pakke og ligeledes for Efterspørgsel af en Pakke med angiven Værdi, naar Begæring fremsættes efter dens Indlevering, hvis ikke Afsenderen allerede har betalt det særlige Gebyr for at erholde et Modtagelsesbevis.

3. Et Gebyr kan ligeledes efter Afsendelseslandets Bestemmelse opkræves for Klager over Uregelmæssigheder, som ikke paa Forhaand maa antages at være begrundet ved nogen i Posttjenesten begaaet Fejl.

ARTIKEL X.

Begæring om Tilbagelevering eller Forandring i Adressen.

Saa længe en Pakke ikke er udleveret til Adressaten, kan Afsenderen begære den tilbagesendt eller forlange dens Adresse ændret. Poststyrelsen i Afsendelseslandet kan for det hermed forbundne Arbejde opkræve og udelt beholde det i dets egne Bestemmelser fastsatte Gebyr. Begæringer om Tilbagelevering eller Forandring i Adressen vedrørende Pakker til De Forenede Stater i Amerika adresseres til Centraladministrationen i Washington og vedrørende Pakker til Danmark til Pakkens Bestemmelsesposthus

ARTIKEL XI.

Toldafgifter.

Pakkerne er underkastet alle Bestemmelseslandets gældende Toldlove og andre Toldbestemmelser. De Afgifter, der er at opkræve som Følge heraf, opkræves hos Adressaten ved Pakkens Udlevering i Overensstemmelse med Toldvæsenets Bestemmelser.

ARTIKEL XII.

Ophævelse af Toldafgifter.

Toldafgifter for Pakker, der tilbagesendes til Afsendelseslandet eller omadresseres til et andet Land, skal ophæves saavel i Danmark som i De Forenede Stater i Amerika.

ARTIKEL XIII.

Gebyrer for Toldklarering.

Det udleverende Postvæsen kan for Aflevering til Toldvæsenet og for Toldklarering eller alene for Aflevering til Toldvæsenet hos Adressaten opkræve et Gebyr, der ikke maa overskride 10 cents (50 centimes) pr. Pakke.

ARTIKEL XIV.

Udlevering til Adressaten.

Gebyr for Udlevering paa Bopælen m. m.

Pakkerne udleveres til Adressaten saa hurtigt som muligt i Overensstemmelse med de i Bestemmelseslandet gældende Bestemmelser. Dette Land kan for Udlevering af Pakker til Adressaterne opkræve et Gebyr, der ikke maa overskride 10 cents (50 centimes) pr. Pakke. Samme Gebyr kan i paakommende Tilfælde opkræves for hver Præsentation efter den første paa Adressatens Bopæl eller i hans Forretningslokale.

ARTICLE XV.

Warehousing Charges.

Warehousing charges. The country of destination is authorized to collect the warehousing charge fixed by its legislation for parcels addressed "*Poste Restante*" or which are not claimed within the prescribed period. This charge may in no case exceed one dollar (5 francs).

ARTICLE XVI.

Missent Parcels.

Missent parcels.

Provisions for ordinary parcels. Ordinary parcels, when missent, are reforwarded to their correct destination by the most direct route at the disposal of the reforwarding Administration. They must not be charged with customs or other charges by that Administration. Insured parcels, when missent, may not be reforwarded to their destination except as insured mail. If this is impossible, they must be returned to origin.

Refunds, if parcel returned. When the reforwarding involves the return of the parcel to the office of origin, the retransmitting Administration refunds to that office the credits received and reports the error by a Bulletin of Verification.

Reforwarding to a third country. When the reforwarding involves the dispatch of a parcel to a third country and if the amount credited to the retransmitting Administration is insufficient to cover the expenses of retransmission which it has to defray, the retransmitting Administration recovers the amount of the deficiency by claiming it from the office of exchange from which the missent parcel was directly received. The reason for this claim is notified to the latter by means of a Bulletin of Verification.

ARTICLE XVII.

Redirection.

Redirection.

Allowed, on payment of additional charges.

1. A parcel may be redirected in consequence of the addressee's change of address in the country of destination, at the request of either the sender or the addressee.

For the parcels redirected in its territory, the Postal Administration of the country of destination may collect additional charges fixed by its internal regulations. These charges shall not be cancelled even in case the parcel is returned to origin or reforwarded to another country.

Forwarding to any other country.

2. A parcel may be redirected out of the country of original address only at the sender's or the addressee's request and provided that the parcel complies with the conditions required for its further conveyance. Insured parcels shall not be redirected to another country except as insured mail.

Charges may be collected on delivery.

New postage, as well as new insurance fees, in the case of insured parcels, may, if not prepaid, be collected upon delivery.

Forbidden, if so instructed.

The sender is entitled to forbid, by means of a suitable entry on the dispatch note and on the parcel, any redirection.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Sale or Destruction.

Sale or destruction.

Articles liable to deterioration.

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

ARTIKEL XV.

Lagerafgifter.

Bestemmelseslandet bemyndiges til at opkræve de i dets Lovgivning fastsatte Lagerafgifter for Pakker, der er adresseret "poste restante", eller som ikke er afhentet inden den fastsatte Frist. Denne Afgift maa ikke i noget Tilfælde overstige 1 Dollar (5 Francs).

ARTIKEL XVI.

Fejlsendte Pakker.

Almindelige Pakker, der er fejlsendt, videresendes til det rigtige Bestemmelsessted ad den korteste Rute, der staar til det videresendende Postvæsens Disposition. De maa ikke af dette Postvæsen belastes med Toldafgifter eller andre Afgifter. Pakker med angiven Værdi, der er fejlsendt, maa videresendes til deres Bestemmelsessted som Værdipakker. Hvis dette er umuligt, skal de tilbagesendes til Afsendelseslandet.

Naar Videresendelsen medfører Tilbagesendelse til Afsendelseslandet, refunderer det videresendende Postvæsen Afsendelseslandets Postvæsen de modtagne Portoandele og giver Meddelelse om Fejlen ved Tilbage meldelse.

Naar Videresendelsen medfører Forsendelse af en Pakke til et tredie Land, og det Portobeløb, der er godskrevet det videresendende Postvæsen, er utilstrækkeligt til at dække Udgifterne ved Videresendelsen, som det skal bestride, erholder det videresendende Postvæsen Dækning for det manglende Beløb ved at kræve det hos det Udvekslingskontor, fra hvilket den fejlsendte Pakke modtoges direkte. Grundlaget for Kravet meddeles det nævnte Kontor ved Tilbage meldelse.

ARTIKEL XVII.

Omekspedition.

1. En Pakke kan paa Begæring af Afsenderen eller Adressaten omekspederes som Følge af Adressatens Adresseforandring inden for Bestemmelseslandet.

For Pakker, som omekspederes indenfor Bestemmelseslandets Territorium, kan Poststyrelsen i dette Land opkræve de Tillægstakster, som maatte være fastsat i dens indenrigske Bestemmelser. Disse Takster ophæves ikke, selv om Pakken tilbagesendes til Afsendelseslandet eller videresendes til et andet Land.

