

Parcel post agreement between the United States of America and the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Signed at Washington, September 5, 1937, and at The Hague, September 20, 1937; approved by the President, October 18, 1937.

^{September 5, 1937}
September 20, 1937

PARCEL POST AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AND

THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS

The undersigned, provided with full powers by their respective governments, have by mutual consent and subject to ratification by the competent superior authorities, drawn up the following agreement:

Parcel post agreement with the Netherlands.

ARTICLE I.

Object of the agreement.

Between the United States of America (including Alaska, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, Samoa, and Hawaii) on one hand, and the Kingdom of the Netherlands 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.

Object.

Territory embraced.

Post, p. 305.

ARTICLE II.

Transit parcels.

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.

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.

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.

Transit parcels.

Rights guaranteed

Notice.

Intermediate Administration, requirements.

ARTICLE III.

Monetary standard.

The franc used as the monetary unit in the provisions of the present Agreement is the gold franc of 100 centimes, weighing 10/31 of a gram and having a fineness of 0.900.

Monetary standard.

Gold franc, weight and fineness.

ARTICLE IV.

Postage and fees.

Prepayment of postage and fees.

Collection 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, prepayment of the postage and such of the fees mentioned in the preceding section as are applicable, is compulsory.

ARTICLE V.

Preparation of parcels.

Preparation of parcels.

Packing.

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.

Post, p. 305.

ARTICLE VI.

Prohibitions.

Prohibitions.

Articles specified.

1. The following articles are prohibited transmission by parcel post:

Dangerous articles.

(a) Articles which, from their nature or by their packing, may expose postal officials to danger, or soil or damage other parcels;

Narcotics.

(b) Opium, morphine, cocaine and other narcotics;

Nonadmissible articles.

(c) Any article the admission of which is forbidden by the customs or other laws or regulations in force in either country;

Letters, etc.

(d) A letter or any document which constitutes 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, with mention of the address of the sender;

Obscene, etc., articles.

(e) Obscene or immoral articles;

Enclosures with different address.

(f) An enclosure which bears an address different from that placed on the cover of the parcel;

Explosives.

(g) Explosive, inflammable, or dangerous substances;

Live animals.

(h) Any live animal, except leeches;

Coin, etc.

(i) Coin, bullion, jewelry, or any other precious article in uninsured parcels.

Parcel contravening above prohibitions; procedure.

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 return of the parcel to the sender. The letter is, however, marked for collection of postage due from the addressee at the regular rate.

List of Prohibited Articles.

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.

3. If parcels wrongly admitted to the post are neither returned to origin nor delivered to the addressee, the Administration of origin must be informed in a precise manner of the treatment accorded to the parcels.

Parcels wrongly admitted.

ARTICLE VII.

Insurance.

Parcels may be insured up to the amount of 500 gold francs 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.

Insurance.

Maximum.

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.

Limitation.

ARTICLE VIII.

Responsibility. Indemnity.

1. The Postal Administrations of the two contracting countries will not be responsible for the loss, abstraction or damage of an ordinary parcel.

Responsibility.

2. Except in the cases mentioned in the Article 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.

Indemnity.

The sender, or other rightful claimant, is entitled to compensation 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, the ordinary estimated value) at the place where and the time when the parcel was accepted for mailing, provided in any case that the indemnity may not be greater than the amount for which the parcel was insured, and on which the insurance fee has been collected or the maximum amount of 500 gold francs.

3. No indemnity is paid for indirect damages or loss of profits 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.

Indirect damages, etc.

4. 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 return of the postal charges, if claimed. However, the insurance fees are not returned in any case.

Return of postage on loss of parcel.

5. In the absence of special agreement to the contrary between the countries involved, which agreement may be made by correspondence, no indemnity will be paid by either country for the loss of transit insured parcels, that is, parcels originating in a country not participating in this agreement and destined for one of the two contracting countries or parcels originating in one of the two contracting countries and destined for a country not participating in this agreement.

Loss of transit insured parcels.

6. 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, at the request of the sender or of the 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 a case, only to the indemnity which

Parcels reforwarded to a third country, etc.

the country where the loss, rifling or damage occurred consents to pay, or which that country is obliged 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.

Responsibility for defects in packing, etc.

7. The sender is responsible for defects in the packing and insufficiency in the closing and sealing 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.

ARTICLE IX.

Exceptions to the principle of responsibility.

Exceptions to principle of responsibility.

