

September 6, 1944 and  
 May 10, 1943  
 [E. A. S. 439]

*Agreement between the United States of America and Palestine regarding parcel post, and detailed regulations. Signed at Washington September 6, 1944 and at Jerusalem May 10, 1943; ratified by the President of the United States of America September 25, 1944.*

**PARCEL POST AGREEMENT between PALESTINE and THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

The Postal Administrations of Palestine and of 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 Palestine and the United States of America.

**AGREEMENT.**

**ARTICLE I.**

*Limits of weight and size.*

1. A parcel for the United States of America posted in Palestine shall not exceed 22 pounds in weight, 3 feet 6 inches in length, and 6 feet in length and girth combined; and a parcel for Palestine posted in the United States of America shall not exceed 10 kilograms in weight, 1.05 meters in length, and 1.80 meters in length and girth combined.

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

**ARTICLE II.**

*Transit of parcels.*

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.

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.*

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

Administrations as  
 intermediaries.

## ARTICLE IV.

*Territorial and maritime credits.*

1. The territorial credit due to Palestine for parcels addressed for delivery in the service of its territory shall be 0.75 franc for each parcel up to 1 kilogram in weight, 1.10 franc for each parcel over 1 up to 3 kilograms in weight, 1.50 franc for each parcel over 3 up to 5 kilograms in weight, and 3.00 francs for each parcel over 5 up to 10 kilograms in weight.

2. The territorial credit due to the United States of America for parcels addressed for delivery in the service of its territory shall be as follows, computed on the bulk net weight of each dispatch:

For parcels addressed to the United States of America (continent) 0.70 franc per kilogram.

The combined territorial and maritime credits due to the United States of America for parcels addressed for delivery in the service of its possessions are as follows:

For parcels addressed to Alaska, 2.20 francs per kilogram.

For parcels addressed to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, 1.05 franc per kilogram.

For parcels addressed to Samoa, Guam, and Hawaii, 1.85 franc per kilogram.

3. Each Administration reserves the right to vary its territorial rates in accordance with any alterations of these charges which may be decided upon in connection with its parcel-post relations with other countries generally.

Right to vary territorial rates.

4. Three months' advance notice must be given of any increase or reduction of the rates mentioned in Sections 1 and 2 of this article. Such reduction or increase shall be effective for a period of not less than one year.

Notice of change in rates.

## ARTICLE V.

*Sea rate.*

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

## ARTICLE VI.

*Fee for clearance through the Customs.*

Each of the two Administrations may collect, 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.

## ARTICLE VII.

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

Parcels are delivered to the addressees as quickly as possible in accordance with the conditions in force in the country of destination.

Each country may collect in respect of delivery of parcels to the addressee a fee not exceeding 50 centimes per parcel. The same fee may be charged, if the case arises, for each presentation after the first at the addressee's residence or place of business.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

##### *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.

#### ARTICLE IX.

##### *Warehousing charge.*

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

This charge shall in no case exceed 5 francs.

#### ARTICLE X.

##### *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, and also a simple copy of the address of the parcel.

Forbidden enclosures.

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) Live animals (except bees, which must be enclosed in boxes so constructed as to avoid all danger to postal employees and to allow the contents to be ascertained).

(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 legislation to dispose of it otherwise.

Parcel containing letter.

Nevertheless, the fact that a parcel contains a letter or communication which constitutes an actual and personal correspondence shall not, in any case, entail its return 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.

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 as to the precise treatment accorded to the parcel in order that it may take such steps as are necessary.

Parcel wrongly admitted, notice.

#### ARTICLE XI.

##### *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 Universal Postal Union. An advice of delivery cannot be obtained for an uninsured parcel.

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.

Fee.

#### ARTICLE XII.

##### *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 a third 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.

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 XIII.

##### *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.

Post, pp. 1532, 1536, 1537.

#### ARTICLE XIV.

##### *Nondelivery.*

1. The sender may request at the time of posting that, if the parcel cannot be delivered as addressed, it may 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:

“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 which 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 XXIX.

*Post*, p. 1530.

#### ARTICLE XV.

##### *Cancelation of customs charges.*

Both parties to this Agreement undertake to urge their respective Customs Administrations to cancel Customs charges on parcels which are returned to the country of origin, or redirected to a third country.

#### ARTICLE XVI.

##### *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 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 XVII.

##### *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 legislation. No claim shall be made by the Administration of destination against the Administration of origin in respect of such parcels.

#### ARTICLE XVIII.

##### *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 XIX.

*Insured parcels. Rates and conditions.*

1. Parcels may be insured up to a limit of \$100 when mailed in the United States of America and £20 when mailed in Palestine.

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.

Insurance 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.

Dispatch fee.

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

Receipt.