2. En Pakke kan kun efter Afsenderens eller Adressatens Begæring omekspederes udover det oprindelige Bestemmelseslands Territorium og kun under den Forudsætning, at Pakken opfylder de for dens videre Befordring gældende Betingelser. Pakker med angiven Værdi maa kun omekspederes til et andet Land som Værdipakker.

Ny Porto og, for Pakker med angiven Værdi, ny Værdiporto kan, hvis Forudbetaling ikke sker, opkræves ved Udleveringen.

Afsenderen er berettiget til ved Forholdsordre paa Adressekortet og Pakken at forbyde Omekspedition.

ARTIKEL XVIII.

Bortsalg eller Tilintetgørelse.

1. Genstande, der er udsat for Forringelse eller Fordærvelse, men ogsaa kun saadanne, kan bortsælges straks, ogsaa under selve Befordringen, uden forudgaaende Varsel eller Iagttagelse af juridiske Formaliteter til Fordel for den berettigede.

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 Postal Administration of the country of origin.

Parcels marked
"Abandon".

2. After the expiration of thirty days from the date of receipt at the office of destination, undeliverable parcels which the sender has marked "Abandon" may be sold at auction or otherwise disposed of as provided by the legislation of the country of destination. When insured parcels are involved, proper record will be made and the Administration of the country of origin notified as to the disposition made of the parcels. The Administration of the country of origin shall also be notified when for any other reason an insured parcel which is not delivered is not returned to the country of origin.

ARTICLE XIX.

Nondelivery.

Nondelivery.

Requests, at time of
mailing.

1. The sender of a parcel may make a request at the time of mailing, as to the disposal of the parcel in the event of it not being deliverable as addressed, the particulars of which are set forth in the Regulations.

Return to sender, if
not otherwise marked,
refused, etc.

2. If the sender does not make any request in accordance with the foregoing Section, or the sender's request has not resulted in delivery, undeliverable parcels will be returned to the sender without previous notification at the expiration of thirty days, while parcels refused by the addressee will be returned at once.

Provisions governing
nondeliverable parcel.

3. The provisions of Article XX, Section 3, shall be applied to a parcel to be returned to the country of origin in consequence of nondelivery.

New postage, as well as new insurance fees, in the case of insured parcels, may, if not prepaid, be collected from the sender upon the return of his parcel.

ARTICLE XX.

Charges.

Charges.

Credits.

Ante, p. 2402.

Post, p. 2420.

Parcel in transit.

1. For each parcel exchanged between the contracting countries (Article I) the dispatching office credits to the office of destination, in the parcel bills, the quotas due to the latter, and indicated in the Regulations of Execution.

2. The sums to be paid for a parcel in transit, that is, parcels destined either for a possession or for a third country, are likewise indicated in the Regulations of Execution.

In case of reforward-
ing, etc.

3. In case of reforwarding or return to origin of a parcel, if new postage and new insurance fees (in the case of insured parcels) are collected by the redispaching office, the parcel is treated as if it had originated in that country. Otherwise, the redispaching office recovers from the other office the quota due to it, namely, as the case may be:

(a) the charges prescribed by Section 1 above;

(b) the charges for reforwarding or return;

(c) the customs clearance, delivery and storage charges provided for by Articles XIII, XIV and XV.

Ante, pp. 2412, 2414.

Hvis Bortsalg af en eller anden Grund er umuligt, vil de ødelagte eller værdiløse Genstande være at tilintetgøre. Der skal optages Protokol over Salget eller Tilintetgørelsen. Protokollen tilstilles Poststyrelsen i Afsendelseslandet.

2. Efter 30 Dages Forløb, regnet fra Datoen for Ankomsten til Bestemmelseskontoret, kan ubesørgelige Pakker, paa hvilke Afsenderen ved Paategning har givet Afkald, bortsælges ved Auktion eller behandles som foreskrevet i Bestemmelseslandets Lovgivning. Hvis det drejer sig om Pakker med angiven Værdi, skal fornøden Protokol optages, og Poststyrelsen i Afsendelseslandet underrettes om Pakkerens Behandling. Poststyrelsen i Afsendelseslandet underrettes ligeledes, naar en Pakke med angiven Værdi, der ikke er udleveret, af en hvilken som helst anden Grund ikke tilbagesendes til Afsendelseslandet.

ARTIKEL XIX.

Ubesørgelighed.

1. Afsenderen af en Pakke kan ved Afsendelsen afgive Forholdsordre om Behandlingen af Pakken for det Tilfælde, at den ikke skulde kunne udleveres efter Adressen. De nærmere Regler herom fastsættes i Ekspeditionsreglementet.

2. Hvis Afsenderen ikke afgiver Forholdsordre i Henhold til foregaaende Punkt, eller hvis hans Forholdsordre ikke har ført til Udlevering, tilbagesendes ubesørgelige Pakker til Afsenderen uden forudgaaende Meddelelse efter 30 Dages Forløb, medens Pakker, hvis Modtagelse er nægtet af Adressaten, derimod tilbagesendes straks.

3. Bestemmelserne i Artikel XX, Punkt 3, anvendes for Pakker, der tilbagesendes til Afsendelseslandet som Følge af Ubesørgelighed.

Ny Porto og, for Pakker med angiven Værdi, ny Værdiporto kan, hvis Forudbetaling ikke sker, opkræves hos Afsenderen ved Pakkens Tilbagekomst.

ARTIKEL XX.

Portoandele.

1. For hver Pakke, der udveksles mellem de kontraherende Lande (Artikel I) godskrives det afsendende Postvæsen det modtagende Postvæsen i Pakkepostkarterne de det sidstnævnte Postvæsen tilkommende Portoandele, der er angivet i Ekspeditionsreglementet.

2. De Beløb, der skal betales for Pakker i Transit, d. v. s. Pakker, der er bestemt til en Besiddelse eller til et tredie Land, er ligeledes angivet i Ekspeditionsreglementet.

3. Hvis der i Tilfælde af Videresendelse eller Tilbagesendelse til Afsendelseslandet af en Pakke af det videresendende eller tilbage-sendende Postvæsen er opkrævet ny Porto og, for Pakker med angiven Værdi, ny Værdiporto, behandles Pakken, som om den var indleveret til nævnte Postvæsen. Ellers erholder det videresendende eller tilbagesendende Postvæsen Dækning for de det tilkommende Portoandele hos det andet Postvæsen, nemlig alt efter det foreliggende Tilfælde:

- a) de i foregaaende Punkt 1 foreskrevne Portoandele;
- b) Portoandele for Videresendelse eller Tilbagesendelse;
- c) de i Artiklerne XIII, XIV og XV fastsatte Gebyrer for Toldklaring og Udlevering samt Lagerafgift.

Parcels to or from a third country.

In case of reforwarding or return to a third country, the accrued charges, that is, such of the charges mentioned in (a), (b), and (c) above as are applicable, shall follow the parcel, but in the case that the third country concerned refuses to assume the charges because they cannot be collected from the addressee or sender, as the case may be, or for any other reason, they shall be charged back to the country of origin.

Additional charges.

In the case of a parcel returned or reforwarded in transit through one of the two Administrations to or from the other, the intermediary Administration may claim also the sum due to it for any additional territorial or sea service provided, together with any amounts due to any other Administration or Administrations concerned.

ARTICLE XXI.

