

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE No. 137 of 1925.

The subjoined Principal Convention of the Universal Postal Union, concluded at Stockholm on the 28th day of August, 1924, is published for general information.

By Command of His Excellency the
High Commissioner.

SHIRLEY BALES,
Acting Imperial Secretary.

High Commissioner's Office,
Pretoria, 22nd September, 1925.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTION

CONCLUDED BETWEEN

the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, ALBANIA, GERMANY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, the whole of the ISLAND POSSESSIONS of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA other than the PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, the PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, the COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, the COLONY OF THE BELGIAN CONGO, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA, REPUBLIC OF CUBA, DENMARK, the FREE CITY OF DANZIG, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EGYPT, ECUADOR, SPAIN, the SPANISH COLONIES, ESTONIA, ABYSSINIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, ALGERIA, the FRENCH COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES OF INDO-CHINA, the whole of the other FRENCH COLONIES, GREAT BRITAIN and various BRITISH COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES, GREECE, GUATEMALA, REPUBLIC OF HAITI, REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS, HUNGARY, BRITISH INDIA, the IRISH FREE STATE, ICELAND, ITALY, the whole of the ITALIAN COLONIES, JAPAN, CHOSŌN (KORŌA), the whole of the other JAPANESE DEPENDENCIES, LETTONIA, REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBURG, MOROCCO (except the Spanish Zone), MOROCCO (SPANISH ZONE), MEXICO, NICARAGUA, NORWAY, NEW ZEALAND, REPUBLIC OF PANAMA, PARAGUAY, NETHERLANDS, DUTCH EAST INDIES, DUTCH COLONIES IN AMERICA, PERU, PERSIA, POLAND, PORTUGAL, PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN AFRICA, PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN ASIA and OCEANIA, ROUMANIA, REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO, SALVADOR, TERRITORY OF THE SARRE, KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS and SLOVENES, KINGDOM OF SIAM, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, TUNIS, TURKEY, the UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, URUGUAY, and UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELA.

The undersigned, plenipotentiaries of the above-named countries, being assembled in Congress at Stockholm, by virtue of Article 27 of the Universal Postal Convention concluded at Madrid on the 30th of November, 1920, have by mutual consent, and subject to ratification, revised the said convention to read as follows:—

PART I.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

CHAPTER I.

ORGANIZATION AND EXTENT OF THE UNION.

ARTICLE 1.

The countries between which the present Convention is concluded form, under the title of the Universal Postal Union, a single postal territory for the reciprocal exchange of correspondence. It is also the object of the Postal Union to secure the organization and improvement of the various international postal services.

ARTICLE 2.

Countries which do not form part of the Union are at all times admitted to adhere to the Convention.

Their request for adhesion must be notified diplomatically to the Government of the Swiss Confederation, and by the latter to the Governments of all the countries of the Union.

ARTICLE 3.

The letter post is governed by the provisions of the Convention. Other services, such as those relating to insured letters and boxes, postal parcels, postal money orders, transfers to and from postal cheque accounts, collection of bills, drafts, etc., and subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals, form the subject of Agreements between countries of the Union.

These Agreements are binding only upon the countries which have adhered to them.

The adhesion to one or more of these Agreements is subject to the provisions of the foregoing Article.

ARTICLE 4.

The Administrations of the Union draw up, by mutual agreement, in the form of Detailed Regulations, the measures of order and detail necessary for the carrying out of the Convention and the Agreements.

ARTICLE 5.

1. Countries of the Union have the right to maintain and to conclude treaties, as well as to maintain and to establish restricted Unions, with a view to the reduction of postage rates or to any other improvement of postal relations.

2. Moreover, Administrations are authorized to make with one another any necessary agreements on the subject of questions which do not concern the Union generally, provided that conditions less favourable than those laid down by the Acts of the Union are not introduced. In the letter post, for example, they may conclude mutual arrangements for the adoption of lower rates of postage within a radius of 30 kilometres.

ARTICLE 6.

The provisions of the Convention and of the Agreements of the Union do not override the legislation of any country as regards anything which is not expressly covered by these Acts.

ARTICLE 7.

Administrations of the Union which maintain relations with countries outside the Union are required to put these relations at the disposal of the other offices for the exchange of correspondence.

The provisions of the Convention apply to the exchange of correspondence between the countries of the Union and countries outside the Union, whenever the services of at least two of the contracting parties are used for that exchange.

ARTICLE 8.

The following are considered as forming a single country or Administration of the Union as the case may be, within the meaning of the Convention or of the Agreements so far as concerns, in particular, their right to vote at a Congress or Conference, and in the interval between meetings, as well as their contribution to the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union:—

- (1) The colony of the Belgian Congo;
- (2) The whole of the island possessions of the United States of America, except the Philippine Islands, and comprising Hawaii, Porto-Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands of the United States of America;

- (3) the Philippine Islands;
- (4) the whole of the Spanish Colonies;
- (5) Algeria;
- (6) the French Colonies and Protectorates in Indo-China;
- (7) the whole of the other French Colonies;
- (8) the whole of the Italian Colonies;
- (9) Chosen (Korea);
- (10) the whole of the other Japanese Dependencies;
- (11) the Dutch East Indies;
- (12) the Dutch Colonies in America;
- (13) the Portuguese Colonies in Africa;
- (14) the Portuguese Colonies in Asia and Oceania.

ARTICLE 9.

1. The following are considered as belonging to the Universal Postal Union:—

- (a) Post offices established by Union countries in countries outside the Union;
- (b) the Principality of Lichtenstein, as subordinate to the Postal Administration of Switzerland;
- (c) the Farøe Islands and Greenland, as forming part of Denmark;
- (d) the Spanish possessions on the North Coast of Africa, as forming part of Spain; the Republic of Andorra, as subordinate to the Postal Administration of Spain;
- (e) the Principality of Monaco as subordinate to the Postal Administration of France;
- (f) Walfisch Bay, as forming part of the Union of South Africa; Basutoland, as subordinate to the Postal Administration of the Union of South Africa;
- (g) the Norwegian post offices in the Spitzbergen Islands, as subordinate to the Postal Administration of Norway.

ARTICLE 10.

