(d) Books, newspapers and periodicals, maps and cartographical productions, and printed or engraved music; and
(e) Personal belongings of travellers from Italy.

(2) If at any time any question arises under this Ordinance as to whether any goods alleged to have been consigned from any country other than Italy were so consigned, or were not grown, produced or manufactured in Italy, the Administrator may require the importer to furnish proof, to his satisfaction, as to the country from which the goods were consigned, and in which the goods were grown, produced or manufactured, and unless proof is furnished to the satisfaction of the Administrator that the goods were consigned from, and grown, produced or manufactured in, some country other than Italy, the goods shall be deemed to be goods consigned from or grown, produced or manufactured in Italy.

Prohibition of Exportation of Certain Goods.

4. (1) The exportation to Italy, or to any other country for re-exportation to Italy of the goods specified in the schedule to this Ordinance is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Administrator to the exportation of the goods has first been obtained.

(2) The exporter of any goods of the kinds specified in the schedule to this Ordinance shall, if required by the Administrator, produce evidence to the Administrator's satisfaction that the goods have not reached Italy, and, if the exporter fails to do so, he shall be deemed to have exported the goods in contravention of this Ordinance, unless he satisfies the Administrator that he did not consent to or connive at the goods reaching Italy;

Provided that it shall be a good defence in any proceedings against the exporter in respect of the exportation of such goods if he proves to the satisfaction of the court that he did not consent to or connive at the goods reaching Italy.

(3) No goods the exportation of which to Italy is prohibited by this Ordinance shall be shipped or delivered as stores on a vessel or aircraft proceeding to Italy, unless the Administrator is satisfied that the goods are required for use or consumption on that vessel or aircraft.

Penalty for Offences.

5. Any person who imports or exports goods, or ships or delivers goods, in contravention of this Ordinance shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: One hundred pounds or imprisonment for six months.

Schedule of Goods the Exportation of which to Italy is prohibited.

1. Arms, ammunition and implements of war.
2. Transport animals.
3. Rubber.

Dated this nineteenth day of December, 1935.

(Signed) Isaac A. Isaacs,
Governor-General.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) A. J. McLachlan.
for the Prime Minister.

BELGIUM.

Co-ordination Committee/34.

PROPOSALS Nos. I AND II.

I. LETTER, DATED OCTOBER 19th, 1935, FROM THE BELGIAN MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

The Committee for the co-ordination of the measures to be taken under Article 16 of the Covenant has expressed the wish that each Government should state as soon as possible, through the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, the measures which it has taken in conformity with the provisions decided upon by the Committee.

In deference to this wish, I have the honour to inform you that the Belgian Government has immediately given effect to paragraph 1 of Proposal No. 1, dated October 11th, 1935.

By a Royal Decree of August 19th last, the export of weapons of war, of detached parts of such weapons, and of munitions of war of all kinds was rendered subject to licence. The latter
will continue to be refused for all consignments intended for Italy. The Royal Decree of August 19th will shortly be revised so as to bring it into line with the terms of Proposal No. I—in particular, as regards the list referred to in paragraph 2.

As regards Proposal No. II, of October 15th, 1935, the Belgian Government is framing practical provisions to ensure as soon as possible the application of the measures dealt with in this proposal.

(Signed) Paul VAN ZEELAND.

Co-ordination Committee/34(a).

PROPOSALS Nos. III AND IV.

2. TELEGRAM, DATED OCTOBER 28TH, 1935, FROM THE BELGIAN MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]
Belgium is prepared to apply Proposals Nos. III and IV of the Co-ordination Committee on date which Committee will fix subject understanding that seven days’ time required from date decision to give effect to measures of execution. Regarding Belgian Congo, necessary time-limit application is one month from October 31st.—Paul VAN ZEELAND.

Co-ordination Committee/34(b).

PROPOSAL No. II.

3. TELEGRAM, DATED OCTOBER 31ST, 1935, FROM THE BELGIAN MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]
Following upon my communication of October 19th last, have the honour to inform you, as regards Proposal No. II concerning financial measures, that, owing to practical steps to be taken for their application, it will not be possible to put them into force as from October 31st. Nevertheless, are hastening last preparations and expect to be ready first days of November.—VAN ZEELAND.

Co-ordination Committee/34(c).

PROPOSAL No. V.

4. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 1ST, 1935, FROM THE BELGIAN MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Translation.
I have the honour to request you to be good enough to inform the Committee for the co-ordination of measures under Article 16 of the Covenant that the Belgian Government has duly taken note of Proposal No. V concerning the organisation of mutual support in application of paragraph 3 of that article.

(Signed) Paul VAN ZEELAND.

Co-ordination Committee/82.

PROPOSAL No. II A.

5. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 2ND, 1935, FROM THE BELGIAN DELEGATION TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE.

[Translation.]
1. The Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union has no clearing agreement with Italy, but has concluded a compensation agreement designed to equalise exchanges between the two parties by means of a quota system.
2. This agreement is dated June 27th, 1935, but took effect as from April 1st, 1935.
3. As a result of the operation of this agreement, there is a credit balance of about 30 million lire in favour of the Union.

(Signed) SUETENS.

Co-ordination Committee/34(d).

PROPOSAL No. I.

6. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 9TH, 1935, FROM THE BELGIAN MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]
In my letter of October 19th last, I had the honour to inform you that, by a Royal Decree dated August 19th, 1935, the export of arms, spare parts of arms, and munitions of every sort had been made subject to a licence, and that such licence would continue to be refused in the

1 See also pages 54 tot 56.
2 See Communication No. 1, page 49.
case of consignments to Italy. I added that the Royal Decree of August 19th would be revised immediately in order to bring it into precise conformity with the terms of Proposal No. I of the Co-ordination Committee. It has been so revised by the Royal Decree of November 7th, 1935, a copy of which is enclosed.

It will be noted that the list of articles subject to regulations under the Decree reproduces the text of the Annex to the resolution of the Co-ordination Committee communicated by your Circular Letter of October 17th last (C.L.164.1935). ¹

The Decree is couched in general terms with a view to placing at the Belgian Government’s disposal the necessary means of attaining all the objects which Proposal No. I of the Co-ordination Committee left to the States Members of the League to ensure.

In practice, export and transit permits will be refused where the operations proposed relate to consignments to Italy or Italian dependencies, or where there is reason to apprehend one of the deceptions to which paragraph 3 of Proposal No. I relates. Such permits will, on the other hand, be granted where the export or transit is to Ethiopia.

(Signed) P. VAN ZEELAND.

ROYAL DECREE OF NOVEMBER 7TH, 1935.

Export and Transit of Arms, Ammunition and Implements of War.

Leopold III, King of the Belgians,

To all here present and to come, Greeting!

In consideration of the Laws of June 30th, 1931, and July 30th, 1934, relating to the importation, exportation and transit of goods, and, in particular, the second sub-paragraph of Article I of the Law of June 30th, 1931, conferring on the King the power to regulate the importation, exportation and transit of all goods, with the object more particularly of ensuring the execution of international arrangements;

Having regard to Article 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, approved by the Law of September 15th, 1919;

On the advice of Our Council of Ministers,

We have decreed, and do decree, as follows:

Article I.—The export and transit of arms, ammunition and implements of war as specified in the list hereto attached shall be subject to the production of a special permit issued on behalf of Our Minister for Economic Affairs.

Article 2.—Our Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade, Finance and Economic Affairs are hereby charged, each in so far as concerns him, with the execution of the present Decree, which shall enter into force on the next day but one after its publication in the Official Gazette (Moniteur).

Done in Brussels, November 7th, 1935.

In the name of the King:

(Signed) P. VAN ZEELAND,
Prime Minister, Minister for Foreign Affairs and External Trade.

(Signed) E. VANDERVELDE,
Member of the Council of Ministers.

(Signed) P. POULLET,
Member of the Council of Ministers.

LEOPOLD.

(Signed) Paul HYMANS,
Member of the Council of Ministers.

(Signed) A. DEVÈZE,
Minister for National Defence.

(Signed) E. SOUDAN,
Minister for Justice.

(Signed) DU BUS DE WARNAFFE,
Minister for the Interior.

(Signed) FR. BOVESSE,
Minister for Public Education.

LIST ANNEXED TO THE ROYAL DECREE OF NOVEMBER 7TH, 1935.

Category I.

1. Rifles and carbines, and their barrels.
3. Guns, howitzers and mortars of all calibres, their mountings, barrels and recoil mechanisms.
4. Ammunition for the arms enumerated under 1 and 2 above; filled and unfilled projectiles for the arms enumerated under 3 above, and prepared propellant charges for these arms.
5. Grenades, bombs, torpedoes and mines, filled or unfilled, and apparatus for their use or discharge.
6. Tanks, armoured vehicles and armoured trains. Armour-plate of all kinds.

Category II.

Vessels of war of all kinds, including aircraft-carriers and submarines.

Category III.

1. Aircraft, assembled or dismantled, both heavier and lighter than air, and their propellers or air-screws fuselages, aerial-gun mountings and frames, hulls, tail units and under-carriage units.
2. Aircraft engines.

¹ See page 14.
Category IV.

Revolvers and automatic pistols of a weight in excess of 1 lb. 6 oz. (630 grammes) and ammunition therefor.

Category V.

1. Flame-throwers and all other projectors used for chemical or incendiary warfare.
2. Mustard gas, lewisite, ethyldichlorarsine, methyldichlorarsine, and all other products destined for chemical or incendiary warfare.
3. Powder for war purposes, and explosives.

Co-ordination Committee/34(e).

PROPOSALS Nos. II, III, IV AND IV B.

7. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 19TH, 1935, FROM THE BELGIAN MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

I have the honour to inform you that three Royal Decrees putting into effect Proposals Nos. II, III and IV, decided upon by the Co-ordination Committee, were published in the Moniteur Belge of November 17th, 1935, two copies of which are enclosed. The Royal Decree concerning financial sanctions came into force immediately—i.e., on November 17th, and the decrees concerning economic sanctions on November 18th.

As I have had the honour to tell you on October 28th,² the prohibitive measures cannot be applied in the Congo and the mandated territories of Ruanda-Urundi until December 1st. I will send you the orders issued in those territories as soon as possible.

There is one point in connection with the Decree prohibiting the export of certain goods to Italy. Of the goods affected, the only ones in which there is a regular trade from Belgium to Italy are scrap-iron and iron waste. The export of these products from Belgium to any destination has been subject to licence since April 24th, 1935, so that the Belgian Government will be in a position to verify the real destination of the goods exported. It has not been thought necessary to take any general measures in regard to the other products. At the same time, in accordance with the resolution of the Committee of Eighteen of November 6th, 1935, the volume and direction of exports of these products will be kept under close and constant review. Should it be found that there is any indirect traffic to Italy, the appropriate steps will be taken immediately.

(Signed) Paul VAN ZEELAND.

ROYAL DECREES OF NOVEMBER 14TH, 1935.

Financial Transactions with Italy (Proposal No. II).

Leopold III, King of the Belgians,

To all here present and to come, Greeting!

In consideration of the Law of September 15th, 1919, approving the Treaty of Peace signed at Versailles on June 28th, 1919;

In consideration more especially of Article 16 of Part I of that Treaty, containing the Covenant of the League of Nations;

On the advice of Our Ministers, assembled in Council,

We have decreed and do hereby decree:

Article I.—The following are prohibited:

(1) All loans to or for the Italian Government and all subscriptions to loans issued in Italy or elsewhere by or for the Italian Government;

(2) All banking or other credits to or for the Italian Government and any further execution by advance, overdraft or otherwise of existing contracts to lend directly or indirectly to the Italian Government;

(3) All loans to or for any public authority, person or corporation in Italian territory and all subscriptions to such loans issued in Italy or elsewhere;

(4) All banking or other credits to or for any public authority, person or corporation in Italian territory and any further execution by advance, overdraft or otherwise of existing contracts to lend directly or indirectly to such authority, person or corporation;

(5) All issues of shares or other capital flotations for any public authority, person or corporation in Italian territory and all subscriptions to such issues of shares or capital flotations in Italy or elsewhere.