Charges other than prescribed.

Postal Charges Other Than Those Prescribed Not to be Collected.

Prohibition of.

The parcels to which this Agreement applies shall not be subject to any postal charges other than those contemplated by the different articles hereof.

ARTICLE XXII.

Air parcels.

Air Parcels.

Surtax.

The Chiefs of the Postal Administrations of the two contracting countries have the right to fix by mutual consent the air surtax and other conditions in the case where the parcels are conveyed by the air routes.

ARTICLE XXIII.

Temporary suspension of service.

Temporary Suspension of Service.

In extraordinary circumstances such as will justify the measure, either Administration may temporarily suspend the parcel post service, either entirely or partially, on condition of giving immediate notice, if necessary by telegraph, to the other Administration.

ARTICLE XXIV.

Matters not herein provided for.

Matters Not Provided for in the Present Agreement.

Universal Postal Convention, etc., provisions to govern.
Vol. 46, p. 2523.

1. Unless they are provided for in the present Agreement, all questions concerning requests for recall or return of parcels and the obtaining and disposition of return receipts and adjustment of indemnity claims in connection with insured parcels, shall be governed by the provisions of the Universal Postal Convention and its Regulations of Execution, in so far as they are applicable and are not contrary to the foregoing provisions. If the case is not provided for at all, the domestic legislation of the United States or of Denmark, or the decisions made by one country or the other, are applicable in the respective country.

Details to be fixed by common consent.

2. The details relative to the application of the present Agreement will be fixed by the two Administrations in Regulations of Execution, the provisions of which may be modified or completed by common consent by way of correspondence. A similar agreement through correspondence may be made with a view to the exchange of collect-on-delivery parcels.

Mutual notice of postal laws, etc.

3. The two Administrations notify each other mutually of their laws, ordinances and tariffs concerning the exchange of parcel post, as well as of all modifications in rates which may be subsequently made.

I Tilfælde af Videre sendelse eller Tilbagesendelse til et tredie Land skal de paa løbne Porto- og Gebyrbeløb, d. v. s. saadanne af de ovenfor under Litra a), b) og c) anførte, der kommer til Anvendelse, stadig hvile paa Pakken, men i Tilfælde af, at vedkommende tredie Land nægter at overtage de paa gældende Beløb, fordi de ikke kan opkræves henholdsvis hos Adressaten eller Afsenderen, eller af anden Grund, skal de atter debiteres det oprindelige Afsendelsesland.

I Tilfælde af, at en Pakke tilbagesendes eller videresendes i Transit gennem et af de to Lande til eller fra det andet Land, kan Transitlandet ligeledes gøre Fordring paa de det tilkommende Beløb for udført Land- eller Søbefordring tillige med de ethvert andet Land tilkommende Beløb.

ARTIKEL XXI.

Andre postale Afgifter end de foreskrevne maa ikke opkræves.

De Pakker, paa hvilke nærværende Overenskomst finder Anvendelse, kan ikke underkastes andre postale Afgifter end de, der er omhandlet i Overenskomstens forskellige Artikler.

ARTIKEL XXII.

Luftpakker.

Poststyrelserne i de to kontraherende Lande har Ret til efter fælles Aftale at fastsætte Luftpостtillægstakster og andre Betingelser i Tilfælde, hvor Pakkerne befordres ad Luftpoststruter.

ARTIKEL XXIII.

Midlertidig Ophævelse af Udvekslingen.

Under saadanne ekstraordinære Forhold, der kan berettiggte dertil, kan hver af Poststyrelserne midlertidigt ophæve Pakkepostudvekslingen, enten helt eller delvist, paa Betingelse af, at den straks, om fornødent ad telegrafisk Vej, underretter den anden Poststyrelse.

ARTIKEL XXIV.

Spørgsmaal, som ikke er behandlet i nærværende Overenskomst.

1. Alle Spørgsmaal angaaende Begæringer om Tilbagesendelse af Pakker samt, for saa vidt angaar Pakker med angiven Værdi, angaaende Modtagelsesbeviser og Behandling af Erstatningskrav ordnes, hvis der ikke er truffet Bestemmelse om dem i nærværende Overenskomst, efter Bestemmelserne i Verdenspostkonventionen og dennes Ekspeditionsreglement for saa vidt disse er anvendelige og ikke strider imod de foregaaende Bestemmelser. Hvis der overhovedet ikke findes nogen Bestemmelse om et Spørgsmaal, anvendes henholdsvis Danmarks eller De Forenede Staters indre Lovgivning eller de Bestemmelser, der maatte træffes af Landene.

2. Enkelthederne med Hensyn til Anvendelsen af nærværende Overenskomst fastsættes af de to Poststyrelser i et Ekspeditionsreglement, hvis Bestemmelser kan ændres eller suppleres efter fælles Aftale ved Skriftveksling. En lignende Aftale ved Skriftveksling kan træffes angaaende Udveksling af Pakker med Postopkrævning.

3. De to Poststyrelser underretter gensidigt hinanden om deres Love, Anordninger og Takstbestemmelser angaaende Pakkeudvekslingen, samt om alle Takstændringer, der senere maatte blive foretaget.

ARTICLE XXV.

Entry Into Force and Duration of Agreement.

Former Agreement
abrogated.
Vol. 42, p. 2189, re-
pealed.

1. This Agreement substitutes and abrogates that signed at Copenhagen the twenty-eighth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, and at Washington the eighth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two.

Effective date.

2. It shall become effective on ratification, but pending ratification it may be put into force administratively on a date to be mutually settled between the Administrations of the two countries.

Duration.

It shall remain in force until one of the Administrations of the two contracting countries has given notice to the other, six months in advance of its intention to terminate it.

Signatures.

Done in duplicate and signed at Copenhagen, the ninth day of December 1932, and at Washington, the 28th day of December, 1932

[SEAL]

C. MONDRUP

The Director General of Posts of Denmark.

[SEAL]

WALTER F. BROWN

The Postmaster General of the United States of America.

Approval by the
President.

The foregoing Parcel Post Agreement between the United States of America and Denmark 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]

HERBERT HOOVER.

By the President,

HENRY L. STIMSON

Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 9, 1933.

Regulations for Exe-
cution.

DETAILED REGULATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION

of the

PARCEL POST AGREEMENT.

The following Detailed Regulations for the Execution of the Parcel Post Agreement have been agreed upon by the Chiefs of the Postal Administrations of the United States of America and Denmark. They may be changed from time to time as may be deemed necessary:

ARTICLE 1.

Limits of Weight and Size.

Limits of weight and
size.

1. The parcels to be exchanged under the provisions of this Agreement may not exceed 44 pounds (20 kilograms) in weight.

The following provisions shall apply to the dimensions of parcels from the United States of America: Greatest length 4 feet, on condition that parcels over 42 inches but not over 44 inches long do not exceed 24 inches in girth; that parcels over 44 inches but not over 46 inches long do not exceed 20 inches in girth; that parcels over 46 inches but not over 48 inches long do not exceed 16 inches in girth; and that parcels up to 3½ feet in length do not exceed 6 feet in length and girth combined.

The following provisions shall apply to the dimensions of parcels from Denmark: Greatest length 125 centimeters, limit of contents 55 cubic decimeters.