1. In case of disagreement between two or more members of the Union as to the interpretation of the Convention and the Agreements, or as to the responsibility imposed on an Administration by the application of these Acts, the question in dispute is decided by arbitration. To that end, each of the Administrations concerned chooses another member of the Union not directly interested in the matter.

If one of the offices in disagreement does not take any action on a proposal for arbitration within a period of six months, or of nine months in the case of oversea countries, the International Bureau, on a request to that effect, may call on the defaulting Administration to appoint an arbitrator, or may appoint one officially.

2. The decision of the arbitrators is given on an absolute majority of votes.

3. In case of an equality of votes, the arbitrators choose, with the view of settling the difference, another Administration with no interest in the question in dispute.

Failing an agreement in the choice, this Administration is appointed by the International Bureau from among the members of the Union not proposed by the arbitrators.

4. The arbitrators may not be appointed from among Administrations which do not participate in the Agreement concerning which the dispute has arisen.

ARTICLE 11.

Each contracting party is free to withdraw from the Union or to cease to participate in the Agreements by notice given one year in advance by its Government to the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

CHAPTER II.

CONGRESSES. CONFERENCES. COMMITTEES.

ARTICLE 12.

1. Delegates of the countries of the Union meet in Congress not later than five years after the date of the entry into force of the Acts of the preceding Congress with the view of revising or of completing them as necessary.

Each country is represented at the Congress by one or several plenipotentiary delegates furnished by their Government with the necessary powers. It may, if it so desires, be represented by the delegation of another country. But it is understood that one delegation can undertake the representation of two countries only, including the country it primarily represents.

In the deliberations each country has one vote only.

2. Each Congress settles the place of meeting of the next Congress. The Government of the country in which it is to take place is responsible, in consultation with the International Bureau, for convening the Congress, and also for notifying to all the Governments and countries of the Union the decisions taken by the Congress.

ARTICLE 13.

The Acts of the Congresses shall be ratified as soon as possible, and the ratifications shall be communicated to the Government of the country in which the Congress was held.

If one or more of the contracting parties do not ratify one or other of the Acts signed by them, these Acts are not less binding on the States which have ratified them.

These Acts come into force simultaneously and have the same duration.

From the date fixed for the entry into force of the Acts adopted by a Congress, all the Acts of the preceding Congress are repealed, unless the contrary is expressly decided.

ARTICLE 14.

When a request to that effect is made or approved by at least two-thirds of the contracting countries, an extraordinary Congress is held, after arrangement with the International Bureau.

The regulations laid down by Articles 12 and 13 apply equally to the delegations, to the deliberations, and to the Acts of Extraordinary Congresses.

ARTICLE 15.

Each Congress draws up the standing orders for its work and deliberations.

ARTICLE 16.

Conferences for the consideration of purely administrative questions may be held at the request of at least two-thirds of the Administrations of the Union.

They are convened after arrangement with the International Bureau.

The Conferences draw up their own standing orders.

ARTICLE 17.

Committees charged by a Congress or a Conference with the examination of one or more definite questions are convened by the International Bureau after arrangement with the Administration of the country where these Committees are to sit.

CHAPTER III.

PROPOSALS MADE BETWEEN CONGRESSES.

ARTICLE 18.

In the interval between meetings, any Administration has the right to address to the other Administrations, through the medium of the International Bureau, proposals concerning the Convention and its Detailed Regulations.

The same right is accorded to the Administrations of the countries participating in the Agreements so far as these Agreements and their Detailed Regulations are concerned.

In order to be considered, every proposal introduced in the interval between meetings must be supported by at least two Administrations, not including that which originates the proposal. A proposal lapses when the International Bureau does not receive, at the same time as the proposal, the necessary number of declarations of support.

ARTICLE 19.

Every proposal is subject to the following procedure:—

A period of six months is allowed to the Administrations of the Union to examine the proposal and to communicate their observations, if any, to the International Bureau. Amendments are not admitted. The answers are collected by the International Bureau, and communicated to the Administrations, with an invitation to declare themselves for or against. Those who have not furnished their vote within a period of six months from the date of the second circular of the International Bureau notifying to them the observations made, are considered as abstaining.

If the proposal concerns an Agreement or the relative Detailed Regulations, only the Administrations which have adhered to that Agreement may take part in the procedure indicated above.

ARTICLE 20.

1. In order to become binding, the proposals must obtain—

- (a) unanimity of votes if they involve the addition of new provisions or any modification of the provisions of Parts I and II, or of Articles 33 to 36, 38, 48 to 53, 55, 56, 58, 60 to 63, 65 to 75, 77 to 80 of the Convention, or of Articles 1, 4, 17, 53, 66, and 86 of its Detailed Regulations;
- (b) two-thirds of the votes if they involve a modification of the provisions of articles other than those mentioned in the preceding paragraph;
- (c) a simple majority if they affect the interpretation of the provisions of the Convention and of its Detailed Regulations, except in the case of disagreement to be submitted to arbitration as provided for by Article 10.

2. The conditions to be fulfilled for the approval of proposals concerning the Agreements are fixed by the Agreements themselves.

ARTICLE 21.

Additions to and modifications of the Convention and the Agreements are sanctioned by a diplomatic declaration, which the Government of the Swiss Confederation undertakes to prepare and forward at the request of the International Bureau to the Governments of the contracting countries.

Additions to and modifications of Detailed Regulations are notified and communicated to the Administrations by the International Bureau. The same applies to the interpretations referred to under (c) in the preceding Article.

ARTICLE 22.

No addition or modification adopted comes into force until at least three months after its notification.

CHAPTER IV.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU.

ARTICLE 23.

1. A central office, situated at Berne, known as the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union, and placed under the supervision of the Swiss Postal Administration, serves as a medium of liaison, information, and consultation for the countries of the Union.

This office is entrusted especially with the duty of collecting, collating, publishing, and distributing information of every kind which concerns the international postal service; of giving, at the request of the parties concerned, an opinion upon questions in dispute; of making known proposals for modifying the Acts of the Congress; of notifying alterations adopted; and, in general, of taking up such inquiries and work in connexion with editing and arranging material as the Convention, the Agreements, and their Detailed Regulations shall assign to it, or as may be entrusted to it in the interest of the Union.