Release; when.

Unconditional acceptance.

Loss, etc., through force majeure.

The Administrations are relieved from 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. The country responsible for the loss, abstraction or damage must decide, in accordance with its internal legislation, whether this loss, abstraction or damage is due to circumstances constituting a case of force majeure;

Destruction of official documents.

(c) When, their responsibility not having been proved otherwise, they are unable to account for parcels in consequence of the destruction of official documents through force majeure;

Damage through fault of sender, addressee, etc.

(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;

Prohibited articles.

(e) For parcels which contain prohibited articles;

Declared above real value.

(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;

Seized, because of false declaration.

(g) For parcels seized by the customs because of false declaration of contents;

Indemnity unclaimed within a year.

(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;

Matter of no intrinsic value, etc.

(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.

ARTICLE X.

Termination of responsibility.

Termination of responsibility.

Administrations cease to be responsible for parcels of which they have effected delivery in accordance with their internal regulations for parcels of the same nature.

Reservations.

Responsibility is, however, maintained when the addressee or, in case of return, the sender makes reservations in taking delivery of a parcel the contents of which have been abstracted or damaged.

ARTICLE XI.

Payment of compensation.

The obligation to pay compensation, as well as the postage charges due to be refunded, rests with the Administration to which the office of origin of the parcel is subordinate. However, in cases where the compensation is paid to the addressee in accordance with Article VIII, Section 2, second paragraph, the obligation shall rest with the Administration of destination.

The paying Administration retains the right to make a claim against the Administration responsible.

Payment of compensation.

Ante, p. 297.

ARTICLE XII.

Period for payment of compensation.

1. 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 Administration responsible for making payment 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.

2. Except in cases where payment is exceptionally deferred as provided in the second paragraph of the foregoing section, the Postal Administration which undertakes 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.

Period for payment of compensation.

Deferred payment.

Payment, when delayed nine months.

ARTICLE XIII.

Fixing of responsibility.

1. Until the contrary is proved, responsibility for an insured parcel rests with the Administration which, having received the parcel without making any reservation, and being put in possession of all the regulation means of investigation, cannot establish the disposal of the parcel.

2. 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 it be proved that the irregularity occurred in the service of the receiving Administration.

3. If the loss, rifling or damage has taken place in the course of transportation, without its being possible to establish on the territory or in the service of which country the act took place, the Offices involved bear the loss in equal shares.

4. The Administration paying compensation takes over, to the extent of the amount paid, the rights of the person who has received it, in any action which may be taken against the addressee, the sender, or a third party.

5. If a parcel which has been regarded as lost is subsequently found, the person to whom compensation has been paid must be informed that he is at liberty to take possession of the parcel against repayment of the amount of compensation.

Fixing of responsibility.

Responsible office.

Loss, etc., detected at receiving exchange office.

Loss, etc., in transit.

Rights taken over by paying office.

If lost parcel is found.

ARTICLE XIV.

Repayment of compensation.

Repayment to country effecting payment.

1. The Administration 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 nine months after notification of payment.

Without expense.

2. 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.

ARTICLE XV.

Fee for customs clearance.

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 50 gold centimes per parcel.

ARTICLE XVI.

Delivery to the addressee. Fee for delivery at the place of address.

Delivery.

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 50 gold 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.

Fee.

ARTICLE XVII.

Warehousing charges.

Warehousing charge.

The country of destination is authorized to collect the warehousing charge fixed by its legislation for parcels addressed "General Delivery" or which are not claimed within the prescribed period. This charge may in no case exceed five gold francs.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Customs charges.

Customs charges.

Collectible 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 of the country of destination.

ARTICLE XIX.

Customs charges to be cancelled.

Customs charges.

Cancellation, if returned or redirected.

The customs charges on parcels sent back to the country of origin or redirected to another country shall be cancelled as far as the customs regulations allow, both in the Netherlands and in the United States of America.

ARTICLE XX.

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 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 the Netherlands shall be addressed to the offices of destination.

Recall and change of address.

ARTICLE XXI.

Certificate of mailing. Receipts.

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.

The sender of an insured parcel receives without charge, at the time of posting, a receipt for his parcel.

Certificate of mailing.

Furnished sender on request.

Receipt.

ARTICLE XXII.

Return receipts and inquiries.

1. The sender of an insured parcel may obtain an advice of delivery upon payment of such additional charges, if any, as the country of origin of the parcel shall stipulate and under the conditions laid down in the Regulations.