The limit of weight and maximum dimensions stated above may be changed from time to time by agreement made through correspondence.

ARTIKEL XXV.

Overenskomstens Ikrafttræden og Varighed.

1. Denne Overenskomst ophæver og træder i Stedet for den i København den 28'April 1922 og i Washington den 8'Juni 1922 underskrevne Overenskomst.

2. Den bliver gyldig ved Ratifikation, men den kan, indtil Ratifikation finder Sted, sættes i Kraft administrativt fra en ved gensidig Aftale mellem Poststyrelserne i de to Lande fastsat Dato.

Den skal forblive i Kraft, indtil Poststyrelsen i et af de to kontraherende Lande 6 Maaneder forud har givet den anden Poststyrelse Varsel om sin Hensigt at ophæve den.

3. Udfærdiget i to Eksemplarer og underskrevet i Washington den 28. December 1932 og i København den 9. December 1932.

[SEAL]

WALTER F BROWN

Generalpostmester i De Forenede Stater i Amerika

[SEAL]

C MONDRUP

Generaldirektør for Post- og Telegrafvæsenet i Danmark

The foregoing Parcel Post Agreement between the United States of America and Denmark 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]

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON

Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 9, 1933.

EKSPEDITIONSREGLEMENT

TIL

POSTPAKKEOVERENSKOMSTEN.

De følgende detaljerede Bestemmelser angaaende Gennemførelsen af Postpakkeoverenskomsten er fastsat efter Aftale mellem Poststyrelserne i De Forenede Stater i Amerika og Danmark. De kan ændres paa ethvert Tidspunkt, naar det anses for nødvendigt.

ARTIKEL 1.

Største Vægt og Udstrækning.

Pakker, der udveksles i Henhold til Bestemmelserne i denne Overenskomst maa ikke veje over 44 pounds (20 kilogram).

For Pakker fra De Forenede Stater i Amerika gælder følgende Dimensionsbestemmelser: Største Længde er 4 feet paa Betingelse af, at Pakker af Længde over 42 men ikke over 44 inches ikke maaler mere end 24 inches i Omkreds, at Pakker af Længde over 44, men ikke over 46 inches ikke maaler mere end 20 inches i Omkreds, at Pakker af Længde over 46 men ikke over 48 inches ikke maaler mere end 16 inches i Omkreds, og at Pakker af Længde indtil 3½ feet ikke maaler mere end 6 feet i Længde og Omkreds tilsammen.

For Pakker fra Danmark gælder følgende Dimensionsbestemmelser: Største Længde er 125 cm og største Rumfang 55 dm³.

De ovenfor angivne Bestemmelser om største Vægt og Udstrækning kan ændres paa ethvert Tidspunkt efter Aftale ved Skriftveksling.

ARTICLE 2.

Preparation of Parcels.

Preparation of parcels.

1. The name and address of the sender and of the addressee must be legibly and correctly written in every case when possible on the parcel itself or on a label or tag firmly attached thereto. It is not allowed to write with initials the name and address of the sender or addressee, unless the initials are the adopted trade name of the senders or addressees which is generally understood. Addresses in pencil are also not allowed, except those written with copying ink on a surface previously dampened.

A slip bearing the name and address of the sender and addressee must be enclosed in the parcel when the address is written on a label or tag which is not gummed to the parcel. It is advisable that such slips be enclosed in all parcels.

2. Every parcel must be packed in a manner adequate for the length of the journey and the character of the contents, and in such a way as to prevent the contents from damaging other parcels or objects or injuring the postal agents. The packing must protect the contents sufficiently that, in case of rifling, the traces thereof may be easily discovered.

No packing is required for ordinary parcels consisting of a single article, such as pieces of wood, metal, etc., which are not usually packed by the trade.

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, of strong wood, of strong corrugated cardboard or of strong fiberboard 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.

Powders and dyes in powder form must be packed in lead-sealed metal containers which must be enclosed in substantial outer covers, so as to obviate all damage to the accompanying mail matter.

3. Insured parcels must be sealed by means of wax, by lead or other seals. Ordinary parcels may be sealed at the option of the sender, or careful tying is sufficient as a mode of closing. Either Administration may require a special design or mark of the sender in the sealing of insured parcels mailed in its service, as a means of protection.

The customs of the country of destination, for the purpose of customs examination, shall have the right to break the seals. After customs examination is concluded, the parcels shall be officially resealed.

4. On the address side, each insured parcel must bear a label with the words "Insured" or "*Valeur déclarée*", or be stamped or marked with the same words in close proximity to the number given the parcel, and it must also bear an indication of the amount of the insured value, mentioned fully and legibly in the currency of the country of origin and in Roman letters. This amount must be converted into gold francs by the sender or by the office of origin and the result of conversion is added below the original description. The amount of the insured value must also be indicated on the customs declaration.

5. The seals, as well as any kind of labels or stamps, affixed to insured parcels, must be so placed as not to hide injuries to the package. Moreover, the labels or stamps must not be folded over two sides of the package so as to cover the edge.

ARTIKEL 2.

Pakkernes Beskaffenhed.

1. Afsenderens og Adressatens Navn og Adresse skal skrives tydeligt i videst muligt Omfang paa selve Pakken eller paa en Seddel eller et Mærke, der er solidt fæstet til Pakken. Det er ikke tilladt at angive Afsenderens eller Adressatens Navn og Adresse ved Initialer, med mindre Initialerne er Afsenderens eller Adressatens indregistrerede Firmabetegnelse. Adresseangivelser, der er anført med Blyant, er heller ikke tilladt, medmindre der er anvendt Blækstift og Stedet for Anbringelsen forud er fugtet.

En Seddel, der bærer Angivelse af Afsenderens og Adressatens Adresser, skal indlægges i Pakken, naar dennes Adresse er skrevet paa en Seddel eller et Mærke, der ikke er klæbet paa Pakken. Det tilraaedes iøvrigt at indlægge saadanne Sedler i alle Pakker.

2. Enhver Pakke skal være indpakket paa en under Hensyn til Befordringens Længde og Indholdets Beskaffenhed forsvarlig Maade og saaledes, at Indholdet ikke kan foraarsage Skade paa andre Pakker eller Genstande eller medføre Ulemper for Posttjenestemændene. Indpakningen maa være tilstrækkelig til Beskyttelse af Indholdet, saaledes at der i Tilfælde af Indholdsberøvelse let kan konstateres Spor heraf.

Der kræves ikke Indpakning for almindelige Pakker, der kun bestaar af en enkelt Genstand, f. Eks. et Stykke Træ, Metal o. s. v., som det er Handelssædvane ikke at indpakke.

Alle Vædsker eller Stoffer, der let bliver flydende, skal indesluttet i dobbelte Beholdere. Imellem den indre Beholder (Flaske, Dunk, Kasse o. s. v.) og den ydre (Kasse af Metal, stærkt Træ, stærkt Bølgepap eller stærkt Fibermateriale eller en Beholder af tilsvarende Styrke) skal der være et Mellemrum, som skal udfyldes med Søvsmuld, Klid eller andet absorberende Stof i en saadan Mængde, at det i Tilfælde af Lækage er tilstrækkeligt til at absorbere hele det flydende Indhold.