2. It acts as clearing-house for the settlement of accounts of every description relative to the international postal service between the Administrations which claim its assistance.

ARTICLE 24.

1. Each Congress fixes the maximum figure for the ordinary annual expenditure of the International Bureau.

These expenses, as well as the special expenditure occasioned by the meetings of a Congress, Conference, or Committee, and the costs which may arise out of special work entrusted to the International Bureau, are borne in common by all the countries of the Union.

2. To this end, the latter are divided into seven classes, each contributing to the payment of the expenses in the following proportion:—

1st class.....	25 units.
2nd class.....	20 „
3rd class.....	15 „
4th class.....	10 „
5th class.....	5 „
6th class.....	3 „
7th class.....	1 unit.

3. In the case of a new adhesion, the Government of the Swiss Confederation settles, by agreement with the Government of the country concerned, the class in which the country is to be placed for the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau.

PART II.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

CHAPTER I.

ARTICLE 25.

1. Freedom of transit is guaranteed throughout the entire territory of the Union.

2. Freedom of transit for postal parcels is limited to the territory of the countries taking part in this service. Insured articles may be forwarded in closed mails over the territory of countries not adhering to the Agreement concerning these articles, but the responsibility of these countries is limited to that prescribed for registered articles.

ARTICLE 26.

The countries of the Union recognize the right of all persons to make use of the services which are the subject of the Convention and the Agreements.

ARTICLE 27.

It is forbidden to impose any postal charge whatever other than those prescribed by the Convention and the Agreements.

ARTICLE 28.

When an Administration finds itself obliged, by exceptional circumstances, to suspend temporarily, in whole or in part, either the dispatch of correspondence which is delivered to it by another Administration, or the operation of one or more special services, it is bound at once to notify the fact, if necessary by telegraph, to the Administration or Administrations concerned.

ARTICLE 29.

The franc regarded as the monetary unit in the provisions of the Convention and the Agreements is the gold franc of 100 centimes of a weight of 10/31 of a gramme and of a fineness of 0.900.

ARTICLE 30.

In each country of the Union, postage rates are fixed at the closest possible equivalent, in the actual currency of the country, of the value of the franc.

ARTICLE 31.

1. The forms used by the Administrations in their mutual relations must be drawn up in French, with or without an interlinear translation in another language, unless the Administrations concerned arrange otherwise by direct agreement.

2. The forms used by the public which are not printed in French must include an interlinear translation in that language.

3. The forms referred to in Sections 1 and 2 must approximate so far as possible to the dimensions prescribed by the Detailed Regulations of the Convention and of the Agreements.

4. Administrations may by common consent decide upon the language to be used in official correspondence in their reciprocal relations.

ARTICLE 32.

1. Each Administration may issue, to persons who apply for them, identity cards to serve as evidence of identity for all kinds of post office business in the countries which have not notified their refusal to admit them.

2. The Administration which issues an identity card is authorized to make, on this account, a charge which may not exceed 1 franc.

3. Administrations are relieved from all responsibility when it is established that a postal packet was delivered or a money order was paid on presentation of a proper identity card.

Administrations are not responsible for the consequences of the loss, abstraction, or fraudulent use of a proper identity card.

4. The identity card is valid for three years from the date of issue.

PART III.

PROVISIONS REGARDING CORRESPONDENCE.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE 33.

The term correspondence means and includes letters, post cards, both single and reply-paid, commercial papers, samples of merchandise, and printed papers of every kind, including articles printed in relief for the use of the blind.

ARTICLE 34. (See PROTOCOL II AND V.)

1. The prepaid rates of postage for the conveyance of correspondence throughout the entire extent of the Union, including delivery at the residence of the addressees in the countries where a delivery is or shall be organized, are fixed as indicated in the following table:—

Articles.	Units of Weight	Rates.	Limits :	
			of Weight.	of Size.
Letters { first unit of weight... each succeeding unit...	Gr. 20 —	C. 25 } 15 }	2 kilos	{ 45 cm. in each direction. In roll form : 75 cm. in length, and 10 cm. in diameter.
Post cards { Single..... Reply-paid.....	— —	15 30	—	{ maximum { 15 cm. in length, 10.5 cm. in breadth. minimum { 10 cm. in length, 7 cm. in breadth.
Printed Papers.....	50	5	2 kilos*	*This weight is raised to 3 kilos for volumes sent singly. In roll form : 45 cm. in each direction. 75 cm. in length, and 10 cm. in diameter.
Blind Literature.....	1,000	5	3 kilos	
Commercial Papers.....	50	5	2 kilos	
" " minimum charge	—	25	—	
Samples of Merchandise.....	50	5	500 gr.	{ 45 cm. in length, 20 cm. in breadth, 10 cm. in depth. In roll form : 45 cm. in length, and 15 cm. in diameter.
" " minimum charge	—	10	—	

Administrations have the right in their reciprocal relations to allow a reduction of 50 per cent. of the ordinary rate for printed papers to newspapers and periodicals posted directly by the publishers.

The same right is accorded to them in respect of sewn or bound books, excluding all publicity matter or advertisements.

The same applies to literary or scientific works exchanged by learned institutions.

2. Each country of the Union fixes, in accordance with the foregoing table, the rates of postage to be charged for correspondence.

3. Letters may not contain any letter, note, or document addressed to a person other than the addressee or a person living with him.

4. Commercial papers, samples of merchandise, and printed papers of every kind must not contain any letter or note having the character of actual personal correspondence; they must be made up in such a manner as to admit of their being easily examined, except in the cases specified in the Detailed Regulations.

5. The limits of weight and size fixed by Section 1 of the present Article do not apply to correspondence relating to the postal service as specified in Section 1 of Article 43.

6. Packets of samples of merchandise may not contain any article having a saleable value.

7. The enclosure in one and the same packet of correspondence of different categories (articles grouped together) is authorized under the conditions laid down in the Detailed Regulations.

8. Apart from the exceptions prescribed by the Convention and its Detailed Regulations, articles which do not fulfil the conditions laid down are not to be forwarded.