¹ It should be observed that the utilisation of these articles has been, and still is, prohibited under the Convention of June 17th, 1925. These articles are only mentioned above because, their manufacture being free (the more so, as in many instances they serve various purposes), the Committee desires to emphasise that the export of such products could in no circumstances be tolerated.
² See Communication No. 2, page 50.
The transactions mentioned in paragraphs (1) to (5) above are prohibited whether effected directly or through intermediaries of whatsoever nationality.

**Article 2.**—Offences against this Decree are punishable with the penalties prescribed by Article 1 of the Law of June 5th, 1934.

**Article 3.**—Our Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade, Justice, and Finance are hereby charged, each in so far as concerns him, with the execution of this Decree.

**Article 4.**—The present Decree shall have binding force as from the day of its publication in the Moniteur Belge.

Given at Brussels, November 14th, 1935. LEOPOLD.
ROYAL DECREES OF NOVEMBER 14TH, 1935, PROHIBITING THE EXPORTATION TO ITALY OR ITALIAN POSSESSIONS OF CERTAIN PRODUCTS (Proposal No. IV).

Leopold III, King of the Belgians, To all here present and to come, Greeting!

In consideration of the Law of September 15th, 1919, approving the Treaty of Peace signed at Versailles on June 28th, 1919;

In consideration of Article 16 of Part I of that Treaty containing the Covenant of the League of Nations;

In consideration of the Laws of June 30th, 1931, and July 30th, 1934, relating to the importation, exportation and transit of goods and, in particular, the second sub-paragraph of Article I of the Law of June 30th, 1931, conferring on the King the power to regulate the importation, exportation and transit of all goods, with the object more particularly of ensuring the execution of international arrangements;

On the advice of Our Ministers, assembled in Council,

We have decreed and do hereby decree:

Article I.—The exportation to Italy and Italian possessions of the products designated hereunder is prohibited:

(a) Horses, mules and donkeys;
(b) Raw rubber, in bulk or in sheets; rubber in sheets or slabs;
(c) (i) Ores of aluminium (bauxite, etc.), alumina (aluminium-oxide), ores of chromium, tin, iron, manganese, nickel, titanium, tungsten, vanadium;
(ii) Aluminium, chromium, tin, manganese, nickel, titanium, tungsten, vanadium, in a crude state (in bulk, ingots or sheets); scrap of the said metals (filings, scrap of used articles, etc.).
(iii) Alloys of the metals mentioned in sub-paragraph (2), more particularly ferro-metallic alloys of chromium, manganese, nickel, titanium, tungsten, vanadium, ferro-molybdenum, ferro-silico-manganese-aluminium, ferro-silicon, ferro-silico-manganese; scrap (filings, scrap of used articles, etc.) of these various alloys.

Article 2.—Infringements of the present Decree will be punished in conformity with Article 3 of the Law of June 30th, 1931, aforesaid.

Article 3.—Our Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade, Justice, Finance, Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Transport are hereby charged, each in so far as concerns him, with the execution of the present Decree, which will come into force on November 18th, 1935.

Given at Brussels, November 14th, 1935.

In the name of the King:

(Signed) P. VAN ZEELAND, Prime Minister, Minister for Foreign Affairs and External Trade.
(Signed) E. VANDERVELEDE, Member of the Council of Ministers.
(Signed) P. POULLET, Member of the Council of Ministers.
(Signed) Paul HYMANS, Member of the Council of Ministers.
(Signed) A. DEVÉE, Minister for National Defence.
(Signed) E. SOUDAN, Minister for Justice.
(Signed) DU BUS DE WarnaFfe, Minister for the Interior.
(Signed) Fr. BOVESSE, Minister for Education.

(Signed) M. L. GÉRARD, Minister for Finance.
(Signed) Aug. DE SCHRYVER, Minister for Agriculture.
(Signed) H. DE MAN, Minister for Public Works and Unemployment Measures.
(Signed) Ph. VAN ISACKER, Minister for Economic Affairs.
(Signed) A. DELATTRE, Minister for Labour and Social Welfare.
(Signed) P. H. SPAAK, Minister for Transport, Minister for Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.
(Signed) E. RUBbens, Minister for the Colonies.

Overseas Territories.

BELGIAN CONGO AND RUANDA-URUNDI.

Co-ordination Committee/34(f).

PROPOSALS Nos. III AND IV.

I. LETTER, DATED FEBRUARY 7TH, 1936, FROM THE BELGIAN MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

I have the honour to transmit to you under separate cover a copy of the Official Bulletin of the Belgian Congo containing on pages 1250 and 1251 the Royal Decrees promulgated in execution of Proposals Nos. III and IV of the Co-ordination Committee concerning the application of sanctions to Italy.

(Signed) SUETENS, Director-General-Chief of Section.

---

Text amended in accordance with Royal Decree of November 14th, 1935.

Leopold III, King of the Belgians,
To all here present and to come, Greeting!
In consideration of the laws regarding the Government of the Belgian Congo and the Government of Ruanda Urundi;
In consideration of the Law of September 15th, 1919, approving the Treaty of Peace signed at Versailles on June 28th, 1919;
In consideration more especially of Article 16 of Part I of that Treaty containing the Covenant of the League of Nations;
In consideration of the Decree of August 6th, 1922, concerning the sanctions to be applied in the case of offences in respect of which the law lays down no specific penalties;
On the advice of Our Minister for the Colonies,
We have decreed and do hereby decree:

Article 1.—The importation into the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi of all goods, other than gold or silver bullion and coin, consigned from or originating in Italy or Italian possessions is prohibited.

Article 2.—Our Minister for the Colonies is responsible for the execution of the present Decree, which will come into force on December 1st, 1935.

Given at Brussels, November 18th, 1935.

Leopold.
In the name of the King:
(Signed) E. Rubbens.
Minister for the Colonies.

ROYAL DECREES OF NOVEMBER 18TH, 1935, PROHIBITING THE EXPORTATION OF CERTAIN PRODUCTS TO ITALY OR ITALIAN POSSESSIONS (Proposal No. IV).

Leopold III, King of the Belgians,
To all here present and to come, Greeting!
In consideration of the laws regarding the Government of the Belgian Congo and the Government of Ruanda-Urundi;
In consideration of the Law of September 15th, 1919, approving the Treaty of Peace signed at Versailles on June 28th, 1919;
In consideration more especially of Article 16 of Part I of that Treaty containing the Covenant of the League of Nations;
In consideration of the Decree of August 6th, 1922, concerning the sanctions to be applied in the case of offences in respect of which the law lays down no specific penalties;
On the advice of Our Minister for the Colonies,
We have decreed and do hereby decree:

Article 1.—The exportation from the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi to Italy and Italian possessions of the products designated hereunder is prohibited:
(a) Horses, mules and donkeys;
(b) Raw rubber, in bulk or in sheets; rubber in sheets or slabs;
(c) (1) Ores of aluminium (bauxite, etc.), alumina (aluminium-oxide), ores of chromium, tin, iron, manganese, nickel, titanium, tungsten, vanadium;
(2) Aluminium, chromium, tin, manganese, nickel, titanium, tungsten, vanadium, in a crude state (in bulk, ingots or sheets); scrap of the said metals (filings, scrap of used articles, etc.);
(3) Alloys of the metals mentioned in sub-paragraph (2), more particularly ferro-metallic alloys of chromium, manganese, nickel, titanium, tungsten, vanadium, ferro-molybdenum, ferro-silico-manganese-aluminium, ferro-silicon, ferro-silico-manganese; scrap (filings, scrap of used articles, etc.) of these various alloys.

Article 2.—Our Minister for the Colonies is responsible for the execution of the present Decree, which will come into force on December 1st, 1935.

Given at Brussels, November 18th, 1935.

Leopold.
In the name of the King:
(Signed) E. Rubbens.
Minister for the Colonies.

PROPOSALS Nos. I AND II.

2. LETTER, DATED MAY 4TH, 1936, FROM THE BELGIAN MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

Following on my communication No. 214/34/1691, of February 7th last, 1 I have the honour to inform you that no steps have been taken to ensure the execution in the Belgian Congo and in the mandated territory of Ruanda-Urundi of Proposals Nos. I and II of the Co-ordination Committee,

1 See Communication No. 1, page 54.
seeing that these proposals cannot possibly be in any way applied in the said colony and territory.

As regards Proposal No. I, it should be observed that the colony does not manufacture either arms or ammunition.

The importation of such arms, even arms for personal defence and sporting purposes, is strictly regulated in accordance with the Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye of September 10th, 1919. The exportation of arms of any kind from Belgium to the Belgian Congo is also subject to very strict regulations, and, as Belgium has taken special steps in execution of Proposal No. I to prevent the transit of implements of war to Italy, the efficacy of the application of this proposal is, in fact, assured as regards any attempts which might be made to send arms from Belgium to Italy in transit through the Congo.

Nor can Proposal No. II be applied in the Belgian Congo or in the territory of Ruanda-Urundi. The financial systems both of the colony and of the territory do not leave them any autonomy under which they could afford any financial aid to a foreign State.

For the Minister:
(Signed) Suetens,
Director-General.

BOLIVIA.

PROPOSALS Nos. I, II, III, IV AND V.

I. LETTER, DATED OCTOBER 31ST, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF BOLIVIA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

In reply to the Co-ordination Committee's suggestions for the application of Article 16 of the Covenant in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, I am instructed by my Government to inform you as follows:

The Government of the Republic of Bolivia, a Member of the League of Nations which has never ceased to recognise the League's jurisdiction with regard to the settlement of all international disputes, true to its attitude concerning the full and effective application of Article 16 in the case of an established breach of the Covenant, accepts all the Co-ordination Committee's suggestions and is making ready to take the necessary steps to facilitate their execution.

It nevertheless wishes to point out that, as Bolivia does not possess any ports in full sovereignty, the export and re-export of her products are effected through the ports of neighbouring States and thus escape Bolivian control.

(Signed) A. Costa Du Relis.

Co-ordination Committee/77(a).

PROPOSALS Nos. I, II, III AND IV.

2. LETTER, DATED DECEMBER 12TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF BOLIVIA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

I have the honour to inform you that, on December 9th, the Government of Bolivia put into force the Decrees necessary for the application of the measures contained in the Co-ordination Committee's Proposals Nos. I, II, III and IV, accepted by Bolivia on October 31st (see this delegation's note No. 63/35).1

The text of the Decrees will be sent by air-mail, and I will let you have them as soon as possible.

(Signed) A. Costa Du Relis.

Co-ordination Committee/77(b).

PROPOSALS Nos. I, II, III, IV AND V.

3. LETTER, DATED DECEMBER 18TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF BOLIVIA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

I have the honour to send you herewith a copy of the Supreme Decree of December 9th, 1935, under which the Bolivian Government has taken the measures suggested by the Co-ordination Committee in application of Article 16 of the Covenant.

(Signed) A. Costa Du Relis.

1 See Communication No. 1 above.
Whereas the States Members of the League of Nations are required to apply Article 16 of the
Covenant in accordance with the recommendations adopted by the Co-ordination Committee,
José Luis Tejada Sorzano, Constitutional President of the Republic of Bolivia, decrees the following:

Article 1.—Proposal No. I is hereby ratified and any measures designed to prohibit or restrict
the exportation or re-exportation and transit of arms and munitions to Ethiopia are therefore
abrogated; the exportation, re-exportation and transit of arms in general and munitions (including
contracts in process of execution) to Italy and Italian possessions are likewise prohibited.

Article 2.—In view of the approval of the measures provided for in Proposal No. II, the
following are prohibited: subscriptions of loans to or for the Italian Government and also banking
credits or advances to that Government either direct or through intermediaries of any nationality
whatsoever.

Article 3.—Bolivia accepts Proposals Nos. III and IV and states that, as she does not possess
any seaports of her own, the action of her Customs authorities cannot be extended to ports through
which her trade is at present conducted.

Article 4.—In accepting Proposal No. V, the Bolivian Government signifies its intention of
co-operating with all the other Members of the League for the purpose of preventing breaches
of the Covenant.