## ARTICLE XX.

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

## ARTICLE XXI.

*Responsibility for loss, damage, or abstraction.*

1. Except in the cases mentioned in the following article, the two Administrations shall be responsible for the loss of insured parcels only, 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, damage or abstraction. The amount of compensation for an insured parcel shall not exceed the amount for which it was insured.

Compensation.

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, on 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.

Return of postage  
on loss of parcel.

Retention of fees.

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

Loss of transit insured parcels.

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.

Insured parcels re-forwarded or returned to a third country.

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 XXII.

### *Exceptions to the principle of responsibility.*

The two Administrations shall be released 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 of which the contents fall under the ban of one of the prohibitions mentioned in Article X.

(e) For parcels which have been fraudulently insured for a sum exceeding the actual value of the contents, or for parcels seized by the Customs for false declaration of contents.

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

(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.

(h) 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;

*Ante*, p. 1524.

*Ante*, p. 1523.

*Post*, p. 1534.

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 XXIII.

##### *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 XXIV.

##### *Payment of compensation.*

The payment of compensation shall be undertaken by the Administration of origin except in the cases indicated in Article XXI, 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.

*Ante*, p. 1527.

#### ARTICLE XXV.

##### *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 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 XXVI.

##### *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 its 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 XXVII.

##### *Repayment of compensation to the Administration of origin.*

The Administration responsible or on whose account the payment is made in accordance with Article XXIV 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 which has been duly proved responsible and which has originally declined to pay compensation is bound to bear all the additional charges resulting from the unwarranted delay in payment.

#### ARTICLE XXVIII.

##### *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 XXIX.

##### *Claims in case of redirection or return.*

In case of redirection or of 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.

*Ante*, p. 1529.

*Post*, p. 1539.

*Ante*, p. 1523;

## ARTICLE XXX.

*Charge for redirection in the country of destination.*

In case of further redirection or of return to the country of origin, the redirection charge prescribed by Article XII, Section 1, shall accrue to the country which redirected the parcel within its own territory.

Ante, p. 1525.

## ARTICLE XXXI.

*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 XI.
- (b) The inquiry fee referred to in Article XVIII, Section 1.
- (c) The dispatch fee for an insured parcel referred to in Article XIX, Section 3.
- (d) The fee for customs clearance referred to in Article VI.
- (e) The delivery fee referred to in Article VII.

Ante, p. 1525.

Ante, p. 1526.

Ante, p. 1527.

Ante, p. 1523.

Ante, p. 1523.

## ARTICLE XXXII.

*Insurance fee.*

In respect of insured parcels the Administration of origin shall allow to the Administration of destination for territorial service a rate of 5 centimes for each insured parcel. If the Administration of destination provides the sea service, the Administration of origin shall allow an additional rate of 10 centimes for each insured parcel.

## ARTICLE XXXIII.

*Miscellaneous provisions.*

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

Francs and centimes.  
54 Stat. 2062.

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.

Postal charges.

3. In extraordinary circumstances either Administration may temporarily suspend the parcel post, either entirely or partially, on condition of giving immediate notice, if necessary by telegraph, to the other Administration.

Temporary suspension of service.

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.

Mutual arrangement of details.

5. The internal legislation of Palestine 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.

Application of internal legislation.

## ARTICLE XXXIV.

*Entry into force and duration of the Agreement.*

This Agreement shall come into force 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; and it 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 and signed at Washington, on the sixth day of September 1944, and at Jerusalem, on the tenth day of May 1943.

[SEAL.]

K. P. ALDRICH

*Acting Postmaster General of the  
United States of America.*

G. H. WEBSTER

*Postmaster General of Palestine.*

DETAILED REGULATIONS FOR CARRYING OUT THE PARCEL POST AGREEMENT BETWEEN PALESTINE AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

## 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.

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.

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

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 from ordinary parcels. The neck label attached to any bag containing 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 Palestine 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.*

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.*

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.*

Every parcel shall:

(a) Bear the exact address 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.

(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.

#### ARTICLE 6.

##### *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, or strong fiber-board 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.

##### *Dispatch notes and customs declarations.*

1. Each parcel shall be accompanied by a dispatch note and by a set of customs declarations according to the regulations of the country of destination. The customs declarations and dispatch notes relating to parcels sent to the United States of America shall be firmly attached to the parcels; the customs declarations relating to parcels sent to Palestine shall be firmly attached to the dispatch notes and these in turn must be firmly attached to the parcels.

2. Nevertheless, a single dispatch note and a single set of customs declarations may suffice for two or three (but not more) ordinary parcels posted at the same time by the same sender to the same addressee. This provision shall not apply to insured parcels.

3. The two Administrations accept no responsibility in respect of the accuracy of customs declarations.

#### ARTICLE 8.

##### *Advice of delivery.*

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

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 Palestine, and to the parcels 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 the words "Duplicate advice of delivery" at the top of the form.