Articles which have been wrongly accepted may be returned to the office of origin. If the office of destination delivers them to the addressee, it must, in that case, apply to them the rates of postage and surcharges prescribed for the category of correspondence to which they properly belong.

9. Packets prepaid at the letter rate may contain articles liable to Customs duties when the importation of these articles by letter post is admitted in the country of destination.

These packets must bear on the address side a label in conformity with the provisions of the Detailed Regulations.

The Administration of the country of destination is authorized to submit these packets to Customs examination, to open them officially, and to collect the import duties, in the manner prescribed by its legislation.

ARTICLE 35. (See PROTOCOL III.)

Articles other than letters and single post cards must be fully prepaid.

Reply-paid post cards of which the two halves are not fully prepaid at the time of posting are not to be forwarded.

ARTICLE 36. (See PROTOCOL III.)

Apart from the exceptions laid down in Article 39 of the Detailed Regulations for certain classes of redirected articles, correspondence of every kind not prepaid or insufficiently prepaid is liable to a charge equal to double postage or double the amount of the deficiency, to be paid by the addressees; but that charge may not be less than 10 centimes.

ARTICLE 37.

1. The rates of postage on correspondence for countries outside the Union may not be lower than the normal Union tariff.
2. Correspondence originating in a country outside the Union which is transferred to a country of the Union unpaid or insufficiently prepaid is taxed by the delivering office according to the rules applicable in its own service to similar articles addressed to the country where the said correspondence originates.

ARTICLE 38.

Over and above the rates fixed by Articles 34 and 37, a surtax proportionate to the expenses incurred may be levied on every article forwarded by services maintained by Administrations outside the Union, or by extraordinary services within the Union which involve special payment.

When the rate of prepayment for the single post card comprises the surtax authorized by the preceding paragraph, the same rate is applicable to each half of the reply-paid post card.

ARTICLE 39.

1. Administrations are authorized to make an additional charge, in accordance with their own regulations, on articles posted after the ordinary hour of collection.
2. Countries of destination which are authorized by their legislation to deliver packets containing articles liable to Customs duties may collect, in respect of the clearance of these packets through the Customs, a fee not exceeding 50 centimes per packet.
3. The country of destination is authorized to impose a special surcharge, in accordance with its legislation, on articles addressed poste restante.

ARTICLE 40.

1. Correspondence is, at the request of the senders, sent out for delivery by special messenger immediately after arrival, in the countries of which the Administrations agree to undertake this service in their reciprocal relations.

2. Such correspondence, which is called "express," is subject, in addition to the ordinary postage, to a special charge amounting as a minimum to double the postage on a single-rate ordinary letter and as a maximum to one franc. This charge must be fully paid in advance by the sender.

3. When the addressee's house is situated outside the free delivery zone of the office of destination a complementary charge not exceeding that prescribed in the inland service may be collected for express delivery.

In this case, however, express delivery is not obligatory.

4. Express packets, upon which the total amount of the charges payable in advance has not been prepaid, are delivered by the ordinary means, unless they have been treated as express by the office of origin.

ARTICLE 41.

1. It is forbidden to send by post—
 - (a) articles which, from their nature or by their packing, may expose postal officials to danger, or soil or damage correspondence;
 - (b) explosive, inflammable, or dangerous substances;
 - (c) living animals, except bees and silkworms;
 - (d) articles liable to Customs duty, apart from the exceptions laid down in Article 34, Section 9, as well as samples sent in quantities with the intention of avoiding the payment of this duty;

- (e) opium, morphine, cocaine, and other narcotics;
- (f) obscene or immoral articles;
- (g) any articles whatever of which the importation or circulation is forbidden in the country of origin or of destination.

In addition, it is forbidden to send in unregistered packets, coin, bank-notes and currency notes, bullion, precious stones, jewels, and other precious articles.

2. Packets which have been wrongly admitted to the post must be returned to the office of origin, except in cases where the Administration of the country of destination is authorized by its laws or its internal regulations to dispose of them otherwise.

Explosive, inflammable, or dangerous substances, and obscene or immoral articles, however, are not returned to the office of origin; they are destroyed on the spot under the direction of the Administration finding them.

If packets wrongly admitted to the post are neither returned to origin nor delivered to the addressee, the dispatching office must be advised in order that it may take such steps as are necessary.

3. The right is, moreover, reserved to every country of the Union to refuse to convey *à découvert* over its territory, or to deliver, articles admitted at reduced rates in regard to which the laws, ordinances, or decrees which regulate the conditions of their publication or circulation in that country have not been complied with.

These articles must be returned to the office of origin.

ARTICLE 42.

1. Prepayment of postage is effected either by means of postage stamps valid in the country of origin for the correspondence of private individuals, or by means of impressions of stamping machines, officially adopted and working under the immediate control of the Administration.

2. The following are considered as duly prepaid: Reply post cards bearing postage stamps, impressed or affixed, of the country of issue, articles properly prepaid for their first transmission and on which complementary postage has been paid before their redirection, as well as newspapers or packets of newspapers and periodicals with the words "*Abonnement-poste*," or the equivalent, which are sent in virtue of the Agreement for subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals.

3. Correspondence posted on the high seas in the letter-box on board a Packet or handed to postal officials on board or to the commanders of ships may, in the absence of different arrangements between the Administrations concerned, be prepaid by means of the postage stamps and according to the tariff of the country to which the said Packet belongs or by which it is maintained. If the posting on board takes place during the stay at one of the two terminal points of the voyage or at any intermediate port of call, prepayment is valid only if it is effected by means of the postage stamps and according to the tariff of the country in the waters of which the Packet happens to be.

ARTICLE 43.

1. The following are exempt from postage:—
Correspondence on Postal Service exchanged between Postal Administrations, between these Administrations and the International Bureau, between post offices of Union countries, and between these offices and Administrations, as well as correspondence of which the free transmission is expressly provided for in the Convention, the Agreements, and their Detailed Regulations.

2. With the exception of articles marked with a trade charge, correspondence intended for prisoners of war or dispatched by them is also exempt from all postal charges, not only in the countries or origin and destination, but in intermediate countries.

The same privilege is accorded to correspondence concerning prisoners of war, dispatched or received, either directly by, or through the agency of, Information Bureaux established on behalf of such persons in belligerent countries or in neutral countries which have received belligerents on their territories.