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Finance and Industry are responsible for the execution
and application of this Decree.

Done at Government House in the city of La Paz on the ninth day of December, 1935.

(Signed) José Luis Tejada,
(Signed) José María Gutierrez,
(Signed) Hector Ormachea Zalles.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Co-ordination Committee/io.

PROPOSAL No. I.

1. LETTER, DATED OCTOBER 12TH, 1935, FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

I have the honour to inform you, with reference to paragraph 1 of Proposal No. I of the
Co-ordination Committee, dated October 11th, 1935, that His Majesty’s Government in the United
Kingdom have to-day taken steps to permit the exportation of arms, munitions and implements
of war to Abyssinia.

Pending the revision and completion of the list referred to in paragraph 2 of Proposal No. I,
the existing prohibition of the exportation of arms, munitions and implements of war to Italy
will be maintained in its present form.

(Signed) Anthony Eden.

Co-ordination Committee/io(a).

PROPOSALS Nos. III AND IV.

2. LETTER, DATED OCTOBER 25TH, 1935, FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENT
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

I am directed by Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare to acknowledge the receipt of your
communication, C.L.168.1935.1 of October 20th, 1935, enclosing copies of the texts of
Proposals Nos. III (Prohibition of the Importation of Italian Goods) and IV (Embargo on the
Export of Essential Materials to Italy and Italian Possessions) which were adopted by the
Co-ordination Committee at Geneva on October 10th, 1935.

2. In these proposals, the various Governments concerned were invited to inform the
Committee, through you, not later than October 28th, of the date on which they could be ready
to bring these measures into operation. So far as His Majesty’s Government in the United
Kingdom are concerned, I am to state, and to request you to be so good as to inform the Committee,
that they would be prepared to put the measures in question into force upon the date which the
Committee may decide.

(Signed) G. Thompson.

1 See page 14.
Co-ordination Committee/10(b).

PROPOSALS Nos. I, II, III, IV AND IV B.

3. LETTER, DATED OCTOBER 26TH, 1935, FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENT TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

In your telegram of October 16th, you were good enough to communicate, on behalf of the Committee of Co-ordination, a repetition of the text of the Committee's Proposal No. II (Financial Measures against Italy). In that proposal, the Governments concerned were invited to put into operation at once such of the measures recommended as could be enforced without fresh legislation, and to take all practicable steps to secure that the measures recommended were completely put into operation by October 31st, 1935. At the same time, each Government was requested to inform the Committee, through the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, of the date by which it expected to be able to do so.

I am now directed by Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare to enclose a copy of the London Gazette of October 25th, 1935, containing the Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Order, 1935, Article 3 of which provides for the measures which His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have decided to adopt in fulfilment of the proposal in question. It will be noted that the provisions of the article will come into effect on and after such date as His Majesty's Treasury may by order appoint. This date has now been fixed as October 29th, 1935.

I am further to draw your attention to Article 5 of the Order, regarding the application of the Order to certain British possessions, protectorates and mandated territories.

(Signed) Patrick SCRIVENER.

TREATY OF PEACE (COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS) ORDER, 1935.

(Second Supplement to the London Gazette of Friday, October 25th, 1935, published by Authority, Saturday, October 26th, 1935.)

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 25th day of October, 1935.

Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by the Treaty of Peace Act, 1919, it is provided that His Majesty may make such Orders-in-Council and do such things as appear to him to be necessary for carrying out the Treaty of Peace signed at Versailles on the Twenty-eighth day of June, nineteen hundred and nineteen, and for giving effect to any of the provisions of the said Treaty;

And whereas it is also provided by the said Act that any Order-in-Council made thereunder may provide for the imposition by summary process or otherwise of penalties in respect of breaches of the provisions thereof;

And whereas it is expedient for the purpose of carrying out the said Treaty, and for giving effect to the Covenant of the League of Nations contained in Part I thereof, to make the provisions hereinafter contained;

And whereas by treaty, grant, usage, sufferance or other lawful means His Majesty has power and jurisdiction in British protectorates and territories in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Majesty, and is pleased by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, or otherwise to extend the provisions of this Order to all such protectorates and territories in respect of which such a mandate as aforesaid is being exercised by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:

Prohibition of Certain Exports to Italy.

1. (1) On and after the date of the making of this Order, no goods of any of the descriptions set out in Part I of the schedule to this Order shall be exported to Italian territory from a port or place in the United Kingdom, and, on and after such date as the Board of Trade may by order appoint, no goods of any of the descriptions set out in Part II of that schedule shall be exported as aforesaid:

Provided that, subject to such conditions as the Commissioners may impose for securing that the provisions of this paragraph are not evaded, this paragraph shall not apply to goods of any of the descriptions set out in the said Part II which are exported after transit through the United Kingdom or by way of transhipment.

(2) No goods which are for the time being prohibited to be exported as aforesaid shall, at any port or place in the United Kingdom, be shipped or delivered as stores on a vessel or aircraft.
proceeding to Italian territory, unless the Commissioners are satisfied that the goods are required for use or consumption on that vessel or aircraft.

(3) Section one hundred and thirty-nine of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, shall have effect as if the reference therein to goods intended for exportation included a reference to goods intended for shipment or delivery as stores, and Section eleven of the Finance Act, 1914 (Session 2), as amended by Section nineteen of the Finance Act, 1921, shall have effect accordingly.

(4) The exporter of any goods which, at the time of the exportation thereof, were prohibited by this article to be exported to Italian territory, shall, if required by the Commissioners, produce evidence to their satisfaction that the goods have not reached Italian territory, and, if the exporter fails to do so, he shall be liable to a Customs penalty of treble the value of the goods or one hundred pounds at the election of the Commissioners unless he proves that he did not consent to or connive at the goods reaching such territory and took all reasonable steps to secure that the final destination of the goods was that specified in the Customs documents relating to the shipment thereof.

(5) If the Commissioners have reason to suspect that any declaration made in the course of making entry before shipment by a person about to export goods of any description set out in the schedule to this Order is untrue in any material particular, the goods may be detained until the Commissioners are satisfied as to the truth of the declaration and, failing such satisfaction, the goods shall be forfeited.

(6) The provisions of this article shall be in addition to and not in derogation of the provisions of Section eight of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by any other enactment, of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and of any Proclamation or Order-in-Council made under the said enactments.

Prohibition of Italian Imports.

2. (1) On and after such date as the Board of Trade may by order appoint, no goods consigned from, or grown, produced or manufactured in, Italian territory shall be imported into the United Kingdom, except gold or silver bullion or coin:

Provided that, subject to such conditions as the Commissioners may impose for securing that the provisions of this paragraph are not evaded, this paragraph shall not apply:

(a) To goods which had before the date aforesaid left the place from which they were last consigned; or

(b) To goods imported for exportation after transit through the United Kingdom or by way of transhipment.

(2) Goods prohibited to be imported by this article shall be deemed to be included among the goods enumerated and described in the Table of Prohibitions and Restrictions Inwards contained in Section forty-two of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, and the provisions of that Act and of any Act amending or extending that Act shall apply accordingly.

(3) If at any time a question arises under this article whether any goods alleged to have been consigned from any country other than Italian territory were so consigned or were not grown, produced or manufactured in Italian territory, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to require the importer to furnish to them, in such form as they may direct, proof in respect of the country from which the goods were consigned and in which the goods were grown, produced or manufactured, and, unless proof is furnished to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that the goods were consigned from, and grown, produced or manufactured in, some country other than Italian territory, the goods shall be deemed to be goods consigned from, or grown, produced or manufactured in, Italian territory.

For the purpose of this article:

(a) Goods which have been grown or produced in Italian territory and have been subjected to some process in some other country shall be deemed to be goods grown or produced, as the case may be, in Italian territory, unless it is proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that twenty-five per cent. or more of the value of the goods at the time when they left the place from which they were last consigned is attributable to a process undergone since the goods last left Italian territory; and

(b) Goods which have been manufactured partly in Italian territory and partly in some other country shall be deemed to be manufactured in Italian territory, unless it is proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that twenty-five per cent. or more of the value of the goods at the time aforesaid is attributable to processes of manufacture undergone since the goods last left Italian territory.

Prohibition of Credit to Italy.

3. (1) On and after such date as the Treasury may by order appoint, no person shall, in the United Kingdom:

(a) Make, contribute to, participate in, or assist in the making or issue of
any loan (wherever the loan is made or issued or to be made or issued) to or for the benefit of:

(i) The Government of any Italian territory; or
(ii) Any person (not being a body corporate) of whatever nationality resident in any such territory; or
(iii) Any person (wherever resident), being a body corporate incorporated under the law of any such territory; or

(b) Offer for subscription, underwrite or otherwise assist in the issue of, or subscribe for, any shares (wherever issued or to be issued) in any such body corporate.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions of this article, any person who either:

(a) By giving a guarantee or becoming a party to a bill of exchange, assumes any liability for the payment of money and thereby enables another person to raise money; or
(b) Buys a bill of exchange, not being a bill payable on demand, from another person; or
(c) In connection with a sale of goods, gives credit in any form to or for the benefit of another person,

shall be deemed for the purpose of this article to make a loan to or for the benefit of that other person:

Provided that a person shall not be deemed to make a loan by reason only that he delivers goods the price whereof has been paid on or before delivery in manner provided by Article 4 of the agreement regarding trade and payments embodied in an exchange of notes dated the twenty-seventh day of April, nineteen hundred and thirty-five, between His Majesty’s Government in the United Kingdom and the Italian Government.

(3) Nothing in this article shall be taken to prohibit the performance of any contract made before the date of the making of this Order with any Government or person other than such a Government or person as is mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph (i) of this article, but save as aforesaid the provisions of this article shall have effect notwithstanding anything in any contract.

(4) Nothing in this article shall apply to any loan to or for the benefit of an institution which is certified by the Treasury to have a humanitarian or religious object.

(5) If any person contravenes the provisions of this article he shall be liable:

(a) On conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine or to both such imprisonment and a fine; or
(b) On summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to both such imprisonment and fine.

(6) Where a contravention of this article by a body corporate is proved to have been committed with the consent or approval of, or to have been facilitated by any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the body corporate, he as well as the body corporate shall be deemed to be guilty of the contravention and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Exercise of Powers of Board of Trade.

4. Anything authorised to be done under this Order by the Board of Trade may be done by the President of the Board, or, in his absence, by a Secretary of State.

Application of Order to Certain British Possessions, Protectorates and Mandated Territories.

5. (1) This Order shall extend to the following countries—namely:

(a) The Isle of Man and the Channel Islands;
(b) All the colonies, except colonies administered by the Government of a Dominion within the meaning of the Statute of Westminster, 1931;
(c) All British protectorates;
(d) All territories in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Majesty and is being exercised by His Majesty’s Government in the United Kingdom.

(2) In the application of this Order to any such country as aforesaid, references to the United Kingdom shall be construed as references to that country, and this Order shall be subject to such modifications as may be made by the Governor-in-Council, Governor or High Commissioner of that country for adapting to the circumstances thereof the provisions of this Order.

Short Title, and Interpretation.

6. (1) This Order may be cited as the Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Order, 1935.
In this Order the expression “Italian territory” means the Kingdom of Italy and the colonies and dependencies thereof and any territory in the effective military occupation thereof.

(3) Articles 1 and 2 of this Order shall be deemed to be an Act relating to the Customs within the meaning of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, and shall be construed as one with that Act and the enactments amending that Act, and in those articles the expression “the Commissioners” means the Commissioners of Customs and Excise.

(4) The Interpretation Act, 1889, as amended by any subsequent enactment applies to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

(Signed) M. P. A. HANKEY.

SCHEDULE OF GOODS PROHIBITED TO BE EXPORTED TO ITALIAN TERRITORY.

Part I.—Goods prohibited to be exported as from Date of Order.