#### ARTICLE 9.

##### *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.

The form of inquiry accompanied by the advice of delivery form shall be treated according to the provisions of Article 18 below, 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.*

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. The amount of the insured value shall be converted into gold francs by the Administration of origin. The result of the conversion shall be indicated distinctly by new figures placed beside or below those representing the amount of the insured value in the currency of the country of origin.

#### ARTICLE 11.

##### *Insurance numbers, labels, 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 words "Insured" or "Valeur déclarée" in large letters, or these words shall be marked or stamped on the parcel and 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.*

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

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:

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

#### ARTICLE 14.

##### *Place of posting.*

Each parcel and the relative dispatch note as well shall bear the name of the office and the date of posting.

#### ARTICLE 15.

##### *Retransmission.*

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

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 Palestine 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 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.*

1. If the sender of an undeliverable parcel has made a request not provided for by Article XIV, 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.

*Ante*, p. 1525.

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 of nondelivery. 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.*

When an insured parcel has been sold or destroyed in accordance with the provisions of Article XVI 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.

*Ante*, p. 1526.

## ARTICLE 18.

*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 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 enclosed in one of the bags. The bag containing the parcel bill is designated with the word "Bill" conspicuously marked on the label.

2. Ordinary parcels sent to Palestine shall be entered on the parcel bills to show their total number according to the following divisions of weight: (a) up to 1 kilogram, (b) from 1 to 3 kilograms, (c) from 3 to 5 kilograms, and (d) from 5 to 10 kilograms. Ordinary parcels sent to the United States shall be entered on the parcel bills to show the total number of parcels and the total net weight thereof.

3. Insured parcels, sent from either country 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 United States of America, the total net weight of the parcels must also be shown; in the case of insured parcels for Palestine, the divisions of weight must be shown the same as in the case of ordinary parcels.

4. Parcels sent à découvert must be entered separately.

5. In the case of returned or redirected parcels the word "Returned" or "Redirected", as the case may be, must be entered on the bill against the individual entry. A statement of the charges which may be due on these parcels should be shown in the "Observations" column.

6. The total number of bags comprising each dispatch must also be shown on the parcel bill.

7. Each dispatching office of exchange shall number the parcel bills in the top left-hand corner in an annual series for each office of exchange of destination and, as far as possible, shall enter below the number the name of the ship conveying the mail. A note of the last number of the year shall be made on the first parcel bill of the following year.

## ARTICLE 20.

*Checks by offices of exchange. Notification of irregularities.*

1. On receipt of a mail, whether of parcels or of empty bags, the office of exchange shall check the parcels and the various documents.

which accompany them, or the empty bags as the case may be, against the particulars entered on the relative parcel bill and, if necessary, shall report missing articles or other irregularities by means of a verification note.

2. Any discrepancies in the credits and accounting shall be notified to the dispatching office of exchange by verification note. The accepted verification notes shall be attached to the parcel bills to which they relate. Corrections made on parcel bills not supported by vouchers shall not be considered valid.

#### ARTICLE 21.

##### *Accounting for credits.*

1. Each Administration shall cause each of its offices of exchange to prepare monthly for all the parcel mails dispatched to it during the month by each of the offices of exchange of the other Administration a statement of the total amounts entered on the parcel bills, whether to its credit or to its debit.

2. These statements shall be afterwards summarized by the same Administrations in quarterly accounts which, accompanied by the parcel bills relating thereto, shall be forwarded to the corresponding Administration in the course of the quarter following that to which it relates.

3. The recapitulation, transmission, examination, and acceptance of these accounts must not be delayed. After acceptance, the accounts shall be summarized in a quarterly general account prepared by the Administration to which the balance is due and payment of the balance shall take place, at the latest, at the expiration of the following quarter. After expiration of this term, the sums due from one Administration to the other shall bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum to be reckoned from the date of expiration of the said term. The balance due must be paid by sight draft drawn on New York, or by some other means mutually agreed upon by correspondence.

#### ARTICLE 22.

##### *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 Administrations concerned shall, however, have the power by mutual consent to modify the details from time to time.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington, on the sixth day of September 1944, and at Jerusalem, on the tenth day of May 1943.

[SEAL]

K. P. ALDRICH

*Acting Postmaster General of the  
United States of America.*

G. H. WEBSTER

*Postmaster General of Palestine.*

Signatures.

Approval and ratification.

The foregoing Parcel Post Agreement between Palestine and the United States of America and the Regulations of Execution thereof have been negotiated and concluded with my advice and consent and they are hereby approved and ratified.

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

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

[SEAL]

By the President,

CORDELL HULL

*Secretary of State.*

*Washington, September 25, 1944.*