

August 14, 1939
September 13, 1939

Agreement between Barbados and the United States of America for the exchange of parcel post, with regulations of execution; signed at Bridgetown August 14, 1939 and at Washington September 13, 1939; approved and ratified by the President of the United States September 20, 1939.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE POSTAL ADMINISTRATION OF BARBADOS AND THE POSTAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FOR THE EXCHANGE OF PARCELS BY PARCEL POST.

Contracting parties.

The Postal Administrations of Barbados and the United States of America (including Alaska, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, Samoa, and Hawaii) agree to effect a regular direct exchange of parcels between Barbados and the United States.

AGREEMENT

ARTICLE I.

Limits of weight and size.

Weight.

1. The parcels to be exchanged under the provisions of this Agreement may not exceed 22 pounds in weight nor the following dimensions:

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 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.

Alteration permitted.

The limit of weight and maximum dimensions stated above may be changed from time to time by agreement made through correspondence.

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

ARTICLE II.

Transit of parcels.

Right of transit.

1. The two Administrations guarantee the right of transit for parcels over their territory to or from any country with which they respectively have parcel-post communication.

Administrations as intermediaries.

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 to which the parcels are subject. Transit parcels shall be subject to the provisions of this Agreement and the Detailed Regulations so far as they are applicable.

ARTICLE III.

Prepayment of postage. Rates.

Prepayment of postage.

The prepayment of the postage on a parcel shall be compulsory, except in the case of a redirected or returned parcel.

ARTICLE IV.

Territorial rate.

1. For prepaid parcels, ordinary or insured, sent to Barbados, payment shall be made as follows, based on the bulk net weight of such parcels included in each dispatch :

Rates.

4 cents per pound.

2. For prepaid parcels, ordinary or insured, sent to the United States of America or to its possessions, payment shall be made as follows, based on the bulk net weight of such parcels included in each dispatch :

6 cents per pound for parcels for the United States of America.

3 cents per pound for parcels for the U. S. Virgin Islands, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, and Samoa.

6 cents per pound for parcels for Alaska.

3. In addition, the following transit charges, based on the bulk net weight of the parcels, shall be paid for prepaid parcels, ordinary or insured, sent to the possessions of the United States of America :

Transit charges.

6 cents per pound when only sea service is provided.

10 cents per pound when only land service is provided.

13 cents per pound when both land and sea service are provided.

4. The terminal quotas and transit charges above mentioned 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.

Terminal quotas and transit charges, modifications.

5. For each insured parcel exchanged between the two Administrations, one cent will be allowed to the country of destination as an insurance terminal credit in addition to the terminal credits stated in Section 2. Also, for insured parcels for the possessions of the United States in addition to the transit charges stated in Section 3 above, there will be paid an insurance credit of one cent for each land or sea service involved.

Insurance terminal credits.

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

Forwarding allowance.

ARTICLE V.

Sea rate.

Each of the two Administrations shall be entitled to fix the rate for any sea service which it provides.

Sea rate.

ARTICLE VI.

Fee for clearance through the Customs. Fee for delivery to the addressee.

The Administration of destination may collect in respect of delivery to the addressee and 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 centimes per parcel or such other fee as it may from time to time fix for similar services in its parcel-post relations with other countries generally.

Collection of fees.

ARTICLE VII.

Customs and other non-postal charges.

Customs charges and all other non-postal charges shall be paid by the addressees of parcels, except as provided otherwise in this Agreement.

Payment by addressees; exception.

ARTICLE VIII.

Warehousing charge.

Warehousing charge.

Each of the two Administrations may collect any warehousing charge fixed by its regulations for a parcel which is addressed "Poste Restante" or which is not claimed within the prescribed period.

This charge shall in no case exceed five francs.

ARTICLE IX.

Prohibitions.

Postal parcels, restriction.

1. Postal parcels must not contain any letter, note, or document having the character of an actual and personal correspondence, or packets of any kind bearing an address other than that of the addressee of the parcel or of persons dwelling with him.