1. Rifles and carbines, and their barrels.
3. Guns, howitzers and mortars of all calibres, their mountings, barrels and recoil mechanisms.
4. Ammunition for the arms specified in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this part of this schedule; filled and unfilled projectiles and prepared propellent charges for the arms specified in paragraph 3 of this part of this schedule.
5. Grenades, bombs, torpedoes and mines, filled or unfilled, and apparatus for their use or discharge.
6. Tanks, armoured vehicles and armoured trains, and armour-plate of all kinds.
7. Vessels of war of all kinds, including aircraft-carriers and submarines.
8. Aircraft, assembled or dismantled, both heavier and lighter than air, and their propellers or air-screws, fuselages, aerial-gun mounts and frames, hulls, tail units and under-carriage units.
9. Aircraft engines.
10. Revolvers and automatic pistols of a weight in excess of 1 lb. 6 oz., and ammunition therefor.
11. Flame-throwers and all other projectors and machines (including smoke-producing apparatus) used for chemical or incendiary warfare.
12. Mustard gas, lewisite, ethyldichlorarsine, methylidichlorarsine, ethyl-iodoacetate, chloroacetophenone, chlorosulphonic acid, diphenylaminechloroarsine, bromobenzylcyanide, diphenylchloroarsine, diphenylcyanarsine, phosgene, chloropicrin and all other noxious substances whatsoever intended for offensive or defensive purposes in warfare.

Part II.—Goods prohibited to be exported as from Date appointed by the Board of Trade.

1. Iron-ore and concentrates, ground, unground or briquetted.
2. Iron and steel scrap and waste.
3. Metals, unwrought, of the following descriptions—namely:
   (a) Aluminium;
   (b) Chromium;
   (c) Manganese;
   (d) Nickel;
   (e) Tin;
   (f) Titanium;
   (g) Tungsten;
   (h) Vanadium.
4. Alloys, unwrought, containing any metal specified in paragraph 3 of this part of this schedule, including ferro-alloys but excluding steel and alloy steel; ores, concentrates and residues, ground, unground or briquetted, and matter containing any such metal; and scrap and waste of the said metals.
5. Aluminium oxide (but not including abrasives).
6. Ferro-molybdenum.
7. Ferro-silicon.
8. Rubber (raw), including crépe; rubber latex.
10. Horses, mules, donkeys, camels, and all other transport animals.

Co-ordination Committee/to(c).

PROPOSAL No. I.

4. LETTER, DATED OCTOBER 29TH, 1935, FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENT TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

I am directed by His Majesty’s Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of October 16th, in which you were good enough to communicate,
on behalf of the Co-ordination Committee, the texts of the Committee’s Proposal No. I (Export to Italy of arms, Munitions and Implements of War).

2. It was requested in that proposal that each Government should inform the Committee, through you, within the shortest possible time, of the measures which it had taken in conformity with the provisions of the proposal in question.

3. In reply, I am to state that the Arms Export Prohibition Order, 1931 (a copy of which is enclosed), prohibits the export of unspecified arms, munitions and implements of war unless expressly permitted by a licence given by the Board of Trade. The list set out in the Arms Export Prohibition Order includes all the items specified in the amended list adopted by the Co-ordination Committee on October 16th, with the exception of the parts of aircraft set out in Category III, (i), projectors used for chemical or incendiary warfare, and the products for chemical or incendiary warfare set out in Category V, (i) and (2). Some of the items specified in the Arms Export Prohibition Order have been allowed to be exported freely by the issue of open general licences, and these open general licences apply to aircraft, aircraft engines, and certain industrial explosives which are included in the list of the Co-ordination Committee. The application to Italy and Italian territory of all the open general licences has now been withdrawn, and a copy of the instrument effecting that withdrawal is enclosed. The effect of this is that all the items specified in the Co-ordination Committee’s list, with the exception of the aircraft parts and products for chemical or incendiary warfare mentioned above, may not be exported from the United Kingdom to Italy unless a specific licence is issued by the Board of Trade, and the Board will not use their powers to issue licences under the Arms Export Prohibition Order, 1931, in respect of articles included in the Co-ordination Committee’s list so long as the embargo is in operation. Further, the licensing system enables control to be exercised over the export to countries which are neighbours of Italy of a number of the items specified in the Co-ordination Committee’s list.

4. As regard the items which are specified in the list but which are not covered by the Arms Export Prohibition Order, 1931, provision has been made in Article I of the Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Order, 1935, for the prohibition of the export from the United Kingdom to Italian territory of all the items specified in the Co-ordination Committee’s list, including the aeroplane parts and articles connected with chemical and incendiary warfare which are not included in the Arms Export Prohibition Order. A copy of the London Gazette containing the Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Order 1935 is enclosed herein. This Order will not permit of the issue of licences by the Board of Trade in respect of any articles specified in the Co-ordination Committee’s list. It will be observed that this prohibition comes into force as from the date on which the Order is made—i.e., October 25th, 1935.

(Signed) G. H. THOMPSON.

MODIFICATION OF OPEN GENERAL EXPORT LICENCES

The three Open General Export Licences numbered G.L. 110, G.L. III and G.L. 112 issued by the Board of Trade on June 1st, 1931, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Arms Export Prohibition Order, 1931, shall not apply from this date to the exportation of any of the articles mentioned therein from any port in Great Britain or Northern Ireland to the Kingdom of Italy or the colonies and dependencies thereof or any territory in the effective military occupation thereof, and the said licences are hereby modified to that extent under the powers stated in condition Number 3 of each of the said Licences.

October 24th, 1935.

(Signed) J. J. WILLs,
An Assistant Secretary to the Board of Trade.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS, 1931, NO. 413.

Customs: Exportation : Arms Export Prohibition Order, 1931.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 19th day of May, 1931.

Present, the King’s Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by Section 8 of The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, it is provided that the following goods may, by Proclamation or Order-in-Council, be prohibited either to be exported or carried coastwise: arms, ammunition and gunpowder, military and naval stores, and any articles which His Majesty shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, provisions, or any sort of victual which may be used as food for man:

\[\text{(Signed)} \quad G. H. \text{ THOMPSON.}\]

\[\text{MODIFICATION OF OPEN GENERAL EXPORT LICENCES} \]
\[\text{Nos. G.L. 110, G.L. III and G.L. 112.} \]

\[\text{The three Open General Export Licences numbered G.L. 110, G.L. III and G.L. 112 issued by the Board of Trade on June 1st, 1931, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Arms Export Prohibition Order, 1931, shall not apply from this date to the exportation of any of the articles mentioned therein from any port in Great Britain or Northern Ireland to the Kingdom of Italy or the colonies and dependencies thereof or any territory in the effective military occupation thereof, and the said licences are hereby modified to that extent under the powers stated in condition Number 3 of each of the said Licences.} \]

\[\text{October 24th, 1935.} \]

\[\text{(Signed)} \quad J. J. \text{ WILLs,} \]
\[\text{An Assistant Secretary to the Board of Trade.} \]

\[\text{STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS, 1931, NO. 413.} \]

\[\text{Customs: Exportation : Arms Export Prohibition Order, 1931.} \]

\[\text{At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 19th day of May, 1931.} \]

Present, the King’s Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by Section 8 of The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, it is provided that the following goods may, by Proclamation or Order-in-Council, be prohibited either to be exported or carried coastwise: arms, ammunition and gunpowder, military and naval stores, and any articles which His Majesty shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, provisions, or any sort of victual which may be used as food for man: \[\text{\footnote{1 Reproduced in document Co-ordination Committee/10(b) (see page 58).}}\]

\[\text{\footnote{2 42-3 V.c.21.}}\]
And whereas by Section 17 of the Finance Act, 1921, it is enacted that Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, shall extend to weapons and munitions of war of every description and firearms not being weapons of war, and ammunition for such firearms, as it applies to the goods therein mentioned, and that the said section, as so amended by this section, shall extend so as to give power to prohibit the shipment as ship's stores, whether on vessels proceeding to foreign ports or on coastwise voyages, of any of the goods to which the said section applies:

And whereas by an Order-in-Council, dated the 13th December, 1921, made in pursuance of Section 8 of The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles was prohibited:

And whereas it is expedient that the said Order-in-Council should be revoked:

And whereas it is expedient to prohibit the exportation or shipment as ship's stores on vessels proceeding to foreign ports of the articles hereinafter enumerated:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

(i) As from the 1st June, 1931, the following articles shall be and the same are hereby prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom, or to be shipped as ship's stores on vessels proceeding to foreign ports—that is to say:

- Cannon and other ordnance and component parts thereof;
- Carriages and mountings and accessories for mountings for cannon and other ordnance and component parts thereof;
- Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and component parts thereof;
- Explosives of every description;
- Firearms of every description and component parts thereof;
- Grenades and component parts thereof;
- Machine-guns, interrupter gears, mountings for machine-guns and component parts thereof;
- Projectiles of all kinds (except airgun pellets) and component parts thereof;
- Mines, land or sea, and component parts thereof;
- Depth charges, apparatus for the discharge of depth charges, and component parts thereof;
- Bombs, bombing apparatus and component parts thereof;
- Flame-throwers and component parts thereof;
- Fuses and component parts thereof;
- Torpedoes and component parts thereof;
- Torpedo tubes, or other apparatus for discharging torpedoes;
- Fire-control and gun-sighting apparatus and component parts thereof;
- Appliances for use with arms and apparatus exclusively designed and intended for land, sea or aerial warfare;
- Bayonets, swords and lances and component parts thereof;
- Tanks and armoured cars and component parts thereof;
- Aircraft, assembled or dismantled, and aircraft engines;

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that this Order shall not apply to any exportation or shipment as ship's stores which shall be expressly permitted by a licence given by the Board of Trade, and in accordance with the conditions (if any) of such licence.

(2) The said Order-in-Council, dated December 13th, 1921, is hereby revoked.

(3) This Order may be cited as The Arms Export Prohibition Order, 1931.

(Signed) M. P. A. HANKEY.

Co-ordination Committee/10(d).

PROPOSAL No. II.

5. LETTER, DATED OCTOBER 29TH, 1935, FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENT TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Foreign Office.

With reference to the letter from the Foreign Office, No. J. 6884/5499/I, of October 26th, I am directed by Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare to transmit herewith copies of

(1) A Treasury order, dated October 26th, 1935, providing that Article 3 of the Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Order, 1935 (Financial Measures), comes into force on October 29th, 1935; and

(2) An explanatory notice issued by the Treasury regarding Article 3 of the said Order.

1 II-2 G.5.C.32.
2 S.R. & O., 1921 (No. 1934), page 135.
3 See Communication No. 3, page 58.
2. I am to request that you will be good enough to bring the above documents to the notice of the Co-ordination Committee.


(Signed) Patrick Scrivener.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS, 1935, No. 1039, PEACE TREATIES: TREATY OF VERSAILLES.


The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in pursuance of Article 3 of the Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Order, 1935, hereby appoint the 29th day of October, 1935, as the date on and after which Article 3 of the said Order shall have effect.

(Signed) N. Chamberlain,
(Signed) James Stuart,
Two of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.


Article 3 of the Order is to come into operation on a date to be appointed by the Treasury, and the Treasury have to-day made an Order appointing Tuesday, October 29th, 1935, as the date on and after which the Article shall have effect.

1. The interpretation of the provisions of the Order-in-Council in their application to individual cases is a matter of law on which a final decision, in any case of doubt, can only be given by the appropriate court of law. Subject to this, the following explanation of Article 3 of the Order is published for the assistance of bankers, traders and the public generally.

2. Article 3 applies to loans and credits to or for the benefit of:

(i) The Government of any Italian territory;
(ii) Any person (not being a body corporate) of whatever nationality resident in such territory;
(iii) Any person (wherever resident) being a body corporate incorporated under the law of any such territory.

The above are referred to in this notice as “Italian(s)”. The phrase “non-Italian(s)” is used to mean any other person, corporation or Government.

It must be observed that Italian nationals resident outside Italian territory are excluded from the provisions of the Order, but that branches in other countries of corporations incorporated in Italian territory are included. Conversely other nationals (including British) resident in Italian territory are included under the provisions of the Order, but branches in Italian territory of corporations incorporated in other countries are excluded.