Pulver og Farve i Pulverform skal indesluttet i Metalbeholdere, der tilloddes og derefter indpakkes i stærkt ydre Materiale, saaledes at al Beskadigelse af andre Postforsendelser derved forebygges.

3. Pakker med angiven Værdi skal forsegles med Benyttelse af Lak, Bly eller andet Materiale. Det staar Afsenderen frit for at forsegle almindelige Pakker, men omhyggelig Omsnøring er tilstrækkeligt Lukke. Hver af Poststyrelserne kan af Beskyttelseshensyn kræve, at Afsenderen til Forsegling af Pakker med angiven Værdi skal benytte et Signet med særligt Tegn eller Mærke.

Toldmyndighederne i Bestemmelseslandet har ved Toldundersøgelsen Ret til at bryde Seglene. Efter Toldbehandlingens Afslutning skal Pakkerne forsegles paany med Tjenestesejl.

4. Alle Pakker med angiven Værdi skal paa Adressesiden bære en Etiket med Ordene "Angiven Værdi" eller "Valeur déclarée" eller stemples eller mærkes med samme Angivelse i umiddelbar Nærhed af Registernummeret. De maa ligeledes bære Angivelse af Værdiangivelsens Beløb anført tydeligt i Afsendelseslandets Mønt og gentaget helt ud med latinske Bogstaver. Dette Beløb skal af Afsenderen eller Afsendelsesposthuset omsættes til Guldfrancs, og Francsbeløbet tilføjes neden under den oprindelige Værdiangivelse. Værdiangivelsens Beløb skal ligeledes angives i Tolddeklarationen.

5. Segl og alle Etiketter og Mærker paa Pakker med angiven Værdi skal anbringes saaledes, at de ikke skjuler Beskadigelser af Indpakning. Endvidere maa Etiketter eller Mærker ikke bøjes over to Sider af Pakken, saaledes at Kanten dækkes.

ARTICLE 3.

*Customs Declarations.*Customs declara-
tions.

1. The sender shall prepare one customs declaration for each parcel sent from either country, upon a special form provided for the purpose by the country of origin.

The customs declaration shall give a general description of the parcel, an accurate statement in detail of its contents and value, date of mailing, actual weight, the sender's name and address, and the name and address of the addressee, and shall be securely attached to the parcel. However, as an exception to the foregoing, when more than one parcel is mailed simultaneously by the same sender in one country to the same addressee at the same address in the other country, the sender need prepare only one customs declaration for the entire shipment, which customs declaration shall show, in addition to the particulars set forth in the preceding sentence, the total number of parcels comprising the shipment, and shall be securely attached to one of the parcels. The parcels comprising the entire shipment shall be clearly marked in such case with a fractional number, the numerator of which will indicate, in Arabic figures, the number of the parcel, and the denominator the number of parcels comprising the shipment; for example, if a single shipment were composed of 15 parcels, each parcel would be numbered, respectively, 1/15, 2/15, 3/15, etc.

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

ARTICLE 4.

Return receipts.

Return receipts.

1. As to a parcel for which a return receipt is asked, the office of origin impresses on the parcel the letters or words "A. R." or "*Avis de Réception*". The office of origin or any other office appointed by the dispatching Administration shall fill out a return receipt form and attach it to the parcel. If the form does not reach the office of destination, that office makes out a duplicate.

2. The office of destination, after having duly filled out the return receipt form, returns it free of postage to the address of the sender of the parcel.

3. When the sender applies for a return receipt after a parcel has been posted, the office of origin duly fills out a return receipt form and attaches it to a form of inquiry which is entered with the details concerning the transmission of the parcel and then forwards it to the office of destination of the parcel. In the case of the due delivery of the parcel, the office of destination withdraws the inquiry form, and the return receipt is treated in the manner prescribed in the foregoing paragraph.

ARTICLE 5.

Receptacles.

Receptacles.

1. The Postal Administrations of the two contracting countries shall provide the respective bags necessary for the dispatch of their parcels and each bag shall be marked to show the name of the office or country to which it belongs.

2. Bags must be returned empty to the dispatching office by the next mail. Empty bags to be returned are made up in bundles of ten, enclosing nine bags in one. The total number of bags returned shall be entered on the relative parcel bills.

3. In case ten per cent of the total number of bags used during the year have not been returned, the value of the missing bags must be repaid to the Administration of origin.

ARTIKEL 3.

Tolddeklarationer.

1. Afsenderen skal for hver Pakke, der afsendes fra et af de to Lande, udfylde een Tolddeklaration paa en af Afsendelseslandet til dette Formaal fremstillet særlig Formular.

Tolddeklarationen skal indeholde en almindelig Betegnelse af Pakken, en nøjagtig, detailleret Angivelse af dens Indhold og Værdi, Indleveringsdato, virkelige Vægt, Afsenderens Navn og Adresse samt Adressatens Navn og Adresse, og skal befæstes solidt til Pakken. Dog gælder det som en Undtagelse fra det foregaaende, at Afsenderen, naar der samtidig indleveres mere end een Pakke fra samme Afsender i det ene Land til samme Adressat og Adresse i det andet Land, kun behøver at udfylde een Tolddeklaration for hele Sendingen, hvilken Tolddeklaration foruden de i foregaaende Punktum opregnede Angivelser skal angive det samlede Antal Pakker, som Sendingen omfatter, og skal befæstes solidt til en af Pakkerne. Pakkerne, der udgør Sendingen, skal i saadanne Tilfælde tydeligt mærkes med et Nummer i Brøkform, saaledes at Tælleren i arabiske Tal skal angive Pakkens Nummer og Nævneren Antallet af Pakker, Sendingen omfatter. Hvis en Sending f. Eks. bestaar af 15 Pakker, skal disse henholdsvis nummereres $1/15$, $2/15$, $3/15$ o. s. v.

2. Poststyrelserne paatager sig ikke noget Ansvar med Hensyn til Tolddeklarationernes rigtige Udfyldning.

ARTIKEL 4.

Modtagelsesbeviser.

1. En Pakke, for hvilken der er begæret Modtagelsesbevis, forsynes af Afsendelseskontoret med Angivelsen "A. R." eller "Avis de réception". Afsendelseskontoret eller et andet af Poststyrelsen i Afsendelseslandet udpeget Kontor skal udfylde en Modtagelsesbevisformular og befæste den til Pakken. Hvis Formularen ikke kommer frem til Bestemmelseskontoret, skal dette Kontor udfærdige en Genpart.

2. Efter rigtigt at have udfyldt Modtagelsesbevisformularen tilbagesender Bestemmelseskontoret den portofrit til Afsenderen af Pakken.

3. Naar Afsenderen fremsætter Begæring om Modtagelsesbevis efter at en Pakke er indleveret, udfylder Afsendelseskontoret en Modtagelsesbevisformular i Forbindelse med en Efterspørgselsblanket, i hvilken de nødvendige Oplysninger om Pakken gives, og fremsender derefter Formularerne til Pakkens Bestemmelseskontor. I Tilfælde af, at Pakken er rigtigt udleveret, tilbageholder Bestemmelseskontoret Efterspørgselsblanketten og behandler Modtagelsesbeviset paa den i foregaaende Punkt foreskrevne Maade.