Exception.

It is, however, permissible to enclose in a parcel an open invoice confined to the particulars which constitute an invoice.

Articles prohibited transmission.

2. It is also forbidden to enclose in a parcel:

(a) Articles which from their nature or packing may be a source of danger to postal employees or may soil or damage other parcels.

(b) Explosive, inflammable, or dangerous substances (including loaded metal caps, live cartridges, and matches).

(c) Living animals, except bees, leeches, and silkworms which must be packed in suitably constructed boxes.

(d) Articles the admission of which is forbidden by law, or by the customs or other regulations.

(e) Articles of an obscene or immoral nature.

Coin; gold, etc.

It is, moreover, forbidden to send coin; platinum, gold, or silver, whether manufactured or unmanufactured; precious stones, jewelry, or other precious articles in uninsured parcels.

Parcel wrongly admitted, disposition.

3. A parcel which has been wrongly admitted to the post shall be returned to the country of origin, unless the Administration of destination is authorized by its regulations to dispose of it otherwise.

Parcel containing letter.

Nevertheless, the fact that a parcel contains a letter or communications which constitute an actual and personal correspondence shall not, in any case, entail return of the parcel to the country of origin.

Disposition of explosives, etc.

4. Explosive, inflammable, or dangerous substances and articles of an obscene or immoral nature shall not be returned to the country of origin; they shall be disposed of by the Administration which has found them in the mails in accordance with its own internal regulations.

Parcel wrongly admitted, advice of treatment.

5. If a parcel wrongly admitted to the post is neither returned to origin nor delivered to the addressee, the Administration of origin shall be informed in a precise manner of the treatment accorded to the parcel in order that it may take such steps as are necessary.

ARTICLE X.

Advice of delivery.

Advice of delivery.

1. The sender may obtain an advice of delivery for an insured parcel under the conditions prescribed for postal packets by the Convention of the Postal Union. An advice of delivery cannot be obtained for an uninsured parcel.

Fee.

2. The Administration of origin may collect from the sender who requests an advice of delivery, such fee as may from time to time be prescribed by its regulations.

ARTICLE XI.

Redirection.

1. A parcel may be redirected in consequence of the addressee's change of address in the country of destination. The Administration of destination may collect the redirection charge prescribed by its internal regulations. Similarly, a parcel may be redirected from one of the two countries which are parties to this Agreement to another country, provided that the parcel complies with the conditions required for its further conveyance and provided, as a rule, that the extra postage is prepaid at the time of redirection, or documentary evidence is produced that the addressee will pay it.

Redirection.

2. Additional charges levied in respect of redirection and not paid by the addressee or his representative shall not be canceled in case of further redirection or of return to origin, but shall be collected from the addressee or from the sender as the case may be, without prejudice to the payment of any special charges incurred which the Administration of destination does not agree to cancel.

ARTICLE XII.

Missent parcels.

Parcels received out of course, or wrongly allowed to be dispatched, shall be retransmitted or returned in accordance with the provisions of Article 1, Section 2, and Article 15, Sections 1 and 2, of the Detailed Regulations.

Missent parcels.

Post, pp. 1847, 1851.

ARTICLE XIII.

Non-delivery.

1. The sender may request at the time of posting that, if the parcel cannot be delivered as addressed, it 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 dispatch note and must be in conformity with or analogous to one of the following forms:

Nondelivery.

"If not deliverable as addressed, abandon."

"If not deliverable as addressed, deliver to _____"

The same request must also be written on the cover of the parcel.

2. In the absence of a request by the sender to the contrary, a parcel that cannot be delivered shall be returned to the sender without previous notification and at his expense thirty days after its arrival at the office of destination.

Nevertheless, a parcel which is definitely refused by the addressee shall be returned immediately.

3. The charges due on returned undeliverable parcels shall be recovered in accordance with the provisions of Article XXVIII.