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 for 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.

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.

Return receipts and inquiries.

Advice of delivery; charge.

Inquiry charge.

Irregularity.

ARTICLE XXIII.

Missent 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.

When the reforwarding involve¹ 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.

When the reforwarding involves 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 allows to the Administration to which it forwards the parcel the credits due it; it then 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.

Missent parcels.

Ordinary parcels.

Insured parcels.

Refund, if parcel returned.

Reforwarding to a third country.

¹ So in original.

ARTICLE XXIV.

Reforwarding.

Reforwarding.

Redirection in country of destination.

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.

Supplementary charges.

The reforwarding of a parcel within one of the contracting countries gives rise to 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. These charges shall¹ not be cancelled even in case the parcel is returned to origin or reforwarded to another country.

Reforwarding to one of signatory countries.

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. The new fees are collected from the addressee by the Administration effecting the delivery. Insured parcels must be reforwarded as such.

Parcels reforwarded or returned to another country.

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 VIII, Section 6.

Ante, p. 297.

ARTICLE XXV.

Nondelivery.

Non-delivery.

Returned to sender; new charges, etc.

1. Undeliverable parcels returned to the sender 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.

Treatment, in case of nondelivery.

2. At the time of mailing, the sender must state how his parcel is to¹ be disposed of in the event of non-delivery: that is, the sender must mark the parcel and the customs declarations with one of the following notes:

"In case of non-delivery, the parcel should be returned immediately";

"In case of non-delivery, the parcel should be considered as abandoned";

"In case of non-delivery, the parcel should be delivered to -----".

No note other than those provided for above, or note of similar import is permitted, except as provided in Article XXIV, Section 3.

Undeliverable parcels; return to origin.

3. Barring contrary instructions, undeliverable parcels are returned to origin, without previous notification, 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 non-delivery must be indicated on the parcel.

Parcels liable to deterioration, disposition.

4. Parcels liable to deterioration or corruption may be sold immediately, even en route, on the outward or return voyage, without previous notice and without judicial formality, for the profit of the rightful party.

¹ So in original.

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.

6. The provisions of Article XXVI, Section 2, shall be applied to a parcel which is returned in consequence of non-delivery.

Abandoned parcels.

Provisions governing nondeliverable parcels.

ARTICLE XXVI.

Charges.

1. For each parcel exchanged between the contracting countries, 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. 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 and indicated in the Regulations of Execution.

In the case of reforwarding or return to a third country, the accrued charges, that is, such of the charges mentioned in Article 9, Section 2 (a), (b), (c), and (d) of the Regulations 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.

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.

Charges.

Credits.

Post, p. 305.

Reforwarding or return to origin, etc.

Post, p. 305.

Reforwarding or return to a third country.
 Post, p. 309.

Returned or reforwarded in transit.

ARTICLE XXVII.

Postal charges other than those prescribed not to be collected.

The parcels to which this agreement applies shall not be subject to any postal charges other than those contemplated by the different articles hereof.

Charges other than prescribed.

Restriction on collection.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

Air parcels.

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.

Air parcels.

Surtax.

ARTICLE XXIX.

Temporary suspension of service.

In extraordinary circumstances such as will justify the measure, either Administration may temporarily suspend the parcel post serv-

Temporary suspension of service.

ice, either entirely or partially, or restrict it to certain offices, on condition of giving immediate notice, if necessary by telegraph, to the other Administration.

ARTICLE XXX.

Matters not provided for in the present agreement.

Matters not herein provided for.
 Universal Postal Convention, etc., to govern.

49 Stat. 2741.

Details to be fixed by common consent.

Mutual notice of postal laws, etc.

1. Unless they are provided for in the present agreement, all questions concerning requests for recall or change of address of parcels and the obtaining and disposition of return receipts and settlement of indemnity claims in connection with insured parcels shall be 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 of America or of the Netherlands, 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 collect-on-delivery 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.

ARTICLE XXXI.

Duration of the agreement.

Former Convention abrogated.
 44 Stat. 2483.

Entry into force.

Duration.

Signatures:

1. This agreement substitutes and abrogates the Parcel Post Convention signed at Washington the 11th day of December, 1926, and at The Hague, the 16th day of November, 1926.

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.

3. 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.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington, the 5th day of September 1937, and at The Hague, the 20th day of September 1937.