3. Loans and Banking Credits.

(a) Prohibited Business.—Generally speaking, the following business is prohibited by the Order:

(i) Loans, advances and guarantees to or for the benefit of “Italians”;
(ii) Acceptance or endorsement of any bill of exchange drawn by an “Italian” or for the benefit of an “Italian”;
(iii) Purchase of any bill of exchange (other than a bill payable on demand) from an “Italian” holder;
(iv) Issue of or subscription for shares in an “Italian” corporation.

(b) Permitted Business.—Other banking business with “Italians” which does not involve credit facilities is not prohibited. Thus, the Order permits the remittance of funds, the purchase and sale (under ruling market conditions of payment and delivery) of currencies and of stocks, shares and bonds, the payment of interest, dividends, coupons, etc.

(c) Contracts with “Italians”.—The Order prohibits, as from the date when Article 3 comes into force, the further execution of any contract with an “Italian” to do business prohibited by the Order, and the Order will therefore have to be complied with notwithstanding anything in any such contract. Thus, the unavailed portion of any confirmed advance or overdraft credit will be cancelled; but, to the extent to which such credits are availed of at the date on which the article comes into force, repayment need not be called for until the expiry of the period for which the credit was granted. In the case of acceptance credits, bills of exchange accepted

---

1 Reproduced in document Co-ordination Committee/10(b) (see page 58).
before that date need not be taken up by acceptors before maturity, but may not be replaced at maturity by renewal bills.

(d) Contracts with “non-Italians” — The Order does not prohibit the further execution of any contract made with a “non-Italian” before October 25th, 1935. Thus, any credit opened under such a contract, even if used for the benefit of an “Italian”, may be maintained until the expiry of the contract.


The Order prohibits, as from the date on which the article comes into force, the giving of credit to or for the benefit of an “Italian” in connection with a sale of goods. Goods may not, as from the same date, be supplied on credit under existing contracts, even where the terms of the contract involve the giving of credit. An exception to this is made in the case of contracts made before October 25th, 1935, with “non-Italians”.

The acceptance by United Kingdom exporters of the method of payment laid down by the Anglo-Italian exchange of notes of April 27th, 1935, does not contravene the Order, provided that payment by the deposit of lire is made on or before the delivery of the goods.

5. Customary settlements of account in connection with insurance contracts, Stock Exchange transactions, railway clearings, etc., are not affected by the Order.

The Order-in-Council is published in a special Supplement to the London Gazette to-day and will be on sale in the form of a Stationery Office publication on the morning of Monday, October 28th, 1935.

Treasury, October 26th, 1935.

Co-ordination Committee/82(k).

PROPOSAL, No. II A.

6. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 4TH, 1935, FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATION TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

The United Kingdom delegation present their compliments to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, and, in reply to the enquiry by the Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee on the subject of clearings, beg to supply the following information:

(1) A Payments Agreement exists between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of Italy;

(2) The Agreement was annexed to an exchange of notes, dated April 27th, 1935. (Arrangements for the deposit of lire by Italian debtors had been in operation since March 18th, while the collection of sterling from United Kingdom debtors operated as from May 1st.)

(3) The amount due to United Kingdom creditors and awaiting transfer on October 23rd, 1935, was £2,013,870.

Co-ordination Committee/10(e).

PROPOSALS Nos. III AND III A.

7. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 12TH, 1935, FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENT TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

I am directed by Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare to inform you that His Majesty’s Government in the United Kingdom have had under consideration the means whereby the prohibition of the importation into the United Kingdom of Italian goods, as provided for by Proposal No. III and modified by Proposal No. III A of the Co-ordination Committee, could be made more effective.

2. You will recall that, under article 2(3) of the Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League Nations) Order, 1935, a copy of which was forwarded to you in the letter from this department No. J.6884/5499/1, of October 26th, it was provided as follows:

“ If at any time a question arises under this article whether any goods alleged to have been consigned from any country other than Italian territory were so consigned or were not grown, produced or manufactured in Italian territory, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners (of Customs and Excise) to require the importer to furnish to them in such form as they may direct proof in respect of the country from which the goods were consigned and in which the goods were grown, produced or manufactured, and, unless proof is furnished to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that the goods were consigned from, and grown,

1 See Communication No. 3, page 38.
produced or manufactured in, some country other than Italian territory, the goods shall be deemed to be goods consigned from, or grown, produced or manufactured in, Italian territory.”

For the purpose of this Order the term “Italian territory” is held to include the following:

- Italy (including Sicily and Sardinia);
- Rhodes and other Aegean islands in Italian occupation;
- Libya (Tripoli), including Tripolitania and Cyrenaica;
- Italian East Africa, including Eritrea and Italian Somaliland.

3. His Majesty’s Government have now decided to request certificates of origin in respect of all goods of non-Italian origin (other than gold or silver bullion and coin, newspapers, periodicals, printed books and printed music, maps and hydrographic charts) consigned to the United Kingdom from certain countries contiguous to, or readily accessible from, Italy which have not undertaken to impose a similar prohibition on the importation of Italian goods—namely, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland (including Liechtenstein) and Albania—and the necessary instructions have been issued accordingly.

4. Finally I am to state, in explanation of the measures now being taken, that the provisions of the orders enforcing Proposals No. III and III A in the United Kingdom will not be applied to goods which leave the place from which they were last consigned before midnight November 17th/18th next. Goods will be regarded as having left the place from which they were last consigned when they have been delivered by the last consignor to a railway company or other transport agency. The general rules for determining whether this exemption will apply or not will be:

   (1) Goods will be automatically exempted if imported in a ship which left the port where the goods were loaded (or, in the case of post parcels, postmarked with a date) not later than midnight November 17th/18th;
   (2) As regards goods not covered by (1) but claimed to be exempt, evidence will be required as to delivery by the last consignor to a transport agency not later than midnight November 17th/18th. Such evidence may take the form of, e.g., railway receipts or bills of lading, or a declaration from the consignor (the latter vised by a British Consul).

5. I am to request that you will be good enough to bring the foregoing to the knowledge of the Co-ordination Committee.

(Signed) Maurice Peterson.

Co-ordination Committee/10(h).

PROPOSALS Nos. III AND III A.

8. NOTICE, DATED NOVEMBER 12TH, 1935, FROM THE COMMISSIONERS OF TRADE AND EXCISE TO IMPORTERS AND AGENTS.

Prohibition of Italian Imports.

1. Law.—In accordance with the provisions of Article 21 of the Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Order, 1935, as amended by Article 12 of the Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) (No. 2) Order, 1935, made under the Treaty of Peace Act, 1919, and a further Board of Trade Order thereunder, Italian imports (see paragraph 2) into the United Kingdom are prohibited on and after midnight the 17th/18th November, 1935.

2. Definition of Italian Imports.—Subject to the exceptions mentioned in paragraph 4, the orders prohibit the importation of goods which are either consigned from or grown, produced or manufactured in “Italian territory” (see paragraph 3).

The prohibition also applies to all goods entered as consigned from Albania, Austria, Germany, Hungary or Switzerland, in the absence of proof in the proper form (a) that they were not consigned from Italian territory, and (b) that they were not grown, produced or manufactured in Italian territory.

Goods grown or produced or partly manufactured in Italian territory, and subjected to a process or processes in some other country, are to be deemed to be goods grown, produced or manufactured in Italian territory in the absence of proof in the proper form that 25 per cent. or more of their value when they left the place from which they were last consigned is attributable to the process or processes undergone since they last left Italian territory.

1 See page 59.
2 See page 71.
3 For the purpose of this leaflet, Switzerland includes Liechtenstein.
3. Definition of Italian Territory.—For this purpose, the term “Italian territory” may be taken as including the following—viz.:

- **Italy.** This includes Sicily and Sardinia.
- **Rhodes and other Aegean islands in Italian occupation.**
- **Libya (Tripoli).** This includes Tripolitania and Cyrenaica.
- **Italian East Africa.** This includes Eritrea and Italian Somaliland.

4. Exemptions.—The prohibition does not apply to:

   (a) Gold and silver bullion and coin; newspapers, periodicals, printed books and printed music; maps and hydrographic charts;
   
   (b) Goods which left the place from which they were last consigned before 18th November, 1935 (see paragraph 5);
   
   (c) Goods the price of which was wholly paid on or before 19th October, 1935, if licensed by the Board of Trade (see paragraph 6);
   
   (d) Goods imported in transit or for transhipment (see paragraph 12).

5. Exemption for Goods which left the Place from which they were last consigned before 18th November, 1935.—Goods imported in a ship which left the port where the goods were loaded (or, in the case of post parcels, postmarked with a date) not later than midnight on the 17th/18th November, 1935, are exempted without further evidence. In other cases where the benefit of this exemption is claimed, evidence must be produced to the satisfaction of the Customs that the goods were delivered by the consignor to a railway company or other transport agency not later than midnight on the 17th/18th November, 1935. Such evidence may take the form of, e.g., railway receipts, or bills of lading, or a declaration from the consignor (the latter visaed by a British Consul). Invoices or unsupported statements by consignors cannot be regarded as satisfactory evidence for this purpose.

6. Goods wholly paid for on or before 19th October, 1935.—In the case of goods in respect of which the Board of Trade has issued a licence authorising their importation, the relative licence is to be produced at the time when the Customs entry for the said goods is delivered. A declaration is to be made on the entry that the goods are claimed to be imported under the provisions of a Board of Trade licence (the number and date of which is to be stated) authorising their importation.

7. Goods from Albania, Austria, Germany, Hungary or Switzerland.—The prohibition applies to goods entered as consigned from Albania, Austria, Germany, Hungary or Switzerland in the absence of proof to the satisfaction of the Customs (a) that they were not consigned from Italian territory, and (b) that they were not grown, produced or manufactured in Italian territory.

All claims to exemption in respect of goods consigned from any of the above-mentioned countries must be supported by the following evidence—viz.:

   (a) A declaration on the entry (see paragraphs 8 and 9);
   
   (b) A certificate of origin (see paragraph 10), and
   
   (c) Evidence of consignment (see paragraph 11).

8. Declaration on Entries.—Entries for goods consigned from Albania, Austria, Germany, Hungary or Switzerland must bear a declaration as to the origin and consignment of the goods concerned as follows:

   (a) In the case of goods grown or produced, or partly manufactured, in Italian territory and processed elsewhere:

   
   “I declare that the goods shown in this entry were last consigned from (name of country), that they were grown or produced or partly manufactured in Italian territory and that at least 23 per cent of their value at the time when they left (name of country) was attributable to a process or processes undergone since they last left Italian territory.”

   (b) In all other cases:

   “I declare that the goods shown in this entry were last consigned from (name of country), and that they were not grown, produced or manufactured in Italian territory.”

9. Declarations on Entries: how to be made.—The declaration may be written, stamped, or typed either on the face of the entry (anywhere above the declarant’s signature) or on the back; in the latter case, the endorsed declaration must be signed by the person signing the entry, and the declaration on the face must include the following:

   “I declare that the statements endorsed on the back hereof are true.”

---

1 Whichever of these alternatives is inapplicable should be omitted.
Declarations will be accepted: (1) from the actual importer, if an individual, or from a clerk in his employment, if duly authorised in writing; (2) in the case of a private company or firm, from one of the partners or from a clerk in their employment, if duly authorised in writing; (3) in the case of a limited or other company incorporated in this country under the Companies Acts, from any director or from the secretary, without authorisation under the seal of the company, or from any other officer of the company, if duly authorised in writing by any director or by the secretary; (4) from a firm carrying on business as shipping or forwarding agents, to whom the importer has given the necessary authority in writing to act as his agent for Customs purposes; such authority will be taken to have given the agent implied authority to carry out all the business (including the making of the necessary declaration of value) in the usual way by his clerks or servants.

Letters of authority referred to under (4) above, which may be general, or limited to specific importations, will be accepted, if executed (a) by a person who is competent, under (1), (2) and (3) above, to make the declaration by himself; or (b) by a person who is specially authorised to issue such letters by a document executed in the same manner as would be required if he were being authorised to make the declaration.

Where an entry is presented by a clerk or other officer in the employment of an importer or of an authorised firm of shipping or forwarding agents, the declaration on the entry must bear the declarant's full signature and description—e.g., "A.B., Clerk to X and Co." and not merely "X and Co." or "X and Co., pp. A.B."