Post, p. 1845.

ARTICLE XIV.

Cancellation of customs charges.

The customs charges on parcels sent back to the country of origin or redirected to another country shall be canceled both in Barbados and the United States of America.

Cancellation of customs charges.

ARTICLE XV.

Sale. Destruction.

Articles of which the early deterioration or corruption is to be expected, and these only, may be sold immediately, even when in transit

Sale or destruction.

on the outward or return journey, without previous notice or judicial formality. If for any reason a sale is impossible, the spoilt or putrid articles shall be destroyed.

ARTICLE XVI.

Abandoned parcels.

Abandoned parcels.

Parcels which cannot be delivered to the addressees and which the senders have abandoned shall not be returned by the Administration of destination, but shall be treated in accordance with its regulations. No claim shall be made by the Administration of destination against the Administration of origin in respect of such parcels.

ARTICLE XVII.

Inquiries.

Inquiries.

1. A fee not exceeding 60 centimes may be charged for every inquiry concerning a parcel.

No fee shall be charged if the sender has already paid the special fee for an advice of delivery.

2. Inquiries shall be admitted only if made by the sender within the period of one year from the day following the date of posting of the parcel.

3. When an inquiry is the outcome of an irregularity in the postal service, the inquiry fee shall be refunded.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Insured parcels. Rates and conditions.

Insured parcels.

1. Parcels may be insured up to the sum of £20 in Barbados, or \$100 in the United States of America.

Insurance fee.

2. The Administration of origin is entitled to collect from the sender of an insured parcel, an insurance fee fixed according to its internal regulations.

Dispatch fee.

3. The Administration of origin is also entitled to collect from the sender of an insured parcel a dispatch fee not exceeding 50 centimes.

Receipt.

4. A receipt must be given free of charge at the time of posting to the sender of an insured parcel.

ARTICLE XIX.

Fraudulent insurance.

Fraudulent insurance.

The insured value may not exceed the actual value of the contents of the parcel, but it is permitted to insure only part of this value.

The fraudulent insurance of a parcel for a sum exceeding the actual value shall be subject to any legal proceedings which may be admitted by the laws of the country of origin.

A parcel the contents of which have no pecuniary value may, however, be insured for a nominal sum in order to obtain the safeguards of the insurance system.

ARTICLE XX.

Responsibility for loss, damage, or abstraction.

Insured parcels.

1. Except in the cases mentioned in the following article, the two Administrations shall be responsible for the loss of insured parcels and for the loss, damage, or abstraction of their contents or of a part thereof.

The sender or other rightful claimant is entitled under this head to compensation corresponding to the actual amount of the loss, abstraction, or damage. The amount of compensation for an insured parcel shall not exceed the amount for which it was insured.

In cases where the loss, damage, or abstraction occurs in the service of the country of destination, the Administration of destination may pay compensation to the addressee at its own expense and without consulting the Administration of origin, provided that the addressee can prove that the sender has waived his rights in the addressee's favor.

2. In calculating the amount of compensation, indirect loss or loss of profits shall not be taken into consideration.

3. Compensation shall be calculated on the current price of goods of the same nature at the place and time at which the goods were accepted for transmission or, in the absence of current price, at the ordinary estimated value.

4. Where compensation is due for the loss, destruction, or complete damage of an insured parcel or for the abstraction of the whole of the contents, the sender is entitled to return of the postage also, if claimed.

5. In all cases, the insurance fees and, if the case arises, the dispatch fee shall be retained by the Administrations concerned.

6. 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.

7. 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 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.

ARTICLE XXI.

Exceptions to the principle of responsibility.