Belligerents received and interned in a neutral country are treated like prisoners of war, properly so-called, in so far as the application of the above-mentioned rules is concerned.

ARTICLE 44. (See PROTOCOL VI.)

Reply coupons are on sale in the countries of the Union. The selling price of a reply coupon is fixed by the Administrations concerned, but may not be less than 40 centimes or the equivalent of this sum in the money of the country of issue.

Each coupon is exchangeable in any country of the Union for a stamp or stamps representing the postage on a single-rate letter for abroad originating in that country. The exchange must, however, be made before the end of the sixth month following the month of issue.

Moreover, the right is reserved to each country to demand that reply coupons and the correspondence to be prepaid by means of the stamps received in exchange for these coupons shall be presented at the same time.

ARTICLE 45. (See PROTOCOL I.)

1. The sender of a postal packet can have it withdrawn from the post or have its address altered, so long as the article has not been delivered to the addressee.

2. The request to this effect is sent by post or by telegraph at the expense of the sender, who must pay for every request by post the charge for a registered single-rate letter, for every request by telegraph the charge for a telegram, as well as the postal charge, in the case of an alteration of address.

ARTICLE 46.

1. No supplementary postage is charged for the redirection of correspondence within the Union, apart from the exceptions provided for in the Detailed Regulations.

The same rule applies to the return of undelivered correspondence to the sender.

2. Correspondence which is redirected or which is undeliverable is delivered to the addressees or senders against payment of the charges raised on departure or arrival or in course of transmission in consequence of redirection after the first transmission.

3. Correspondence which is not delivered, from whatever cause, must be returned immediately to the country of origin.

The period of retention for correspondence held at the disposal of the addressees or addressed *poste restante* is governed by the rules of the country of destination. This period may not, however, exceed six months in relations with countries beyond the sea and two months in relations with other countries. The return to the country of origin must take place within a shorter period if the sender has requested it by a note on the address side in a language known in the country of destination.

4. Printed papers of no value are not returned to origin unless the sender, by means of a note on the outside of the article, has asked for its return.

5. The surcharge on articles addressed "*poste restante*" prescribed by Article 39 is cancelled if the articles are redirected or undelivered.

6. The additional charge provided for in Article 40, Section 3, is not cancelled in case of the redirection or non-delivery of an express article.

ARTICLE 47.

1. For an inquiry in respect of any postal packet a fixed fee not exceeding one franc may be charged.

As regards registered articles, no fee is charged if the sender has already paid the special fee for an advice of delivery.

2. An application is only entertained if made within a year, counting from the day following the posting of the article.

CHAPTER II.

REGISTERED ARTICLES.

ARTICLE 48. (See PROTOCOL VII.)

1. The articles specified in Article 33 may be registered.

The reply halves of reply-paid post cards cannot, however, be registered by the original senders.

2. The charge on any registered article must be paid in advance. It is made up of—

(a) the postage ordinarily prepayable on the packet according to its class;

(b) a fixed registration fee of 40 centimes at most.

3. A receipt must be issued free of charge to the sender of a registered article at the time of posting.

4. Countries prepared to undertake risks arising from causes beyond control are authorized to collect a special charge of 40 centimes at most for each registered article.

ARTICLE 49.

The sender of a registered article may obtain an advice of delivery by paying, at the time of posting, a fixed fee of 40 centimes at most.

An advice of delivery may be applied for after the posting of the article within the period fixed by Article 47 for applications, on payment of a fee which may not exceed double that prescribed in the foregoing paragraph.

ARTICLE 50. (See PROTOCOL II.)

Except in the cases provided for in the following Article, Administrations are responsible for the loss of registered articles.

The sender is entitled, in respect of the loss, to compensation, of which the amount is fixed at 50 francs per article.

If he has paid an inquiry fee, and if the inquiry has been rendered necessary by a fault of the postal service, the fee is also repaid.

ARTICLE 51.

Administrations are relieved from all responsibility for the loss of registered articles—

(a) in circumstances beyond control; the responsibility, however, still attaches to the Administration of origin if it has undertaken to cover risks arising from causes beyond control (Article 48, Section 4);

(b) which they cannot account for in consequence of the destruction of official documents through a cause beyond control;

(c) of which the contents fall within the prohibitions specified in Article 41, Section 1;

(d) when the sender has not made any application within the period prescribed by Article 47.

ARTICLE 52.

Administrations cease to be responsible for registered articles which have been delivered under the conditions prescribed by their internal regulations.

For articles addressed poste restante, or held at the disposal of the addressees, responsibility ceases on delivery to a person who has proved his identity according to the rules in force in the country of destination, and whose name and description correspond to those indicated in the address.

ARTICLE 53.

The payment of the compensation must be undertaken by the office to which the dispatching office is subordinate, subject to its right to make a claim on the office responsible.

ARTICLE 54.

1. The payment of compensation must take place as soon as possible, and at the latest within six months from the day following the date of the application. This period is extended to nine months in relations with oversea countries.

2. The office of origin is authorized to settle with the sender on account of the office, whether intermediate or of destination, which, duly informed of the application, has let six months pass without settling the matter; this period is extended to nine months in relations with oversea countries.

The dispatching office may exceptionally postpone settlement of the compensation beyond the period mentioned in the preceding paragraph, when the question whether the loss of the article is due to a cause beyond control is not decided.

ARTICLE 55.

1. Until the contrary is proved, responsibility for the loss of a registered article rests with the Administration which, having received the article without making any observation, and being furnished with all the materials for inquiry prescribed by the regulations, cannot establish delivery to the addressee or regular transfer to the following office, as the case may be.

If the loss has occurred in course of conveyance, without it being possible to ascertain on the territory or in the service of which country the loss took place, the Administrations concerned bear the loss in equal shares. Nevertheless, the whole of the compensation due must be paid to the office of origin by the first Administration which is unable to establish the regular transfer of the article in question to the next office. It is left to this Administration to recover from the other responsible offices the share borne by each in compensating the sender.

2. When a registered article has been lost in circumstances beyond control, the office on the territory or in the service of which the loss has occurred is responsible to the office of origin only when both countries undertake risks arising from causes beyond control.