10. Certificates of Origin.—Certificates of origin in the form printed as Appendix A are required in the case of goods consigned from Albania, Austria, Germany, Hungary or Switzerland. Certificates must be given either by the appropriate British Consular Authority or by the organisations enumerated in Appendix B.

11. Evidence of Consignment.—In the case of goods entered as consigned from Albania, Austria, Germany, Hungary or Switzerland, evidence in support of the declaration of consignment referred to in paragraph 8 must be produced if called for by the collector of Customs and Excise at the port of importation. This may consist of the bill of lading, railway consignment note, waybill, bordereau or postal despatch note, supplemented, if necessary, by the invoice or order.

12. Transit or Transhipment Goods.—Goods imported in transit or for transhipment are exempt from the prohibition. Such goods must be entered under bond and fully described in the bond warrant and shipping-bill in accordance with the official import and export list.

13. Penalties.—Under the Customs Acts, any person who imports or is concerned in importing prohibited goods is liable to a penalty of treble the duty-paid value of the goods or of one hundred pounds, as the Commissioners of Customs and Excise may elect, and any person who makes or signs a false declaration as to the origin or other particulars in regard to imported goods is liable to a penalty of five hundred pounds or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding two years.

14. Further Information.—This notice represents the position on the date of issue. Any further information required will be furnished on application to the Secretary, Custom House, London, E.C.3, or at any Custom house or office of a collector of Customs and excise.

By Order of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise.

12th November, 1935.

Appendix A.

[Specimen.]

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN.

I, A. B. Smith (description) hereby certify that Mr. C. D. Jones (Merchant, Manufacturer or Shipper), residing at . . . has declared before me, in respect of the merchandise designated below, which is to be shipped to Liverpool, consigned to Mr. E. F. Robinson (state description) . . . in the United Kingdom:

3 (a) That the said merchandise was grown, produced or manufactured in (name of country) . . . ;
3 (b) That twenty-five per cent. or more of the value of the said merchandise at the time when it

1 British Consular Officer; Officer of Customs; or Secretary, etc., of the . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Chamber of Commerce or other authorised body as the case may be.
2 If desired, the word "order" may be inserted here instead of the name of the purchaser or consignee in the United Kingdom.
3 Delete one of these alternatives.
left the place from which it was last consigned is attributable to a process or processes undergone since
the said merchandise last left Italian territory.¹

and that he has produced to my satisfaction invoices or other trustworthy documents in proof thereof.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. and description of cases</th>
<th>Marks and numbers</th>
<th>Weight or quantity</th>
<th>Contents</th>
<th>Name of manufacturer</th>
<th>Name and address of consignee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

(Signed) C. D. JONES.

(Signature of person declaring)

(Signed) ...........................................

(Description) ...........................................

(Signature of authority issuing certificate and date)

The goods covered by this certificate must be shipped within a period of not more than . . . days from
the date hereof. This certificate is valid for not more than . . . cases or packages.

Appendix B.

LIST OF AUTHORISED SIGNATORIES OF CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN.

Austria.

The Chambers of Commerce at:

Vienna, Feldkirch, Salzburg.

Graz, Linz,

Innsbruck, Klagenfurt,

Germany.

The Customs Administration and all the Chambers of Commerce.

Hungary.

The Offices of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry, as follows:


2. Debrecen, 5. Pecs,

3. Gyor, 6. Sopron,

Switzerland.

The following Swiss Chambers of Commerce:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aarau</td>
<td>Argovie Chamber of Commerce.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basle</td>
<td>Basle Chamber of Commerce.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berne</td>
<td>Berne Chamber of Commerce (Berne Cantonal Chamber of Commerce and Industry).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bienne</td>
<td>Cantonal Chamber of Commerce (Berne Cantonal Chamber of Commerce and Industry).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaux-de-Fonds</td>
<td>Cantonal Chamber of Commerce (Neuchatel Cantonal Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Labour).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coire</td>
<td>Grisons Chamber of Commerce (Chamber of Commerce for the Canton of Grisons).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fribourg</td>
<td>Fribourg Chamber of Commerce (Chamber of Commerce for Fribourg).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geneva</td>
<td>Geneva Chamber of Commerce.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glaris</td>
<td>Glaris Chamber of Commerce.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lausanne</td>
<td>Lausanne Chamber of Commerce (Chamber of Commerce and Industry for Vaud).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lugano</td>
<td>Cantonal Chamber of Commerce.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucerne</td>
<td>Lucerne Chamber of Commerce.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuchatel</td>
<td>Cantonal Chamber of Commerce, Branch Office (Neuchatel Cantonal Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Labour, Branch Office).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ For this purpose "Italian territory" may be taken as including the following—viz.:

Italy. This includes Sicily and Sardinia.

Rhodes and other Aegean islands in Italian occupation.

Libya (Tripoli). This includes Tripolitania and Cyrenaica.

Italian East Africa. This includes Eritrea and Italian Somaliland.

² If desired, the word "order" may be inserted here instead of the name of the purchaser or consignee in the United Kingdom.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St. Gall</td>
<td>St. Gall Chamber of Commerce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sion</td>
<td>Valais Chamber of Commerce (Valais Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solothurn</td>
<td>Solothurn Chamber of Commerce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weinfelden</td>
<td>Thurgau Chamber of Commerce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winterthur</td>
<td>Winterthur Chamber of Commerce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zurich</td>
<td>Zurich Chamber of Commerce</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the Principality of Liechtenstein, which is attached to the Swiss Customs area: The Liechtenstein Economic Chamber, Vaduz.

Co-ordination Committee/10(g).

PROPOSALS Nos. II, II A, III, III A AND IV.

9. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 14TH, 1935, FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENT TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

I am directed by Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare to acknowledge receipt of your communications, C.L.187.1935, of November 4th1 and C.L.193.1935, of November 7th,2 containing the texts of the decisions and resolutions adopted by the Co-ordination Committee on November 2nd and the proposals put forward by the Committee of Eighteen during its second session (October 31st to November 6th) regarding the co-ordination of measures under Article 16 of the Covenant, in relation to the dispute between Ethiopia and Italy.

2. In reply, I am to state that, as you will be aware, Proposal No. II of the Co-ordination Committee (Financial Measures) came into effect in the United Kingdom on October 29th. An order has now been issued appointing November 18th as the date on which the embargo on imports from Italy (Proposal No. III) and on the export to Italy of certain essential supplies (Proposal No. IV) are to enter into operation, so far as the United Kingdom is concerned. A copy of this order, which is dated November 7th, is enclosed.

3. With regard to the proposal, adopted by the Co-ordination Committee on November 2nd, that, as an exception to Proposal No. III, contracts for which payment had been made in full by October 19th, 1935, might be excluded, and thus receive exemption from the prohibition of Italian imports, I am to state that an amending order (Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Order, No. 2, 1935) was made on November 9th, giving effect to this proposal. A copy of the order in question is also enclosed.

4. You will observe that this order also makes provision for the enforcement in the United Kingdom of the Committee of Eighteen’s Proposal No. III A, transmitted in your letter of November 7th, that the prohibition of imports from Italy should not apply to newspapers, periodicals, printed books and printed music, maps and hydrographic charts. It likewise provides for the putting into force in the United Kingdom of the Committee of Eighteen’s Proposal No. II A (Clearings), the text of which was contained in the same letter.

5. Finally, I am to transmit a copy of an explanatory notice issued by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty’s Treasury to the Press on November 10th, regarding the financial provisions of the order enclosed herein.

6. You will recall that a copy of the original Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Order, 1935, dated October 25th,3 was forwarded to you in a letter from this department, No. J.6884/5499/I, of October 29th.

(Signed) Maurice Peterson.


At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 9th day of November, 1935.

Present, the King’s Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by the Treaty of Peace Act, 1919, it is provided that His Majesty may make such Orders-in-Council and do such things as appear to him to be necessary for carrying out the Treaty of Peace signed at Versailles on the twenty-eighth day of June, nineteen hundred and nineteen, and for giving effect to any of the provisions of the said Treaty;

And whereas it is also provided by the said Act that any Order-in-Council made thereunder may provide for the imposition by summary process or otherwise of penalties in respect of breaches of the provisions thereof;

1 See page 14.
2 See page 15.
3 See page 55.
And whereas His Majesty in Council was pleased to make the Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Order, 1935 (hereinafter referred to as "the principal Order") for the purpose of carrying out the said Treaty and giving effect to the Covenant of the League of Nations contained in Part I thereof;

And whereas for the purpose aforesaid it is expedient to vary the principal Order and to make such further provision as is hereinafter contained;

And whereas by treaty, grant, usage, sufferance or other lawful means His Majesty has power and jurisdiction in British protectorates and territories in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Majesty, and is pleased by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, or otherwise to extend the provisions of Article one of this Order to all such protectorates and to territories in respect of which such a mandate as aforesaid is being exercised by His Majesty’s Government in the United Kingdom:

Now, therefore, His Majesty by and with the advice of his Privy Council is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:

Amendment of Article 2 of Principal Order.

1. (1) Notwithstanding anything in paragraph (1) of Article 2 of the principal Order, the Board of Trade may by licence authorise the importation of any goods which are prohibited to be imported by that paragraph if they are satisfied that the price of the goods was wholly paid on or before the nineteenth day of October, nineteen hundred and thirty-five.

(2) Any such licence may be issued by the President or a Secretary, Under-Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Board of Trade or any person authorised in that behalf by the President of the Board.

(3) The said paragraph (1) shall not apply to goods of any of the descriptions set out in the schedule to this Order.

(4) Article 5 of the principal Order shall apply for the purposes of this article as it applies for the purposes of that Order.

Amendment of Article 3 of Principal Order.

2. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the proviso to paragraph (2) of Article 3 of the principal Order, the delivery of goods the price whereof has been paid on or before delivery in manner referred to in that proviso shall be deemed to be the making of a loan within the meaning of that article, unless:

(a) The price has been wholly paid before the eighteenth day of November, nineteen hundred and thirty-five; or

(b) The goods are in course of transit on the said date.

(2) This article shall apply to the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands as it applies to the United Kingdom.

Settlement of certain Anglo-Italian Debts.

3. (1) The Treasury shall appoint a Controller of Anglo-Italian debts (hereinafter referred to as "the Controller"), and no debts to which this article applies shall be paid otherwise than to the Controller in manner hereinafter provided.

(2) The debts to which this article applies are all debts due before and owing on the eighteenth day of November, nineteen hundred and thirty-five, or due on or after that date, from persons ordinarily resident or ordinarily carrying on business in the United Kingdom to persons ordinarily resident or ordinarily carrying on business in the Kingdom of Italy in respect of:

(a) The sale of goods grown, produced or manufactured in the Kingdom of Italy (other than goods of any of the descriptions set out in the schedule to this Order which are imported into the United Kingdom on or after the said eighteenth day of November); or

(b) The carriage of any goods whatsoever from or to the United Kingdom to or from the Kingdom of Italy in ships registered under the law of the Kingdom of Italy.

(3) The following provisions shall have effect as respects the payment of debts to which this article applies:

(a) Debts due on or before the said eighteenth day of November shall be paid to the Controller on that date;

(b) Debts due after the said eighteenth day of November shall be paid to the Controller on the date on which they become due;

(c) Payments shall be made to the Bank of England for the account of the Controller;

(d) Debts due in Italian lire shall be paid in sterling at such rate of exchange as may be certified by the Controller to be the rate obtaining for the date of payment;

(e) Debts due in any currency other than sterling or Italian lire shall, unless the Controller otherwise directs, be paid in that currency;
On the payment of any sum to the Controller, he or the Bank of England on his behalf shall give a receipt therefor, and the receipt shall, so far as regards that sum, be a good discharge to the person paying it.

(4) Any assignment of a debt to which this article would apply but for that assignment shall be void if the assignment is made after the date of the making of this Order.