The two Administrations shall be relieved from all responsibility:

- (a) In cases beyond control (force majeure).
- (b) When, their responsibility not having been proved otherwise, they are unable to account for parcels in consequence of the destruction of official documents through a cause beyond control (force majeure).
- (c) When the damage has been caused by the fault or negligence of the sender, or when it arises from the nature of the article.
- (d) For parcels the contents of which fall under the ban of one of the prohibitions mentioned in Article IX.
- (e) For parcels which have been fraudulently insured for a sum exceeding the actual value of the contents, or parcels seized by the Customs for false declaration of contents.

Compensation.

Return of postage
on loss of parcel.

Retention of fees.

Loss of transit in-
sured parcels.

Insured parcels re-
forwarded to a third
country, etc.

Exceptions to the
principle of responsi-
bility.

(f) In respect of parcels regarding which the sender has not made inquiry within the period prescribed by Article XVII.

(g) In respect of any parcels containing precious stones, jewelry, or any article of gold, silver, or platinum exceeding \$500 or £100 in value not packed in a box of the size prescribed by Article 6, Section 3, of the Detailed Regulations.

Post, p. 1849.

(h) For parcels which contain matter of no intrinsic value or perishable matter, or which do 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 XXII.

Termination of responsibility.

Termination of responsibility.

The two Administrations shall cease to be responsible for parcels which have been delivered in accordance with their internal regulations and of which the owners or their agents have accepted delivery without reservation.

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 XXIII.

Payment of compensation.

Payment of compensation.

The payment of compensation shall be undertaken by the Administration of origin except in the cases indicated in Article XX, Section 1, where payment is made by the Administration of destination. The Administration of origin may, however, after obtaining the sender's consent, authorize the Administration of destination to settle with the addressee. The paying Administration retains the right to make a claim against the Administration responsible.

ARTICLE XXIV.

Period for payment of compensation.

Period for payment of compensation.

1. Compensation shall be paid as soon as possible and, at the latest, within one year from the day following the date of the inquiry.

2. The Administration responsible for making payment is authorized to settle with the claimant on behalf of the other Administration if the latter, after being duly informed of the application, has let nine months pass without giving a decision in the matter.

3. The Administration responsible for making payment may, exceptionally, postpone it beyond the period of one year when a decision has not yet been reached upon the question whether the loss, damage, or abstraction is due to a cause beyond control.

ARTICLE XXV.

Incidence of cost of compensation.

Incidence of cost of compensation.

1. Until the contrary is proved responsibility shall rest with the Administration which, having received the parcel from the other Administration without making any reservation and having been furnished with all the particulars for investigation prescribed by the regulations, cannot establish either proper delivery to the addressee or his agent, or other proper 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 after it 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, in the case of a parcel dispatched from one of the two countries for delivery in the other, the loss, damage, or abstraction has occurred in course of conveyance without it being possible to prove in the service of which country the irregularity took place, the two Administrations shall bear the amount of compensation in equal shares.

4. By paying compensation, the Administration concerned takes over to the extent of the amount paid, the rights of the person who has received compensation 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, in whole or in part, the person to whom compensation has been paid shall be informed that he is at liberty to take possession of the parcel against repayment of the amount paid as compensation.

ARTICLE XXVI.

Repayment of the compensation to the Administration of origin.

The Administration responsible or on whose account the payment is made in accordance with Article XXIII is bound to repay the amount of the compensation within a period of six months after notification of payment. The amount shall be recovered from the Administration responsible through the accounts provided for in Article 21 of the Detailed Regulations.

The Administration of which the responsibility is duly proved and which has originally declined to pay compensation is bound to bear all the additional charges resulting from the unwarranted delay in payment.

ARTICLE XXVII.

Credits for conveyance.

For each parcel dispatched from one of the two countries for delivery in the other, the dispatching office shall allow to the office of destination the rates which accrue to it by virtue of the provisions of Articles IV and V.

For each parcel dispatched from one of the two countries in transit through the other, the dispatching office shall allow to the other office the rates due for the conveyance and insurance of the parcel.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

Claims in case of redirection or return.