ARTIKEL 5.

Paksække.

1. Poststyrelserne i de to kontraherende Lande skal hver for sig fremskaffe de til Afsendelsen af deres Pakker nødvendige Sække, og hver Sæk skal mærkes med Navnet paa det Postvæsen eller det Land, som den tilhører.

2. Tomme Paksække skal tilbagesendes til Afsendelseskontoret med første Post. Tomme Sække samles i Sendinger paa 10 Stk., saaledes at de 9 indlægges i den 10'. Det samlede Antal tilbagesendte Sække skal opføres i de paagældende Pakkepostkarter.

3. I Tilfælde af, at 10 % af det samlede Antal i Løbet af et Aar benyttede Sække ikke er tilbagesendt, skal Værdien af de manglede Sække godtgøres Poststyrelsen i Afsendelseslandet.

ARTICLE 6.

*Method of Exchange of Parcels.*Method of exchange
of parcels.

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 dispatched 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.

3. No sacks may exceed 40 kilograms (88 pounds) in weight.

ARTICLE 7.

Billing of Parcels.

Billing.

1. The insured parcels and the ordinary parcels are entered in separate parcel bills. The parcel bills are prepared in duplicate. The original is sent in the regular mails, while the duplicate is inserted in one of the sacks. The sack containing the parcel bill is designated by the letter "F" traced in a conspicuous manner on the label.

2. The ordinary parcels included in each dispatch sent to the United States of America shall be entered on the parcel bills to show the total number of parcels and the total net weight thereof.

The ordinary parcels included in each dispatch sent to Denmark shall be entered on the parcel bills to show the total number of parcels according to the divisions of weight (a) up to 1 kilogram (2 pounds), (b) over 1 up to 5 kilograms (11 pounds), (c) over 5 up to 10 kilograms (22 pounds), (d) over 10 up to 15 kilograms (33 pounds), and (e) over 15 up to 20 kilograms (44 pounds).

3. Insured parcels shall be entered individually on the parcel bills. The entries concerning each parcel shall show the insurance number and the name of the office of origin. In the case of parcels sent to the United States of America, the total net weight of all the parcels must also be shown. In the case of parcels sent to Denmark, an indication of the division of weight must also be shown the same as in the case of ordinary parcels.

4. Parcels sent *à découvert* must be entered separately on the parcel bills.

5. Returned or redirected parcels must be entered individually on the parcel bills and must be followed by the word "Returned" or "Redirected", as the case may be. A statement of the charges which may be due on these parcels should be shown in the "Observations" column.

6. The total number of sacks comprising each dispatch must also be shown on the parcel bills.

7. Each dispatching 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 dispatch of the following year.

8. The exact method of advising parcels or the receptacles containing them sent by one Administration in transit through the other together with any details of procedure in connection with the advice of such parcels or receptacles for which provision is not made in this Agreement, shall be settled by mutual agreement through correspondence between the two Administrations.

ARTIKEL 6.

Udvekslingen af Pakker.

1. Pakker skal udveksles i forsvarligt lukkede og forseglede Sække af de efter Aftale mellem de to Poststyrelser udpegede Kontorer og skal fremsendes til Bestemmelseslandet af Afsendelseslandet paa dettes Regning og med de Befordringsmidler, som dette bestemmer.

2. Pakker med angiven Værdi skal nedlægges i andre Sække end de, hvori der findes almindelige Pakker, og Vignetterne paa Sække, der indeholder Pakker med angiven Værdi, skal forsynes med saadanne tydelige Mærker, som Poststyrelserne til enhver Tid kommer overens om.

3. Hver Sæk maa ikke veje mere end 40 kg (88 pounds).

ARTIKEL 7.

Kartering af Pakker.

1. Pakker med angiven Værdi og almindelige Pakker opføres i særskilte Pakkepostkarter. Pakkepostkarterne udfærdiges in duplo. Originalen fremsendes med almindelig Post, medens Genparten indlægges i en af Sækkene. Den Sæk, der indeholder Pakkepostkartet, betegnes med Bogstavet "F", der tydeligt anføres paa Vignetten.

2. De i Afslutninger til De Forenede Stater i Amerika indeholdte almindelige Pakker skal opføres i Pakkepostkarterne med samlet Pakkeantal og samlet Nettovægt.

De i Afslutninger til Danmark indeholdte almindelige Pakker skal optages i Pakkepostkartet med samlet Antal indenfor følgende Vægtgrupper a) indtil 1 kg (2 pounds), b) over 1 til 5 kg (11 pounds), c) over 5 til 10 kg (22 pounds), d) over 10 til 15 kg (33 pounds) og e) over 15 til 20 kg (44 pounds).

3. Pakker med angiven Værdi skal opføres enkeltvis i Pakkepostkartet. Angivelserne for hver Pakke skal udvise Registernummer og Afsendelsessted. I Retningen til De Forenede Stater i Amerika skal Pakkernes samlede Nettovægt angives. I Retningen til Danmark skal Fordelingen i Vægtgrupper angives lige som for almindelige Pakker.

4. Pakker, som overleveres løse, skal opføres enkeltvis i Pakkepostkarterne.

5. Tilbagesendte eller omekspererede Pakker skal opføres enkeltvis i Pakkepostkarterne med Bemærkning "Tilbagesendt" henholdsvis "Omekspereret". Oplysning om Portoandele m. v., der skyldes for saadanne Pakker, gives i Anmærkningsrubriken.

6. Det samlede Antal Sække, hvoraf Afslutningen bestaar, skal ligeledes angives i Pakkepostkarterne.

7. De afsendende Udvekslingskontorer skal nummerere Pakkepostkarterne i det øverste venstre Hjørne, saaledes at der hvert Aar paabegyndes en ny Nummerrække for hvert Udvekslingskontor i Bestemmelseslandet. Det sidste Nummer i et Aar skal angives i Kartet til den første Pakkeafslutning i det følgende Aar.

8. Reglerne om den Form, under hvilken Pakker eller Paksække, der afsendes fra det ene Land og er bestemt til Transit gennem det andet Land, skal udveksles, samt om alle Enkeltheder i Udvekslingen af saadanne Pakker eller Paksække, om hvilke der ikke er truffet Bestemmelse i denne Overenskomst, skal fastsættes efter Aftale mellem de to Poststyrelser paa Grundlag af Skriftveksling.

ARTICLE 8.

Checking of Parcels.

Checking of parcels.

1. The office of exchange which has received a parcel mail shall check the parcels and the accompanying bills. If a parcel is missing or any other irregularity is noted, it shall be immediately reported to the dispatching office of exchange by means of a bulletin of verification. The report of such a serious irregularity as to involve the responsibility of the respective Administrations shall be accompanied by such vouchers as the strings and wax or lead seals used for closing the bag which contained the parcels, if they are available.

If no report is made by the next mail, it will be assumed that the mail has been received in proper order until the contrary is proved.

2. If a parcel bill is missing a duplicate shall be made out and a copy sent to the dispatching office of exchange from which the dispatch was received.

3. If any parcel which is in the course of transmission is observed to bear evidence of violation or damage, it must have the facts noted on it 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 parcel.