3. By paying compensation the responsible Administration takes over the rights of the person who has received it, up to the amount of this compensation, in any action which may be taken against the sender, the addressee, or third parties.

ARTICLE 56.

The office responsible or on whose account payment is made in accordance with Article 54 is bound to repay to the dispatching office the amount of the compensation within a period of three months after notice of payment.

This repayment is made free of cost to the creditor office, by means of either a money order or a draft, or in coin current in the creditor country. After the period of three months, the sum due to the dispatching office bears interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, counting from the day of expiry of the said period.

The office of which the responsibility is duly proved and which has at first declined to pay the compensation must, in addition, bear all additional charges resulting from the unwarranted delay in payment.

Administrations may come to an agreement, however, to liquidate periodically the compensation which they have paid to the senders and which they have agreed to be well founded.

ARTICLE 57.

Responsibility in regard to registered articles for or from or in transit across countries outside the Union is fixed as follows:—

- (a) for transmission within the limits of the Union, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention;
- (b) for transmission outside the limits of the Union, in accordance with the conditions notified by the office of the Union which serves as the intermediate office.

CHAPTER III.

CASH ON DELIVERY PACKETS.

ARTICLE 58.

1. Registered correspondence marked with trade charges to be collected on delivery may be exchanged between countries of which the Administrations agree to provide this service.

In the absence of any contrary arrangement the amount of the trade charge is expressed in the money of the country in which the packet originated.

The maximum trade charge is equal to the maximum amount fixed for money orders addressed to the country in which the article originated.

Packets marked with trade charges are subject to the same regulations and rates as registered articles.

The sender pays, in addition, a fixed charge which may not be less than 20 centimes nor more than 50 centimes, and a proportional charge of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the amount of the trade charge. The office of origin may round up this fee to suit its monetary system.

2. The amount collected from the addressee is transmitted to the sender by means of a trade charge money order, which is issued free of commission.

Administrations may agree upon another method of liquidating the sums collected. They may, for example, subject to suitable arrangements, undertake to pay them into a current postal account in the country of destination of the packet.

ARTICLE 59.

The sender of a registered article marked with a trade charge can demand the total or partial cancellation of the amount of the trade charge.

Requests of this nature are subject to the same conditions as requests for the withdrawal of correspondence from the post or alteration of address (Article 45).

ARTICLE 60.

The loss of a registered article marked with a trade charge involves the responsibility of the postal service under the conditions settled by Articles 50 and 51.

ARTICLE 61.

The sums duly collected from the addressee, whether or not they have been converted into money orders or paid into a current postal account, are guaranteed to the sender under the conditions laid down in favour of the remitter by the Agreement concerning the money order service or by the regulations governing the postal cheque and transfer service.

ARTICLE 62.

1. If the packet has been delivered to the addressee without the collection of the trade charge, the sender is entitled to compensation, provided that application has been made within the period prescribed by Article 47, Section 2, and unless the failure to collect the charge is due to fault or negligence on his part, or unless the contents of the packet fall within the prohibitions prescribed by Article 41.

The same rule applies if the amount collected from the addressee is less than the amount of the trade charge indicated or if it has been collected fraudulently.

The compensation may not, in any case, exceed the amount of the trade charge.

2. By paying compensation the responsible Administration takes over the rights of the sender up to the amount of the compensation in any action which may be taken against the addressee or third parties.

ARTICLE 63.

Payment of the sums duly collected as well as of the compensation referred to in the preceding article must be undertaken by the Administration to which the dispatching office is subordinate, subject to its right to make a claim on the Administration responsible.

ARTICLE 64.

The provisions of Article 54 concerning the periods for payment of compensation for the loss of a registered article apply also to the payment of sums collected or of the compensation in respect of packets marked with trade charges.

ARTICLE 65.

The payment by the office of origin of sums duly collected, as well as of the compensation prescribed by Article 62, is made on behalf of the office of destination. The latter is responsible unless it can prove that the fault is due to a breach of the regulations by the office of origin.

In the case of fraudulent collection following upon the disappearance in the postal service of a trade charge packet, the responsibility of the offices concerned is fixed in accordance with the provisions of Article 55 for the loss of an ordinary registered article.

ARTICLE 66.

The Administration of destination is bound to repay to the dispatching Administration, under the conditions prescribed by Article 56, the sums which have been advanced on its behalf.

ARTICLE 67.

The amount of a trade charge money order which has not been paid to the payee for any reason whatever is not repaid to the office of issue. It is held at the disposal of the payee by the office which dispatched the trade charge packet and accrues definitely to that office after the expiry of the legal period of validity.

In all other respects, and with the reservation prescribed by the Detailed Regulations, trade charge money orders are subject to the provisions of the Agreement concerning the money order service.

ARTICLE 68.

The charges referred to in the last paragraph of Section 1 of Article 58 are shared equally between the Administrations of origin and destination under the conditions prescribed by the Detailed Regulations.

Where two offices do not collect a fixed trade charge fee of equal amount, the share to be credited to the corresponding office is calculated on the basis of the lower fee.

CHAPTER IV.

ALLOCATION OF POSTAGE COLLECTIONS, TRANSIT AND WAREHOUSING CHARGES.

ARTICLE 69.

Except in the cases expressly provided for by the Convention, each Administration keeps the whole of the sums which it collects.

ARTICLE 70.

1. Correspondence exchanged in closed mails between two Administrations of the Union, by means of the services of one or more other Administrations (third services), is subject to transit charges to be paid to each of the countries traversed or whose services take part in the conveyance, as indicated in the following table:—

	Per Kilogram	
	of Letters and Post Cards.	of Other Articles.
1. Land transits:		
Up to 1,000 kilometres.....	0·75	0·10
Above 1,000 up to 2,000 kilometres.....	1·00	0·15
" 2,000 " 3,000 "	1·50	0·20
" 3,000 " 6,000 "	2·50	0·30
" 6,000 " 9,000 "	3·50	0·40
" 9,000 kilometres.....	4·50	0·50
2. Sea transit:		
Up to 300 nautical miles.....	0·75	0·10
Above 300 up to 1,500 nautical miles.....	2·00	0·25
Between Europe and North America.....	3·00	0·40
Above 1,500 up to 6,000 nautical miles.....	4·00	0·50
Above 6,000 nautical miles.....	6·00	0·75

2. The transit charges for sea conveyance over a distance not exceeding 300 nautical miles are fixed at one-third of the amounts specified in the foregoing paragraph if the Administration concerned already receives, on account of the mails conveyed, the payment applicable to land transit.