In case of the redirection or return of a parcel from one country to the other, the retransmitting Administration shall claim from the other Administration the charges due to it and to any other Administration taking part in the redirection or return. The claim shall be made on the parcel bill relating to the mail in which the parcel is forwarded.

Repayments.

Post, p. 1853.

Credits for conveyance.

Ante, p. 1839.

Claims in case of redirection or return.

ARTICLE XXIX.

Charge for redirection in the country of destination.

Charge for redirection in country of destination.

In case of further redirection or return to the country of origin, the redirection charge prescribed by Article XI shall accrue to the country which redirected the parcel within its own territory.

ARTICLE XXX.

Miscellaneous fees.

Miscellaneous fees.

The following fees shall be retained in full by the Administration which has collected them:

- (a) The fee for advice of delivery referred to in Article X.
- (b) The inquiry fee referred to in Article XVII, Section 1.
- (c) The dispatch fee for an insured parcel referred to in Article XVIII, Section 3.
- (d) The delivery fee and the fee for customs clearance referred to in Article VI.

ARTICLE XXXI.

Miscellaneous provisions.

Francs and centimes.
Post, p. 2062.

1. The francs and centimes mentioned in this Agreement are gold francs and centimes as defined in the Universal Postal Union Convention.

Postal charges.

2. Parcels shall not be subjected to any postal charges other than those contemplated in this Agreement except by mutual consent of the two Administrations.

Temporary suspension of service.

3. In extraordinary circumstances 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.

Mutual arrangement of details.

4. The two Administrations have drawn up the following Detailed Regulations for insuring the execution of the present Agreement. Further matters of detail, not inconsistent with the general provisions of this Agreement and not provided for in the Detailed Regulations may be arranged from time to time by mutual consent.

Application of internal regulations.

5. The internal regulations of Barbados and of the United States of America shall remain applicable as regards everything not provided for by the stipulations contained in the present Agreement and in the Detailed Regulations for its execution.

ARTICLE XXXII.

Entry into force and duration of the Agreement.

Entry into force and duration of Agreement.

This Agreement shall come into force on the 1st day of November, 1938, and shall remain in operation until the expiration of one year from the date on which it may have been denounced by either of the two Administrations.

Signatures.

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose, have signed the present Agreement, and have affixed their seals thereto.

Done in duplicate at Washington on the 13th day of September 1939 and at Bridgetown on the 14 day of August 1939.

[SEAL]

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

H. BLACKMAN
The Colonial Postmaster of Barbados. Acting

**DETAILED REGULATIONS FOR CARRYING OUT THE
PARCEL POST AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE POSTAL
ADMINISTRATION OF BARBADOS AND THE POSTAL
ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMER-
ICA.**

ARTICLE 1.

Circulation.

1. Each Administration shall forward by the routes and means which it uses for its own parcels, parcels delivered to it by the other Administration for conveyance in transit through its territory.

Circulation.

2. Missent parcels shall be retransmitted to their proper destination, by the most direct route at the disposal of the office retransmitting them. 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.

ARTICLE 2.

Method of transmission. Provision of bags.

1. The exchange of parcels between the two countries shall be effected by the offices appointed by agreement between the two Administrations. The parcels 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 trans-
mission.

2. Parcels shall be exchanged between the two countries in bags duly fastened and sealed.

Provisions as to bags.

In the absence of any arrangement to the contrary, the transmission of parcels dispatched by one of the two contracting countries in transit through the other shall be effected "à découvert".

3. A label showing the office of exchange of origin and the office of exchange of destination shall be attached to the neck of each bag, the number of parcels contained in the bag being indicated on the back of the label.

4. The bag containing the parcel bill and other documents shall be distinctively labeled.

5. Insured parcels shall be forwarded in separate bags. The neck label attached to any bag containing one or more insured parcels shall be marked with any distinctive symbol that may from time to time be agreed upon by the two Administrations.