ARTICLE 9.

Undelivered Parcels.

Undelivered parcels.

1. The sender of a parcel may request, at the time of mailing, that if the parcel cannot be delivered as addressed it shall be either (a) treated as abandoned, or (b) tendered for delivery at a second address in the country of destination, or (c) returned immediately.

If the sender avails himself of this facility, his request must appear on the address side of the parcel and on the relative customs declaration 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 -----’ ”.

“If not deliverable as addressed ----- ‘Return immediately’ ”.

2. The parcels to be returned as undeliverable to the country of origin shall be marked to show the reason for nondelivery.

ARTICLE 10.

Payments.

Payments.

1. The terminal quotas to be credited by the dispatching Office to the Office of destination are the following:

I. By Denmark to the United States of America.

a) Rate by weight:

70 gold centimes per kilogram, based on the bulk net weight of each dispatch.

This rate applies also to parcels for Alaska. The rate is reduced to 35 gold centimes per kilogram for parcels for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, Samoa and Hawaii.

ARTIKEL 8.

Kontrol med Pakkerne.

1. Det Udvekslingskontor, der modtager en Pakkepostafslutning, skal kontrollere Pakkerne paa Grundlag af de ledsagende Karter. Hvis en Pakke mangler, eller hvis nogen anden Uregelmæssighed bemærkes, skal det straks meddeles det afsendende Udvekslingskontor ved Tilbage meldelse. Meddelelse om saadanne alvorligere Uregelmæssigheder, som kan medføre Ansvar for den paagældende Poststyrelse, skal ledsages af mulige Bevismidler, f. Eks. det Sejlgarn og de Laksel eller Plomber, der er benyttet til Lukning af den Sæk, som indeholdt Pakkerne.

Hvis ingen Meddelelse afsendes med første Post, antages Afslutningen at være modtaget i god Orden, indtil det modsatte bevises.

2. Hvis et Pakkepostkarte mangler, skal der udfærdiges en Genpart, og en Afskrift tilstilles det Udvekslingskontor, hvorfra Afslutningen modtoges.

3. Hvis en Pakke under Befordringen bemærkes at frembyde Tegn paa Vold eller Beskadigelse, skal enten Pakken have Paategning herom og forsynes med det Kontors Stempel, der gør Bemærkningen, eller der skal fremsendes en skriftlig Meddelelse om den skete Vold eller Beskadigelse sammen med Pakken.

ARTIKEL 9.

Ubesørgelige Pakker.

1. Afsenderen af en Pakke kan ved dens Indlevering fremsætte Begæring om, at den, hvis den ikke kan udleveres efter Adressen, enten a) behandles som abandonneret af ham, eller b) forsøges udleveret efter en anden Adresse i Bestemmelseslandet, eller c) tilbagesendes straks.

Hvis Afsenderen benytter sig heraf, skal hans Begæring fremtræde paa Pakkens Adressside og paa den tilhørende Tolddeklaration og maa være overensstemmende eller analog med en af følgende Angivelser:

Hvis Pakken ikke kan udleveres efter Adressen, giver Afsenderen Afkald paa den.

“ “ “ “ “ “ “ , skal den udleveres til -----

“ “ “ “ “ “ “ , skal den straks tilbagesendes.

2. De Pakker, der tilbagesendes som ubesørgelige til Afsendelseslandet, skal have Paategning om Grunden til Ikke-Udleveringen.

ARTIKEL 10.

Godtgørelse af Portoandele.

1. De Terminalportoandele, der skal godtgøres det modtagende Postvæsen af det afsendende Postvæsen, er følgende:

I. Af Danmark til De Forenede Stater i Amerika.

a) Vægtporto:

70 Guldcentimes pr. kilogram, beregnet paa Grundlag af den samlede Nettovægt af hver Afslutning.

Denne Terminalporto anvendes ogsaa for Pakker til Alaska. Terminalporto ned sættes til 35 Guldcentimes pr. kilogram for Pakker til Puerto Rico, Virgin Øerne, Guam, Samoa og Hawaii.

b) Rate by value (in the case of insured parcels) in addition to the rate by weight:

10 gold centimes per parcel with insured value up to 500 gold francs (100 dollars).

II. By the United States of America to Denmark:

a) Rate by weight:

Up to 1 kilogram	=	60	gold centimes
From 1 to 5 kilograms	=	90	“ “
“ 5 “ 10 “	=	175	“ “
“ 10 “ 15 “	=	300	“ “
“ 15 “ 20 “	=	450	“ “

b) Rate by value (in the case of insured parcels) in addition to the rate by weight:

10 gold centimes per parcel with insured value up to 500 gold francs (100 dollars).

The terminal charges above specified may be reduced or increased on three months' previous notice given by one Administration to the other. The reduction or increase shall hold good for at least one year.

2. The amounts to be allowed for 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.

ARTICLE 11.

Accounting.

Accounting.

1. Each Administration shall prepare quarterly an account showing the sums due for parcels sent by the other Administration.

2. These accounts accompanied by the parcel bills and, if any, copies of verification notes relating thereto shall be submitted to the examination of the corresponding Administration in the course of the month following the quarter to which they relate.

3. The 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 expiration of the following quarter.

4. Payment of the balances due on these accounts between the two Administrations shall be effected by means of drafts on New York or on Copenhagen, or in any other manner which may from time to time be agreed upon between the Chiefs of the Postal Administrations of the two contracting countries, the expenses attending on the payment being at the charge of the indebted Administration.

ARTICLE 12.

Miscellaneous Notifications.

Miscellaneous.

The Administrations shall communicate to each other a summary of the provisions of their laws or regulations applicable to the parcels exchanged between the two contracting countries, and other items necessary for carrying out the exchange of parcels.

Effective date and duration.

These Regulations shall come into operation on the day on which the Parcel Post Agreement comes into force and shall have the same duration as the Agreement.

Signatures.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington the 28th day of December 1932 and at Copenhagen the ninth day of December 1932.

[SEAL]

C. MONDRUP

The Director General of Posts of Denmark.

[SEAL]

WALTER F. BROWN

The Postmaster General of the United States of America.

b) Værdiporto (for Pakker med angiven Værdi) foruden Vægtporto:

10 Guldcentimes pr. Pakke med angiven Værdi indtil 500 Guldfrancs (100 Dollars).

II. Af De Forenede Stater i Amerika til Danmark:

a) Vægtporto:

indtil 1 kilogram	=	60 Guldcentimes
over 1 til 5 kilogram	=	90 " "
" 5 " 10 "	=	175 " "
" 10 " 15 "	=	300 " "
" 15 " 20 "	=	450 " "

b) Værdiporto (for Pakker med angiven Værdi) foruden Vægtporto:

10 Guldcentimes pr. Pakke med angiven Værdi indtil 500 Guldfrancs (100 Dollars).

De ovenfor angivne Terminalportobeløb kan nedsættes eller forhøjes efter en med 3 Maaneders forudgaaende Varsel given Meddelelse fra den ene Poststyrelse til den anden. Nedsættelsen eller Forhøjelsen skal gælde mindst eet Aar.

2. De Beløb, der skal godtgøres for Pakker, som afgives fra det ene Postvæsen til det andet til Videresendelse til en Besiddelse eller til et tredie Land, fastsættes af Transitlandet.