(5) All sums received by the Controller under this article shall be applied by him for the purpose of paying, in whole or in part and in such order and at such times as he thinks fit, debts in respect of which Italian lire have been deposited in manner provided by Article 4 of the Agreement regarding trade and payments embodied in an exchange of notes dated the twenty-seventh day of April, nineteen hundred and thirty-five, between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Italian Government:

Provided that the Controller may pay such sums as the Treasury may from time to time approve into the special account mentioned in Article 5 of the said agreement.

(6) The Controller may require any person who appears to him to be liable under this article to pay any sum to him to furnish him with such information and documents as he may from time to time require.

(7) If any person:

(a) Pays any debt to which this article applies in contravention of paragraph (1) of this article; or
(b) Fails to furnish any information or documents which he is required under the last foregoing paragraph to furnish and able to furnish; or
(c) Furnishes under the last foregoing paragraph any information or documents which he knows to be false;

he shall be guilty of an offence and liable:

(i) On conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine or to both such imprisonment and fine; or
(ii) On summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to both such imprisonment and fine;

and where any such offence by a body corporate is proved to have been committed with the consent or approval of, or to have been facilitated by any neglect on the part of any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the body corporate, he as well as the body corporate shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

(8) On or before the first day of October in the year nineteen hundred and thirty-six and each succeeding year an account shall be prepared by the Controller, in such form and in such manner as the Treasury may direct, of the sums received and paid by him under this article during the last preceding financial year, and the account shall be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General in such manner as the Treasury may direct.

(g) The Controller may sue in the name of the Controller of Anglo-Italian Debts.

(10) Anything required or authorised under this Order to be done by or to the Controller may be done by or to any person duly authorised by him in that behalf.

(11) This article shall apply to the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands as if they were part of the United Kingdom.

Short Title and Interpretation.

4. (1) This Order may be cited as the Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) (No. 2) Order, 1935.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889, as amended by any subsequent enactment, applies to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

(Signed) M. P. A. Hankey.

Schedule of Goods to which Article 2 (1) of the Principal Order does not Apply.

Newspapers, periodicals, printed books and printed music.
Maps and hydrographic charts.

The Board of Trade, in pursuance of Articles 1 and 2 of the Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Order, 1935, hereby appoint the 18th day of November, 1935, as the date on and after which:

(a) Article 1 of the said Order in so far as it relates to goods set out in Part II of the Schedule to the said Order, and
(b) Article 2 of the said Order shall have effect.

(Signed) Walter RUNCIMAN,
President of the Board of Trade.


It is requested that this notice should be issued in the Press both on Sunday, November 10th, and on Monday, November 11th.


1. The prohibition of imports from Italy under Article 2 of the Order-in-Council of October 25th, 1935, comes into force on November 18th, 1935. Article 1 of the new Order-in-Council lays down, however, that this prohibition will not apply to newspapers, periodicals, printed books, printed music, maps and hydrographic charts. It also provides that the Board of Trade may license the import into the United Kingdom of other goods if they are satisfied that the price was wholly paid on or before October 19th, 1935. Applications for such licences should be addressed to the Industries and Manufactures Department, Board of Trade, Great George Street, London, S.W., from whom application forms may be obtained.

2. Sale of Goods to Italy.—The Order-in-Council of October 25th prohibited the giving of credit to or for the benefit of an “Italian” in connection with the sale of goods, but provided that the acceptance by United Kingdom exporters of the method of payment in lire laid down by the Anglo-Italian exchange of notes of April 27th, 1935, would not be regarded as contravening the order, provided that payment by the deposit of lire was made on or before the delivery of the goods. Article 2 of the new Order-in-Council cancels this exemption and provides that United Kingdom exporters may not deliver goods paid for by this method unless the lire have been deposited before November 18th or the goods are in transit on November 18th. With these exceptions, the only method of payment which United Kingdom exporters are authorised to accept will be cash payment on or before the delivery of the goods.

3. Purchase of Goods from Italy.—Under Article 3 of the new order, all debts due before and owing on November 18th, 1935, or becoming due on or after that date, from persons in the United Kingdom to persons in Italy (persons to include firms and companies as defined in the article) in respect of the purchase of Italian goods (other than newspapers, periodicals, printed books, printed music, maps and hydrographic charts, which are imported on or after November 18th, 1935), or in respect of the carriage of goods between the United Kingdom and Italy in ships registered under the law of Italy, must be paid to the Bank of England for the account of the Controller of Anglo-Italian Debts and not otherwise. The above applies to Italian goods whenever imported. Any assignment after November 9th, 1935, of any such debt is void. Payments should be made in the following way:

(a) Debts expressed in sterling.—Payment to the Bank of England may be made either directly or through a banker in the United Kingdom and cheques or drafts should be made payable to the Bank of England or Bearer and crossed “a/c Controller of Anglo-Italian Debts”.

(b) Debts expressed in Italian lire must be converted into sterling at the rate published in the Press on the day of payment under the heading “Rate for conversion of lire into
sterling for payments to the Bank of England in respect of debts due to Italy for goods and freights"). The resulting sterling amount should be paid as in (a) above.

(c) Debts expressed in other currencies.—Payment should be made to the Bank of England by sight draft in the original currency, made payable to the Bank of England.

When making a payment to the Bank of England, the debtor or his banker should state clearly the following particulars of each debt:

(i) The debtor's name and address;
(ii) The creditor's name and address;
(iii) Where the debt is in lire, the lire amount thereof and the rate of conversion.

Special paying-in forms may be obtained from the Bank of England, E.C.2.

The Bank of England, on behalf of the Controller, will give a receipt for every payment made, and this receipt will be a good discharge for the amount paid.

4. A further announcement will be made in due course with regard to the distribution of monies collected by the Controller of Anglo-Italian Debts.

5. Any enquiries should be addressed to the Treasury, Whitehall, London, S.W.1., and the envelopes marked “Anglo-Italian Debts”.

Co-ordination Committee/10(i).

PROPOSALS Nos. II AND II A.

10. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 23RD, 1935, FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENT TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

With reference to the letter from this department, No. J. 7688/5499/1 of November 14th,1 I am directed by Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare to transmit to you the accompanying copy of the Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) (No. 3) Order, 1935, which amends Article 3 of the Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) (No. 2) Order, 1935, regarding the settlement of certain Anglo-Italian debts.

(Signed) Patrick SCRIVENFR.

TREATY OF PEACE, (COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS) (No. 3) ORDER, 1935.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 19th day of November, 1935.

Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by the Treaty of Peace Act, 1919, it is provided that His Majesty may make such Orders-in-Council and do such things as appear to him to be necessary for carrying out the Treaty of Peace signed at Versailles on the twenty-eighth day of June, nineteen hundred and nineteen, and for giving effect to any of the provisions of the said Treaty;

And whereas it is also provided by the said Act that any Order-in-Council made thereunder may be varied by a subsequent Order-in-Council;

And whereas His Majesty in Council was pleased to make the Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) (No. 2) Order, 1935, for the purpose of carrying out the said Treaty and giving effect to the Covenant of the League of Nations contained in Part I thereof;

And whereas for the purpose aforesaid it is expedient to vary the said Order:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:

Amendment of Article 3 of Second Order.

1. Article 32 of the Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) (No. 2) Order shall have effect, and shall be deemed always to have had effect, as if the following paragraph were substituted for paragraph (2) thereof:

“(2) The debts to which this article applies are all debts due before and owing on the eighteenth day of November, nineteen hundred and thirty-five, or due on or after that date, from persons ordinarily resident or ordinarily carrying on business in the United Kingdom to persons ordinarily resident or ordinarily carrying on business in the Kingdom of Italy in respect of:

(a) The price of goods grown, produced or manufactured in the Kingdom of Italy and imported into the United Kingdom (other than goods of any of the descriptions

1 See Communication No. 9, page 70.
2 See page 71.
set out in the schedule to this Order which are so imported on or after the said eighteenth day of November); or

" (b) Any bill of exchange given by way of payment (whether absolute or conditional) of a debt in respect of any such price as aforesaid:

" Provided that, where any such bill of exchange has been accepted on or before the fourteenth day of November, nineteen hundred and thirty-five, or where any such bill of exchange, being a cheque, has been drawn and delivered on or before the seventeenth day of November, nineteen hundred and thirty-five, this article shall not apply to any debt in respect of the bill, or, if the bill was given by way of conditional payment, to the debt by way of payment of which the bill was given.

" For the purposes of this paragraph, any liability for damages in respect of the dishonour of a bill of exchange shall be deemed to be a debt due in respect of that bill."

Short Title and Interpretation.

2. (1) This Order may be cited as the Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) (No. 3) Order, 1935.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889, as mended by any subsequent enactment, applies to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

(Signed) M. P. A. HANKEY.

Co-ordination Committee/10(k).

PROPOSAL No. III.

II. LETTER, DATED DECEMBER 2ND, 1935, FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENT TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

With reference to the letter from this department, No. J. 7674/5499/1, of November 12th, 1 referring to the demand by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom for certificates of origin in respect of all goods of non-Italian origin (with certain exceptions) consigned from certain countries contiguous to or readily accessible from Italy, which have not undertaken to impose a prohibition, in the sense of the Co-ordination Committee's Proposal No. III, on the importation of Italian goods, I am directed by Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare to inform you that the German Government recently addressed a protest to His Majesty's Government against this decision so far as it affected Germany. At the same time, the German Government expressed their readiness to enter into discussions with His Majesty's Government with a view to examining means of achieving the objects of His Majesty's Government without the imposition of a demand for certificates of origin, to which they took objection on treaty grounds.

2. In these circumstances, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, while not admitting the validity of this objection, have agreed that, pending the result of discussions with the German Government (which have already commenced in Berlin), they will not demand certificates of origin for goods arriving from Germany, and that the importation of goods from Germany into the United Kingdom will not be stopped unless there is reason to believe, from documentary or other evidence, that the goods are of Italian origin.

(Signed) Patrick SCRIVENER.

Co-ordination Committee/10(l).

PROPOSALS Nos. II A, III A AND IV B.

12. LETTER, DATED DECEMBER 11TH, 1935, FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENT TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to inform you that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have had under consideration, in connection with the co-ordination of measures under Article 16 of the Covenant in the matter of the dispute between Ethiopia and Italy, Proposal IV B, which was adopted by the Committee of Eighteen on November 6th, 1935, regarding the indirect supply to Italy of the articles mentioned in the Co-ordination Committee's Proposal No. IV.

2. In this connection, I am to explain that His Majesty's Government have, since April 1935, been obtaining special monthly statistics of the total imports, exports and re-exports in United

1 See Communication No. 7, page 65.
Kingdom trade with Italy, as compared with the corresponding month of 1934, and that they have also had statements compiled of those main commodities which are distinguished in the monthly accounts as imported from, or exported to, Italy. His Majesty’s Government have further been having figures compiled of United Kingdom exports to Italy of certain commodities especially likely to be needed for military purposes—viz., machine-tools, ferro-alloys and non-ferrous metals—likewise accompanied by a comparison with the corresponding month of 1934.

3. In addition to the above measures, His Majesty’s Government are now, in connection with Proposal IV B of the Committee of Eighteen, arranging with His Majesty’s Customs for the collection of statistics covering consecutive periods of ten days commencing from November 18th, 1935, of the exports from the United Kingdom to all countries in Europe, Egypt, other countries in North Africa, Turkey and the United States of America, of the prohibited classes of goods listed in Part II of the schedule to the Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Order, 1935, of October 25th, 1 (a copy of which was transmitted to you in the letter from this department No. J. 6884/5499/1 of October 26th). His Majesty’s Government are also taking steps to compile similar records of the exports of these classes of goods from British colonies, protectorates and mandated territories in so far as this may be necessary.

4. Under the measures now being taken, any goods of the prohibited categories, before exportation from the United Kingdom to destinations outside Italian territory, must be pre-entered on shipping bills in duplicate. With regard to declarations of destination, the shipping bills must contain, in the case of scheduled goods intended for exportation, particulars of the name and address of the consignor of the goods, the name and address of the consignee, and the ultimate destination of the goods. A declaration will also be required on the part of the person making the entry that the particulars in the shipping bill are correctly stated.