6. The weight of any bag of parcels shall not exceed 36 kilograms (80 pounds avoirdupois).

7. The Postal Administrations of Barbados and of the United States of America 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.

8. Bags must be returned empty to the dispatching office by the next mail. Empty bags to be returned are to be 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.

9. Each Administration shall be required to make good the value of any bags which it fails to return.

ARTICLE 3.

Information to be furnished.

Information to be furnished.

1. Each Administration shall communicate to the other Administration all necessary information on points of detail in connection with the exchange of parcels between the two Administrations and also:—

(a) The names of the countries to which it can forward parcels handed over to it.

(b) The routes available for transmission of the said parcels from the point of entry into its territory or into its service.

(c) The total amount to be credited to it by the other Administration for each destination.

(d) The number of customs declarations which must accompany each parcel.

(e) Any other necessary information.

2. Each Administration shall make known to the other the names of the countries to which it intends to send parcels in transit through the other.

ARTICLE 4.

Fixing of equivalents.

Fixing of equivalents.

In fixing the charges for parcels, either Administration shall be at liberty to adopt such approximate equivalents as may be convenient in its own currency.

ARTICLE 5.

Make-up of parcels.

Make-up of parcels.

Every parcel shall:—

(a) Bear the exact name and address of the sender and of the addressee in Roman characters. Addresses in pencil shall not be allowed except that parcels bearing addresses written with indelible pencil on a previously dampened surface shall be accepted. The address shall be written on the parcel itself or on a label so firmly attached to it that it cannot become detached. The sender of a parcel shall be advised to enclose in the parcel a copy of the address together with a note of his own address.

Parcels on which the name of the sender or of the addressee is indicated merely by initials are not admitted, unless the initials are the adopted trade name of the sender or addressee which is generally understood.

Packing.

(b) Be packed in a manner adequate for the length of the journey and for the protection of the contents.

Articles liable to injure postal employees or to damage other parcels shall be so packed as to prevent any risk.

Ordinary parcels may be sealed at the option of the sender, or careful tying is sufficient as a mode of closing.

ARTICLE 6.

Special packing.

Special packing.

1. Liquids and substances which easily liquefy shall be packed in two receptacles. Between the first receptacle (bottle, flask, pot, box, etc.) and the second (box of metal or of stout wood, strong carton of 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.

2. Dry coloring powders such as aniline blue, etc., shall be admitted only if enclosed in stout metal boxes placed inside wooden boxes with sawdust between the two receptacles.

3. Every parcel containing precious stones, jewelry, or any article of gold, silver, or platinum exceeding \$500 or £100 in value shall be packed in a box measuring not less than 3 feet 6 inches (1.05 meters) in length and girth combined.

ARTICLE 7.

Customs declarations and dispatch notes.

1. The sender shall prepare one customs declaration and one dispatch note for each parcel sent from either country, on a special form provided for the purpose by the country of origin.

Customs declarations and dispatch notes.

The customs declaration shall give a general description of the parcel, an accurate statement in detail of its contents and value, date of mailing, gross 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, the use of only one customs declaration may be allowed for a single consignment of any number of uninsured parcels sent by the same sender to the same addressee at the same time. In this case the customs declaration shall show, in addition to the particulars set forth in the preceding paragraph, 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.

The dispatch note shall also be securely attached to the parcel.

2. The Administrations accept no responsibility for the correctness of the customs declarations or dispatch notes.

ARTICLE 8.

Advice of delivery.

1. Insured parcels for which the senders request an advice of delivery shall be very prominently marked "Advice of delivery" or "A. R."

Advice of delivery.

2. Such parcels shall be accompanied by a form similar to that annexed to the Detailed Regulations of the Convention of the Universal Postal Union. This advice of delivery form shall be prepared by the office of origin or by any other office appointed by the Administration of origin and shall be firmly attached to the dispatch note of the parcel to which it relates in the case of parcels sent to Barbados and to the parcel to which it relates in the case of parcels sent to the United States of America. If it does not reach the office of destination, that office shall make out officially a new advice of delivery form.