3. In the case of sea conveyance performed by two or more Administrations, the charges paid for the entire transit may not exceed 6 francs per kilogram of letters and post cards, and

75 centimes per kilogram of other articles. When the totals of these charges exceed respectively 6 francs and 75 centimes they are shared between the Administrations participating in the service, in proportion to the distances traversed, without prejudice to any other arrangement which may be made between the parties interested.

4. In the absence of any other arrangement, the direct sea conveyance between two countries by means of vessels maintained by one of them is considered as a third service, as well as conveyance between two officers of the same country, by means of services maintained by another country.

5. Correspondence exchanged *à découvert* between two Administrations of the Union is subject, irrespective of weight or destination, to the following transit charges per article, namely:—

Letters	6 centimes each;
post cards	2½ centimes each;
other articles	2½ centimes each.

Administrations are, however, authorized to consider as closed mails articles dispatched *à découvert* which exceed 250 grammes in weight.

6. As regards transit charges, newspapers or packets of newspapers and periodicals sent in virtue of the Agreement concerning subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals, as well as injured boxes dispatched under the Agreement concerning insured letters and boxes are considered as "other articles."

7. An Office is authorized to submit for the consideration of a Committee of arbitrators the results of statistics which, in its opinion, differ widely from the real position. The arrangements for arbitration are as laid down in Article 10.

ARTICLE 71. (See PROTOCOL VIII.)

For the warehousing, in a port, of closed mails brought by one Packet and intended to be taken on by another, a fixed payment of 50 centimes per bag is made to the Postal Administration of the place where the mails are warehoused, provided that that Office does not receive payment for a land or sea transit.

ARTICLE 72.

The correspondence exempt from postage mentioned in Article 43, reply post cards returned to the country of origin, redirected articles, undelivered articles, advices of delivery, postal money orders, and all other documents relative to the postal service, e.g. communications concerning the postal cheque service, are exempt from all charges for land or sea transit.

Missent mails are regarded, in respect of transit and warehousing charges, as if they had followed their normal route.

ARTICLE 73.

The transit rates specified in Article 70 do not apply to conveyance within the Union by means of extraordinary services specially established or maintained by one Administration at the request of one or more other Administrations. The conditions of this class of conveyance are regulated by mutual consent between the Administrations concerned.

ARTICLE 74.

1. The transit rates prescribed by Article 70 do not apply to air services established for the transmission of correspondence between two or more countries.

2. The rates for conveyance applicable to each air service are uniform for all Administrations which use the service without sharing in the working expenses.

3. The Postal Administrations of the countries served directly by air services fixed by agreement with the Companies concerned the rates for conveyance applicable to the mails loaded at the air-ports in their respective territories for the services performed by the machines of these Companies. Each Administration, however, which maintains an air service retains the right to collect the rates for conveyance by this service directly from each Administration which make use of it. This right extends to the whole of the route.

4. The transfer, in course of transmission, of mails conveyed successively by several distinct air services must be performed by the Postal Administration of the country in which the transfer takes place. This rule does not apply when the transfer takes place between machines performing successive stages of the same service.

If the mails have to be warehoused before their further transmission by another air service, the Postal Administration concerned is entitled to warehousing charges under the conditions laid down in Article 71.

Apart from these warehousing charges, the Administrations for the countries flown over have no right to any remuneration for mails conveyed by air routes over their territories.

ARTICLE 75.

1. The cost of transit and warehousing is borne by the Administration of the country of origin.

2. The general accounting for these expenses is based on data obtained from statistics taken once in every five years, during a period of twenty-eight days to be fixed in the Detailed Regulations.

3. When the annual balance of the accounts for transit and warehousing charges between two administrations does not exceed 1,000 francs, the debtor Administration is relieved of all payment on this account.

ARTICLE 76.

1. Offices which have relations with countries situate outside the Union must lend their assistance to all the other Offices of the Union to secure that the correspondence conveyed may be subject outside the Union, as within it, to the transit charges fixed by Article 70.

2. The total charges for sea transit within and without the Union may not exceed 15 francs per kilogram of letters and post cards and 1 franc per kilogram of other articles. If necessary, these charges are divided, in the ratio of distances, between the Offices taking part in the conveyance.

3. The charges for transit, by land or sea, without as well as within the limits of the Union, on the correspondence to which the present Article applies are established in the same manner as the transit charges relating to correspondence exchanged between Union countries by means of the services of other countries of the Union.

ARTICLE 77.

1. Closed mails may be exchanged between the post offices of any one of the contracting countries and the commanding officers of naval divisions or ships of war of the same country stationed abroad, or between the commanding officer of one of those naval divisions or ships of war and the commanding officer of another division or ship of the same country, through the medium of the land or sea services maintained by other countries.

2. Correspondence of every description enclosed in these mails must consist exclusively of such as is addressed to or sent by the officers and crews of the ships to or from which the mails are forwarded; the rates and conditions of dispatch applicable to them are settled, according to its internal regulations, by the Postal Administration of the country to which the ships belong.

3. In the absence of any contrary arrangement between the Offices concerned the Post Office which dispatches or receives the mails in question is accountable to the intermediate Offices for transit charges calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 70.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE 78.

When a country does not observe the provisions of Article 25. relating to freedom of transit, Administrations have the right to suppress the postal service with that country. They must give previous notice of this measure, by telegraph, to the Administrations concerned.

ARTICLE 79.