ARTIKEL 11.

Afregning.

1. Hver Poststyrelse skal kvartalsvis opstille en Afregning, der udviser de Beløb, der skyldes for de fra det andet Postvæsen fremsendte Pakker.

2. Disse Afregninger skal, ledsaget af Pakkepostkarterne og Genparter af eventuelle Tilbage meldelser, der har Henhold dertil, oversendes til den anden Poststyrelse til Revision i Løbet af den Maaned, der følger efter det Kvartal, som Afregningen angaar.

3. Revisionen og Anerkendelsen af Afregningerne skal foretages snarest muligt, og Betalingen af Saldoen skal effektueres senest inden Udløbet af det følgende Kvartal.

4. Betaling af Saldi efter disse Afregninger mellem de to Poststyrelser skal effektueres ved Checks paa New York eller paa København eller paa saadan anden Maade, som Poststyrelserne i de to kontraherende Lande til enhver Tid kommer overens om, og saaledes, at de med Betalingen forbundne Udgifter bæres af Debitor-Poststyrelsen.

ARTIKEL 12.

Forskellige Meddelelser.

Poststyrelserne skal tilstille hinanden et Uddrag af Bestemmelserne i deres Love og Reglementer, der kommer til Anvendelse paa Pakker, som udveksles mellem de to kontraherende Lande, samt andre for Gennemførelsen af Pakkeudvekslingen nødvendige Oplysninger.

Dette Ekspeditionsreglement skal bringes i Anvendelse fra den Dag, da Pakkepostoverenskomsten træder i Kraft, og skal have samme Varighed som Overenskomsten.

Udfærdiget i to Eksemplarer og underskrevet i Washington den 28 December 1932 og i København den 9. December 1932

[SEAL]

WALTER F BROWN

Generalpostmester i De Forenede Stater i Amerika

[SEAL]

C MONDRUP

Generaldirektør for Post- og Telegrafvæsenet i Danmark

October 28, 1931.

Treaty of establishment and sojourn between the United States of America and the Turkish Republic. Signed at Ankara, October 28, 1931; ratification advised by the Senate, May 3, 1932; ratified by the President, May 12, 1932; ratified by Turkey, November 24, 1932; ratifications exchanged at Washington, February 15, 1933; proclaimed, February 18, 1933.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Treaty of establishment and sojourn with Turkey.

Preamble.

WHEREAS a treaty of establishment and sojourn between the United States of America and the Republic of Turkey was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Ankara on the twenty-eighth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, the original of which treaty, being in the English and Turkish languages, is word for word as follows:

Purposes declared.

The United States of America and the Republic of Turkey, being desirous of prescribing, in accordance with modern international law, the conditions under which the nationals and corporations of each of the High Contracting Parties may settle and carry on business in the territory of the other Party, and with a view to regulating accordingly questions relating to jurisdiction and fiscal charges, have decided to conclude a treaty for that purpose and have appointed their plenipotentiaries:

Amerika Müttehit Devletleri ile Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Yüksek Âkitlerinden her birinin tebaasının ve şirketlerinin diğer Taraf ülkesinde ikamet ve icrayı ticaret edebilmeleri şartlarının asrı Hukuku Düvele mutabık surette tesbitini arzu ederek, ve kazaî umura ve malî tekâlife müteallik mesaili buna tevfikân tanzim etmek maksadile bir muahede aktine karar vermişler ve Murahhasları olmak üzere:

Plenipotentiaries.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

Joseph C. Grew, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Turkish Republic; and

THE PRESIDENT OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC:

Zekâi Bey, Minister for National Defence

AMERİKA MÜTTEHİT DEVLETLERİ REİSİ:

Türkiyede Büyük Elçisi ve Fevkalâde Murahhası Joseph C. Grew'yu;

TÜRKİYE CÜMHURİYETİ REİSİ:

Millî Müdafaa Vekili Zekâi Bey-efendiyi;

who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following provisions:

tayin buyurmuşlardır.

Müşarünileyhima, usulüne muvafık görülen salâhiyetnamelerini yekdiğerine tebliğ ettikten sonra atıdeki ahkâmı kararlaştırmışlardır:

ARTICLE I.

MADDE - 1

Most favored nation treatment to be mutually accorded.

With reference to the conditions of establishment and sojourn which shall be applicable to the nationals and corporations of either country in the territories of the other, as well as to fiscal charges and judicial competence, the United States of America will accord

Her iki memleket tebaasına ve şirketlerine diğer memleket arazisinde tatbik edilebilecek ikamet ve meksû âram şartları ve kezalik malî tekâlif ve kazaî salâhiyet noktâi nazarından Amerika Müttehit Devletleri, Türkiye, ve Türkiye Amerika Müttehit

to Turkey and Turkey will accord to the United States of America the same treatment in all cases as that which is accorded or shall be accorded to the most favored third country.

Nothing contained in this treaty shall be construed to affect existing statutes and regulations of either country in relation to the immigration of aliens or the right of either country to enact such statutes.

Devletlerine en ziyade mazharı müsaade üçüncü memlekete bahşedilmiş veya edilecek olan aynı muameleyi, kâffei ahvalde bahşedecektir.

İşbu Muahedede münderiç hükümlerden hiç biri iki memleketten her birinin ecebilerin muhacerettime müteallik kavanin ve nizamata mevcudesini yahut iki memleketten her birinin bu gibi kavanin neşretmek hakkını ihlâl edecek surette tefsir olunmıyacaktır.

Immigration laws not affected.

ARTICLE II.

MADDE - 2

The present Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

İşbu Muahede tasdik edilecek ve tasdiknameler mümkün olduğu kadar süratle Vaşingtonda teati edilecektir.

Exchange of ratifications.

It shall take effect at the instant of the exchange of ratifications and shall remain in effect for three years. After this date it shall remain in effect until the expiration of twelve months from the date on which notice of its termination shall have been given by either High Contracting Party to the other.

Bu Muahede tasdiknamelerin teatisinden itibaren mevkii meriyete girecek ve üç sene müddetle meri kalacaktır.

Duration.

Bu tarihten sonra Muahede, inkızası Yüksek Âkitlerden biri tarafından diğerine tebliğ edildiği tarihten itibaren geçecek 12 ayın hitamına kadar meriyete kalacaktır.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have affixed their seals thereto.

Tasdikan ilmekal Murahhaslar işbu Muahedeyi imza etmiş ve mühürlemişlerdir.

Signatures.

Done in duplicate in the English and Turkish languages at Ankara this 28th day of October nineteen hundred and thirty one.

Ankarada bin dokuz yüz otuz bir senesi B. Teşrin ayının 28—inci Çarşamba günü ingilizce ve türkçe iki nüsha olarak tanzim edilmiştir.

J.C.G.
JOSEPH C. GREW
[SEAL]

Z.S.
ZEKÂİ
[SEAL]

J.C.G. Z.S.
JOSEPH C. GREW ZEKÂİ
[SEAL] [SEAL]

AND WHEREAS the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the fifteenth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three;

Ratifications exchanged.

Now, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

Proclamation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this eighteenth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] thirty-three and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON
Secretary of State.