3. The office of destination, after having duly filled out the form, shall return it, by ordinary post, unenclosed and free of postage to the address of the sender of the parcel.

4. When the sender makes inquiry concerning an advice of delivery which has not been returned to him after a reasonable interval, action shall be taken in accordance with the rules laid down in Article 9

following. In that case a second fee shall not be charged, and the office of origin shall enter at the top of the form the words "Duplicate advice of delivery".

ARTICLE 9.

Advice of delivery applied for after posting.

Advice of delivery applied for after posting.

When the sender applies for an advice of delivery after an insured parcel has been posted, the office of origin or any other office appointed by the Administration of origin shall fill up an advice of delivery form and shall attach it to a form of inquiry to which postage stamps representing the fee prescribed by the Convention of the Universal Postal Union have been affixed.

The form of inquiry accompanied by the advice of delivery form shall be treated according to the provisions of Article 18 with the single exception that, in the case of the due delivery of the parcel, the office of destination shall withdraw the form of inquiry and shall return the advice of delivery form in the manner prescribed in paragraph 3 of the preceding Article.

ARTICLE 10.

Indication of insured value.

Indication of insured value.

Every insured parcel and the relative dispatch note shall bear an indication of the insured value in the currency of the country of origin. The indication on the parcel shall be both in words and in figures.

ARTICLE 11.

Insurance numbers, labels, and seals.

Insurance numbers, labels, and seals.

Every insured parcel and its dispatch note as well shall bear on the address side an insurance number and a small red label with the indication "Insured" or "Valeur déclarée" in large letters or these words shall be marked or stamped on the parcel and on the dispatch note.

The wax or other seals, the labels of whatever kind, and any postage stamps affixed to insured parcels shall be so spaced that they cannot conceal injuries to the cover. Moreover, the labels and postage stamps, if any, shall not be folded over two sides of the cover so as to hide the edge.

ARTICLE 12.

Sealing of parcels.

Sealing of insured parcels.

Every insured parcel shall be sealed by means of wax or by lead or other seals, the seals being sufficient in number to render it impossible to tamper with the contents without leaving an obvious trace of violation. Either Administration may require a special design or mark of the sender on the sealing of insured parcels mailed in its service, as a means of protection.

The Customs Administration of the country of destination is authorized to open the parcels. To that end, the seals or other fastenings may be broken. Parcels opened by the Customs must be refastened and also officially resealed.

The senders of insured parcels shall be strongly recommended to furnish the relative dispatch note, whenever possible, with an exact reproduction of the seal referred to above.

ARTICLE 13.

Indication of weight of insured parcels.

The exact weight in grams or in pounds and ounces of each insured parcel shall be entered by the Administration of origin:—

Indication of weight
of insured parcels.

- (a) On the address side of the parcel.
- (b) On the dispatch note, in the place reserved for this purpose.

ARTICLE 14.

Date-stamp impression.

Each parcel and the relative dispatch note shall be impressed by the office of posting, on the address side, with a stamp showing the place and date of posting.

Date-stamp impres-
sion.

ARTICLE 15.

Retransmission.

1. The Administration retransmitting a missent parcel shall not levy customs or other non-postal charges upon it.

Retransmission.

When an Administration returns such a parcel to the country from which it has been directly received, it shall refund the credits received and report the error by means of a verification note.

In other cases, and if the amount credited to it is insufficient to cover the expenses of retransmission which it has to defray, the retransmitting Administration shall allow to the Administration to which it forwards the parcel the credits due for onward conveyance; it shall then recover 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 shall be notified to the latter by means of a verification note.

2. When a parcel has been wrongly allowed to be dispatched in consequence of an error attributable to the postal service and has for this reason to be returned to the country of origin, the Administration which sends the parcel back shall allow to the Administration from which it was received the sums credited in respect of it.