The contracting countries undertake to adopt, or to propose to their respective legislatures, the necessary measures—

- (a) for punishing the counterfeiting and the fraudulent use of international reply coupons, the fraudulent use, for the prepayment of correspondence, of counterfeit or used postage stamps as well as of counterfeit impressions of stamping machines or of impressions already used;
- (b) for prohibiting and suppressing the fraudulent manufacture, sale, hawking, or distribution of impressed and adhesive stamps in use in the postal service, forged or imitated in such a manner that they could be mistaken for the impressed and adhesive stamps issued by the Administration of any one of the contracting countries;
- (c) for punishing the fraudulent manufacture and circulation of postal identity cards, as well as the fraudulent use of these cards;
- (d) for preventing and, if necessary, for punishing the insertion of opium, morphine, cocaine, and other narcotics in postal packets, unless their insertion is expressly authorized by the Convention and Agreements of the Union.

FINAL PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE 80.

The present Convention shall come into force on the 1st of October, 1925, and shall remain in operation for an indefinite period.

In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries of the above-named countries have signed the present Convention in a single copy which shall remain in the Archives of the Government of Sweden and of which a copy shall be delivered to each party.

Done at Stockholm, the 28th of August, 1924.

[Here follow the signatures.]

II.

FINAL PROTOCOL OF THE CONVENTION.

At the moment of proceeding to sign the Universal Postal Convention concluded this day, the undersigned plenipotentiaries have agreed as follows:—

I.

The provisions of Article 45 of the Convention do not apply to Great Britain and to the British Dominions, Colonies, and Protectorates, of which the internal legislation does not permit the withdrawal of correspondence at the request of the sender.

II.

1. Each country has the right to increase up to 60 per cent. or to reduce by as much as 20 per cent. the postage rates prescribed by Article 34, Section 1, as indicated in the following table:—

	Lower limit (gold value).	Higher limit (gold value).
	Centimes.	Centimes.
Letters { first unit.....	20	40
{ each succeeding unit.....	12	24
Post Cards { single.....	12	24
{ reply-paid.....	24	48
Printed Papers (per 50 grammes).....	4	8
Blind Literature (per 1,000 grammes).....	4	8
Commercial Papers (per 50 grammes).....	4	8
" " (minimum charge).....	20	—
Samples of Merchandise (per 50 grammes).....	4	8
" " (minimum charge).....	8	—

The rates adopted must, as far as possible, maintain the same proportions to one another as the basic rates, each Office being empowered to round up its rates to suit its currency.

2. It is open to each country to reduce to 10 centimes the postage on a single post card and to 20 centimes that on a reply-paid post card.

3. The printed papers rate may exceptionally be reduced to 3 centimes for each 50 grammes.

4. Each office is free to fix the amount to be paid to its own nationals in respect of the compensation prescribed by Article 50.

The sum of 50 francs is, however, taken as the basis of settlement of accounts between the Offices concerned.

5. The rates adopted by a country apply to the charges to be collected on unpaid or insufficiently prepaid inward correspondence.

III.

When a country allows its postage rates to fall below 20 centimes for a single-rate letter and below the proportional amount for post cards and other articles, other countries are authorized to declare prepayment obligatory so far as that country is concerned, and may deliver without surcharge unpaid or insufficiently prepaid correspondence coming from that country. It remains understood that that country also has the right to make prepayment obligatory.

Each country is also empowered not to accept reply-paid post cards in the service with another country when the difference between the postage rates of the two countries is such that the use of these cards may give rise to abuses on the part of the public.

IV.

Each country is authorized to take all measures it may consider desirable to prevent correspondence originating on its territory from being conveyed across the frontier to be posted abroad. It has, in particular, the right to charge at its inland rate or to return to origin correspondence addressed to persons or firms in the interior of the country which persons or firms domiciled in the same country post or cause to be posted abroad in order to take advantage of lower rates of postage. The method of collecting the charges is left to the option of the country concerned.

V.

As an exceptional measure, it is agreed that countries which, by reason of their internal regulations, are unable to adopt the decimal-metric system of weight, are empowered to substitute for it the ounce avoirdupois (28.3465 grammes), taking one ounce as equivalent to 20 grammes for letters, and two ounces as equivalent to 50 grammes for printed papers, commercial papers, and samples.

VI.

Administrations have the right not to undertake the sale of reply coupons.

They are authorized to restrict the number of reply coupons sold to or exchanged for the same person on any one day. In this case, they notify their decision to the International Bureau, which communicates it to the Administrations of the Union.

The Postal Administrations of Persia and Uruguay are empowered provisionally not to sell and exchange reply coupons.

VII.

The countries which cannot fix at 40 centimes the registration fee prescribed by Article 48, Section 2, of the Convention are authorized to charge a fee which may amount to 50 centimes at most.

VIII.

Exceptionally, the Portuguese Administration is authorized to collect for all the mails transhipped at the port of Lisbon the warehousing charges prescribed by Article 71.

IX.

As Ecuador, Guatemala, the Republic of Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador, which form part of the Postal Union, were not represented at the Congress, the Protocol remains open to them in order to adhere to the Convention and the Agreements there concluded, or only to one or other of them.

The Protocol also remains open, with the same object, to the Commonwealth of Australia, of which the delegate was obliged to absent himself at the moment when the Acts were signed.

X.

The Protocol remains open to those countries whose representatives have to-day signed only the Convention, or only a certain number of the Agreements drawn up by the Congress, in order to permit them to adhere to the other Agreements signed this day, or to one or other of them.

XI.

The adhesions referred to in Article IX above must be notified diplomatically to the Government of the Kingdom of Sweden by the respective Governments, and by it to the States of the Union. The period allowed for this notification will expire on the 1st of September, 1925.

XII.

A Committee, composed of the representatives of fourteen Administrations, is directed to inquire into and to find ways and means by which the work of Congresses may be simplified and progress hastened.

The result of its inquiries will be submitted to the Administrations for decision, and in such time as will permit of its application to the next Congress.

For this purpose the said Committee is authorized to formulate all such proposals as it may consider advisable, and these will come into force if they receive the majority of the votes recorded.

The International Bureau will provide for the secretarial work of the Committee thus set up, and its Director will take part in the deliberations.

In faith whereof the undermentioned plenipotentiaries have drawn up the present Protocol, which shall have the same force and validity as if the provisions which it contains were inserted in the text itself of the Convention to which it relates, and they have signed it in a single copy, which shall remain in the Archives of the Government of Sweden, and of which a copy shall be delivered to each party.

Done at Stockholm, the 28th of August, 1924.

[Here follow the signatures.]