[SEAL]

JAMES A FARLEY
*The Postmaster General of the
 United States of America.*
 M H DAMME
*Director General of Posts and Telegraphs
 of The Netherlands.*

Approval by the President.

The foregoing Agreement between the United States of America and the Kingdom of the Netherlands for the exchange of parcels by parcel post 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]

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President.

CORDELL HULL

Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, October 18, 1937.

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 the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Regulations for execution.

ARTICLE 1.

Limits of weight and size.

1. Parcels are admitted up to the weight of 20 kilograms (44 pounds). They may not exceed the length of 1 meter 25 centimeters or 4 feet in any direction, nor have a volume greater than 113 cubic decimeters or 4 cubic feet. Limits of weight and size.

2. In regard to the exact calculation of the weight, volume and dimensions, the indications furnished by the dispatching office will be accepted save in case of obvious error.

ARTICLE 2.

Preparation of parcels.

1. The name and address of the sender and of the addressee must be legibly and correctly written in every case on the parcel itself when possible, or on a label gummed thereto, and must also be written on a separate slip which slip must be enclosed in the package. Parcels will not be accepted when sent by or addressed to initials, unless the initials are the adopted trade name of the senders or addressees. Preparation of parcels.

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

2. Each parcel must be packed in such a manner that the contents are protected over the whole route, and in such a way as to prevent the contents from damaging other parcels or objects or injuring postal agents. The packing must protect the contents sufficiently that, in case of rifling, the traces thereof may be easily discovered.

Ordinary parcels may be sealed at the option of the sender, or careful tying is sufficient as a mode of closing. Insured parcels must be sealed by means of wax, by lead or other seals.

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 resealed.

3. Each insured parcel must be marked or labelled or stamped "Insured" or "Valeur déclarée" in a conspicuous manner on the address side, and in close proximity to such indorsement there must appear the insurance number given to the parcel. The dispatch note must also be marked or labelled or stamped "Insured" or "Valeur déclarée".

4. On the address side of each insured parcel there must be written, both in Arabic figures and in Roman letters, the amount for which the parcel is insured in the currency of the country of origin.

This amount must be converted into gold francs by the sender or the office of origin and the result of the conversion must be added below the original inscription. The amount of the insured value must also be stated in the accompanying dispatch note.

5. The labels¹ or postage stamps affixed to insured parcels must be spaced so that they cannot serve to conceal injuries to the packing. Neither may they be folded over two faces of the wrapping so as to cover the edge.

6. 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 fiber-board, or receptacle of equal strength), there must be left a space to be filled with sawdust, bran or other absorbent material, in sufficient quantity to absorb all the liquid in case the receptacle is broken.

7. Powders and dyes in powder form must be packed in strong boxes of tin or other metal, which, after soldering, must be placed in turn in substantial outer covers in such a way as to avoid all damage to other articles.

ARTICLE 3.

Customs declarations and dispatch notes.

Customs declarations and dispatch notes.

1. The sender must make out a dispatch note for each parcel in accordance with the forms in use in the country of origin. The sender shall also prepare one customs declaration for each parcel sent from the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and three customs declarations for each parcel sent from the United States of America, upon a special form provided for the purpose, which customs declaration¹ shall give a general description of the parcel, an accurate statement in detail of its contents and value, date of mailing, the sender's name and address, and the name and address of the addressee, and shall be securely attached to the parcel.

However, as an exception to the foregoing provision concerning customs declarations, 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, in the case of parcels sent from the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and three customs declarations for the entire shipment, in the case of parcels sent from the United States, which customs declarations 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 places on the parcel the letters or words "A. R." or "Return receipt requested". The office of origin or any other office appointed by the dispatching Administration shall fill out a return receipt form

¹ So in original.

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 mailed, 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 Section.

ARTICLE 5.

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.

Receptacles.

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.

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 dispatched to the country of destination by the country of origin at its cost and by such means as it provides.

Method of exchange of 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. Separate parcel bills must be prepared for the ordinary parcels on the one hand, and for the insured parcels on the other hand.

Billing of parcels.

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 (uninsured) parcels included in each dispatch sent to the Netherlands shall be advised in bulk on a parcel bill, 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 are to be entered on the parcel bills to show the total number of parcels and the total net weight thereof.

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.

3. Insured parcels shall be entered individually on the parcel bills to show the insurance number and the name of the office of origin.