3. The charges on a parcel redirected, in consequence of the removal of the addressee or of an error on the part of the sender, to a country with which Barbados or the United States of America has parcel-post communication shall be claimed from the Administration to which the parcel is forwarded, unless the charge for conveyance is paid at the time of redirection, in which case the parcel shall be dealt with as if it had been addressed directly from the retransmitting country to the new country of destination. In case the third country to which the parcel is forwarded refuses to assume the charges because they cannot be collected from the sender or the addressee, as the case may be, or for any other reason, they shall be charged back to the country of origin.

4. A parcel which is redirected unpaid shall be retransmitted in its original packing and shall be accompanied by the original dispatch note. If the parcel, for any reason whatsoever, has to be repacked or if the original dispatch note has to be replaced by a substitute note, the name of the office of origin of the parcel and the original serial number and, if possible, the date of posting at that office shall be entered both on the parcel and on the dispatch note.

ARTICLE 16.

Return of undeliverable parcels.

Return of undeliverable parcels.
Ante, p. 1841.

1. If the sender of an undeliverable parcel has made a request not provided for by Article XIII, Section 1, of the Agreement, the Administration of destination need not comply with it but may return the parcel to the country of origin, after retention for the prescribed period.

2. The Administration which returns a parcel to the sender shall indicate clearly and concisely on the parcel and on the relative dispatch note the cause for non-delivery. This information may be furnished in manuscript or by means of a stamped impression or a label. The original dispatch note belonging to the returned parcel must be sent back to the country of origin with the parcel.

3. A parcel to be returned to the sender shall be entered on the parcel bill with the word "Rebut" in the "Observations" column. It shall be dealt with and charged like a parcel redirected in consequence of the removal of the addressee.

ARTICLE 17.

Sale. Destruction.

Sale or destruction.
Ante, p. 1841.

When an insured parcel has been sold or destroyed in accordance with the provisions of Article XV of the Agreement, a report of the sale or destruction shall be prepared, a copy of which shall be transmitted to the Administration of origin.

ARTICLE 18.

Inquiries concerning parcels.

Inquiries concerning parcels.

For inquiries concerning parcels which have not been returned, a form shall be used similar to the specimen annexed to the Detailed Regulations of the Parcel Post Agreement of the Universal Postal Union. These forms shall be forwarded to the offices appointed by the two Administrations to deal with them and they shall be dealt with in the manner mutually arranged between the two Administrations.

ARTICLE 19.

Parcel bill.

Parcel bills.

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

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 are to be entered on the parcel bills to show the total number of parcels and the total net weight thereof.

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

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.

ARTICLE 20.

Check by offices of exchange. Notification of irregularities.

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 investigation 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 21.

Accounting for credits.

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

2. These accounts 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. The payment of the balances shall take place, at the latest, at the expiration of the following quarter.

Check by offices of exchange; notification of irregularities.

Accounting for credits.

4. The balance resulting from adjustment of the accounts between the two Administrations is paid by a sight draft drawn on the Capital or a commercial city of the creditor Administration, or by some means mutually agreed upon by correspondence. The expenses of payment are chargeable to the debtor Administration.

ARTICLE 22.

Entry into force and duration of the Detailed Regulations.

Entry into force and duration of the Detailed Regulations.

The present Detailed Regulations shall come into force on the day on which the Parcel Post Agreement comes into force and shall have the same duration as the Agreement. The Administration concerned shall, however, have the power by mutual consent to modify the details from time to time.

Signatures.

Done in duplicate at Washington on the 13th day of September 1939 and at Bridgetown on the 14 day of August 1939.

[SEAL]

JAMES A FARLEY

The Postmaster General of the United States of America.

H. BLACKMAN

The Colonial Postmaster of Barbados. Acting

Approval and ratification.

The foregoing Agreement between the United States of America and Barbados concerning the exchange of parcels by parcel post and the Detailed Regulations for its execution 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, September 20, 1939.