In the case of insured parcels for the Netherlands, the parcel bills must also show the indication of the division of weight to which the parcel belongs.

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.

4. Parcels sent "à découvert" must be entered separately on the parcel bills.

5. Redirected or returned parcels shall be entered individually. Redirected parcels shall be designated as such in the parcel bills by means of the note "Redirected"; returned parcels by the note "Returned". A statement of the charges which may be due on these parcels should be shown in the "Observations" column.

6. Each dispatching exchange office numbers the parcel bills in the upper left-hand corner in accordance with an annual series. The last number of the preceding year must be mentioned on the first bill 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 agreement, shall be settled by mutual agreement through correspondence between the two Administrations.

ARTICLE 8.

Verification by the exchange office.

Verification by 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.

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.

2. The dispatching exchange office to which a bulletin of verification is sent returns it after having examined it and entered thereon its observations, if any. That bulletin is then attached to the parcel bills of the parcels to which it relates. Corrections made on a parcel bill which are not justified by supporting papers are considered as devoid of value.

3. If necessary, the dispatching exchange office may also be advised by telegram, at the expense of the Office sending such telegram.

4. 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.

5. The office of exchange which receives from a corresponding office a parcel which is damaged or insufficiently packed must redispach such parcel after repacking, if necessary, preserving the original packing as far as possible.

If the damage is such that the contents of the parcel may have been abstracted, the office must first officially open the parcel and verify its contents.

In either case, the weight of the parcel will be verified before and after repacking, and indicated on the wrapper of the parcel itself. That indication will be followed by the note "Repacked at -----", and the signature of the agents who have effected such repacking.

ARTICLE 9.

Charges.

1. For each parcel (ordinary or insured) exchanged between the contracting countries, the dispatching Office credits to the Office of destination, in the parcel bills, the quotas due to the latter. The terminal quotas to be credited are the following:

Charges.

I. By the United States to the Netherlands:

a. a rate by weight:

up to 1 kg.....	50	gold	centimes
from 1 to 5 kgs.....	80	"	"
" 5 to 10 kgs.....	130	"	"
" 10 to 15 kgs.....	195	"	"
" 15 to 20 kgs.....	260	"	"

b. a rate of 10 gold centimes in addition to the rate by weight for each insured parcel.

II. By the Netherlands to the United States:

a. a rate by weight, based on the bulk net weight of each dispatch:

70	gold	centimes	per	kg	for	parcels	for	the	United	States					
35	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Puerto	Rico	(when	sent	direct)		
105	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	(when	sent	via	New	York)
105	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	the	Virgin	Islands	(sent	via	Puerto	Rico)
185	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Guam,	Hawaii,	Samoa	(sent	via	New	York)
220	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Alaska						

b. a rate by value of 10 gold centimes in addition to the rate by weight for each parcel with insured value addressed for delivery in continental United States and Puerto Rico (when sent direct), 20 centimes for parcels for the Canal Zone, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico (when sent via New York), and 30 centimes for parcels for all other United States possessions.

These terminal charges 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. In the event 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 in addition such of the following charges as may be applicable:

a. the delivery, customs-clearance and storage charges provided for in Articles XV, XVI and XVII;

Ante, p. 300.

b. the reforwarding charges within the country of destination contemplated by Article XXIV, Section 1;

Ante, p. 302.

c. the non-postal charges of which cancellation is impossible;

d. the charges for reforwarding or return.

3. The amounts to be allowed in respect to parcels sent from one Administration to the other for onward transmission to a third country shall be fixed by the intermediary Administration.

ARTICLE 10.

Accounting.

Accounting.

1. At the end of each quarter, each Administration makes up an account on the basis of the parcel bills.

2. These accounts, expressed in francs, accompanied by the parcel bills and, if any, by 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 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 shall be effected in the manner which may be mutually agreed upon by correspondence. The expenses of payment are chargeable to the debtor Administration.

ARTICLE 11.

Miscellaneous notifications.

Miscellaneous notifications.

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 5th day of September 1937, and at The Hague, the 20th day of September 1937.

[SEAL]

JAMES A FARLEY
*Postmaster General of the
United States of America.*

M H DAMME
*Director General of Posts and
Telegraphs of the Netherlands.*

Approval by the President.

The foregoing Regulations for the Execution of the Parcel Post Agreement between the United States of America and the Kingdom of the Netherlands 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]

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President.

CORDELL HULL
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, *October 18, 1937.*