5. I am further to draw your attention to Article I (4) of the Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Order of October 25th, which runs as follows:

“The exporter of any goods which, at the time of the exportation thereof, were prohibited by this article to be exported to Italian territory, shall, if required by the Commissioners, produce evidence to their satisfaction that the goods have not reached Italian territory, and, if the exporter fails to do so, he shall be liable to a Customs penalty of treble the value of the goods or one hundred pounds, at the election of the Commissioners, unless he proves that he did not consent to or connive at the goods reaching such territory and took all reasonable steps to secure that the final destination of the goods was that specified in the Customs documents relating to the shipment thereof.”

6. The Committee of Eighteen also adopted, on November 6th, Proposal No. II A, regarding clearing agreements, and Proposal No. III A, regarding books, newspapers, etc. In regard to these Proposals, I am to state that the appropriate provisions for their application in the United Kingdom have been made in the Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Orders, Nos. 2 and 3, 1935, copies of which were transmitted to you in Foreign Office letters of November 14th 3 and November 23rd respectively. 4

(Signed) Patrick SCRIVENER.

Parts of the British Empire not Separate Members of the League of Nations. 5

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Co-ordination Committee/10(f).

PROPOSALS Nos. I AND II.

I. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 6TH, 1935, FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENT TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

On October 26th I was directed by His Majesty’s Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to enclose in the letter from this department, No. J. 6884/5499/1, a copy of the London Gazette containing the Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Order, 1935, 1 Article 5 of which related to the application of the order to certain British possessions, protectorates and mandated territories.

2. The territories referred to in Article 5 do not include Newfoundland, and I am accordingly to inform you of the following measures which the Government of Newfoundland have taken

---

1 See Communication No. 3, page 58.
3 See Communication No. 9, page 70.
4 See Communication No. 10, page 74.
5 See article 5 of the Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Order, 1935 (page 60).
with a view to putting into force proposal No. I of the Co-ordination Committee regarding the export to Italy of arms, munitions and implements of war, and proposal No. II regarding financial measures against Italy.

3. On October 25th, an Order-in-Commission was made prohibiting the export from Newfoundland to Italy of any arms, war material, aircraft, aircraft motors, spare parts and accessories thereof, or other munitions of war of any kind, under the penalty of $10,000, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding twelve months. A further Order-in-Commission, applying in respect of Newfoundland the same provisions as those contained in Article 3 of the Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Order, 1935, regarding prohibition of credit to Italy, was passed on October 28th and published on October 29th. Effect was given to these measures in Newfoundland as from October 25th and 29th respectively.

(Signed) Maurice Peterson.

Co-ordination Committee/III.

PROPOSALS Nos. III, III A, IV AND IV B.

2. LETTER, DATED FEBRUARY 4TH, 1936, FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENT TO THE SECRETARY GENERAL.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

In Foreign Office letter No. J. 7228/5499/1, of November 6th, 1 I was directed by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to inform you of the measures which the Government of Newfoundland had taken with a view to enforcing Proposal No. I of the Co-ordination Committee regarding the export to Italy of arms, munitions and implements of war, and Proposal No. II regarding financial measures against Italy. I am now to communicate to you the following information with regard to the application by the Government of Newfoundland of the Co-ordination Committee's Proposals Nos. III and IV.

2. By an Order-in-Commission dated December 31st, 1935, the importation into Newfoundland of goods consigned from, and grown, produced or manufactured in, Italian territory (with the exception of gold and silver bullion or coin, newspapers, periodicals, printed books and printed music, maps and hydrographic charts) was prohibited on and after that date, the same conditions being otherwise observed as those laid down in the United Kingdom Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Order, 1935, a copy of which was enclosed in Foreign Office letter No. J. 6884/5499/1, of October 26th, 1935. 2 The same Order-in-Commission provided that, on and after December 31st, 1935, no goods of the description set forth in the Co-ordination Committee's Proposal No. IV should be exported to Italian territory from Newfoundland, the measures taken in this matter again corresponding to those laid down in the United Kingdom Order-in-Council of October 25th, 1935.

Condominiums.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN.

Co-ordination Committee/10(f).

PROPOSALS Nos. I, II, III AND IV.

LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 28TH, 1935, FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENT TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

I am directed by Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare to transmit to you herewith a copy of a telegram from the Governor-General of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, stating that he has promulgated an ordinance bringing into force in the Sudan measures similar to those enacted by the British Order-in-Council of October 25th.

2. A copy of the relevant order was enclosed in the letter from this department No. J. 6884/5499/1, of October 26th, 1935. 2 The same Order-in-Commission provided that, on and after December 31st, 1935, no goods of the description set forth in the Co-ordination Committee's Proposal No. IV should be exported to Italian territory from Newfoundland, the measures taken in this matter again corresponding to those laid down in the United Kingdom Order-in-Council of October 25th, 1935.

(Signed) R. CAMPBELL.

* * *

Annex.

Following telegram received from Khartoum No. III, November 20th:

"League of Nations (sanctions) Ordinance was passed by my Council on November 19th to take effect from that day on lines of British Orders-in-Council of October 25th. Under
powers conferred by ordinance, I have to-day promulgated an order bringing provisions of sections relating to prohibition of export of goods described in Part II of schedule and to prohibition of Italian imports and to prohibition of credit to Italians into force November 27th. I would request that this information be conveyed to Secretary-General, League of Nations. 

Please inform Secretary-General, League of Nations.

---

BULGARIA.

CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE/35.

PROPOSAL, NO. I.

1. LETTER, DATED OCTOBER 18TH, 1935, FROM THE BULGARIAN MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

In reply to your Circular Letter 157, dated October 12th last, to which was attached Proposal No. I adopted by the Co-ordination Committee, I have the honour to inform you of the following:

1. The manufacture of arms, munitions and implements of war in Bulgaria is in some respects non-existent, and in others reduced to the point of being sufficient only for the needs of the Bulgarian army. There can therefore be no question of any exportation abroad of arms, munitions and implements of war manufactured in this country.

2. The re-export of the same articles can at any time be rendered impossible, since, any importation into the country being strictly and effectively controlled in virtue of the law of 1923 on foreign trade, the National Bank of Bulgaria, which is the supreme institution of control in this respect, only grants import permits in respect of articles the entry of which would be justified by the economic requirements of the country.

3. The transit of any goods proceeding to a foreign country is also subject to formalities enabling effective control to be exercised. In virtue of the Laws of March 2nd, 1906, and May 21st, 1912, the Finance Ministry possesses the right to refuse the transit of any consignment intended to pass through the country.

Nevertheless, in letters of to-day's date, my department has sent to the competent Royal authorities instructions not to grant any import permit with a view to re-export or transit in respect of arms, munitions and implements of war intended for Italy.

For the Secretary-General,

(Signed) N. P. NIKOLAEV.

CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE/35(b).

PROPOSALS NOs. II AND V.

2. LETTER, DATED OCTOBER 24TH, 1935, FROM THE BULGARIAN MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

In reply to your communication, C.L.159, dated October 15th last, to which were attached: (a) the declaration of October 14th concerning the mutual support which the Governments of the Members of the League of Nations will give one another in the application of the economic and financial measures to be taken in virtue of Article 16 of the Covenant, and (b) Proposal No. II (Financial Measures) adopted on the same date by the Committee, I have the honour to inform you of the following:

The Bulgarian Government takes note of the declaration concerning mutual support. It attaches very great importance to this measure for countries for which the application of sanctions would involve very serious drawbacks and losses, as in the case of Bulgaria.

The Law of October 28th, 1931, amending the law on foreign trade contains, in Article 5 of its regulations, the following clause:

"Loans in foreign currency may not be granted by private banks or individuals without a special authorisation from the National Bank of Bulgaria."

In addition to this provision, private banks or individuals possessing foreign currency or securities abroad are obliged to sell them to the National Bank of Bulgaria. This measure precludes any financial transaction without the previous authorisation of the said bank.

The National Bank of Bulgaria does not itself grant any credits abroad.

In view of the provisions mentioned above, and in order to ensure the strict application of the measures provided for in Proposal No. II, my department has to-day instructed the National Bank of Bulgaria to refuse any request for a credit intended directly or indirectly for the Italian Government, for public corporations or natural persons or persons at law established in Italian territory.

For the Secretary-General,

(Signed) N. P. NIKOLAEV.

Minister Plenipotentiary.

---

1 See page 13.
3. Letter, dated October 25th, 1935, from the Permanent Delegate of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General.

[Translation.]

Acting upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request you to inform the Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee of the following addition, supplementing the Royal Government's reply to Proposal No. I of that Committee:

The exportation, re-exportation and transit to Italy or Italian possessions of arms, munitions and implements of war enumerated in the list attached to Proposal No. I is prohibited in Bulgaria.

(Signed) N. MONTCHILOFF.

4. Letter, dated October 28th, 1935, from the Permanent Delegate of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General.

[Translation.]

I have the honour to inform you that the Royal Bulgarian Government has accepted in principle Proposals III and IV of the Co-ordination Committee, and is prepared to put them into force—within a minimum time-limit of fifteen days as from October 31st next—on the date decided upon by the Co-ordination Committee.

(Signed) N. MONTCHILOFF.

5. Letter, dated October 31st, 1935, from the Permanent Delegate of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General.

[Translation.]

I have the honour to inform you that the Royal Government of Bulgaria has accepted in principle Proposal V of the Co-ordination Committee, and that it is prepared to put it into force—within a minimum period of fifteen days as from October 31st of this year—on such date as the Co-ordination Committee may have determined.

(Signed) N. MONTCHILOFF.


[Translation.]

Acting upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request you to communicate to the Chairman of the Committee of Eighteen the following information concerning the clearing agreement concluded by Bulgaria with Italy:

1. The clearing agreement was signed on June 4th, 1934;
2. The position of the balances under the clearing agreement, at October 31st, 1935, was as follows:

   (a) “Old claims” account: 2,664,415 Lit. to the debit of Bulgaria;
   (b) “New claims” account: 444,974 Lit. to the credit of Bulgaria;
   (c) “Special” account, blocked, for the payment of various contracts: Lit. 2,426,238 to the credit of Bulgaria.

(Signed) N. MONTCHILOFF.

7. Letter, dated November 19th, 1935, from the Permanent Delegate of Bulgaria to the Secretary-General.

[Translation.]

I have the honour to inform you that the Decree-Law concerning the application of Proposals Nos. II, III and IV of the Co-ordination Committee has just been published in No. 258 of the Official Journal, dated November 16th.

An official French translation of this text will be prepared by the Royal Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and I shall duly send a copy to the Secretariat as soon as I have received it.

(Signed) N. MONTCHILOFF.

1 See Communication No. 1, page 78.
ALL PROPOSALS.

8. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 26TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF BULGARIA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

With reference to my letter, No. 606-4-B, of November 19th, 1 I have the honour, acting upon instructions from my Government, to communicate herewith the official translation of the "Decree-Law regulating the application in Bulgaria of the financial and economic sanctions taken in regard to Italy as a result of Proposals Nos. I to IV of the Co-ordination Committee ".

The Bulgarian Government considers that the text of this Decree-Law meets adequately all the proposals and decisions that you have communicated to it by your Circular Letters 159.1935, 2 168.1935, 3 187.1935 3 and 193.1935. 4 Thus:

(a) The reply to Circular Letter 159.1935 will be found in Article 1, paragraph 2, and in Article 2, paragraph 1, of the Decree-Law;
(b) The reply to Circular Letter 168.1935 is contained in Article 2, paragraphs 1 to 4, and in Article 4 of the Decree-Law;
(c) The reply to Circular Letter 187.1935 is contained in the last sentence of Article 2, paragraph 2, of the Decree-Law;
(d) The reply to Circular Letter 193.1935 is contained in Article 3 of the Decree-Law.

As regards Proposal IV B, adopted by the Committee of Eighteen at its meeting on November 6th, 1935, I have the honour to inform you that the Royal Government has entrusted to the National Bank of Bulgaria and the Customs Directorate the duty of supervising the effective application of the provisions of Point 2 of Proposal IV.

(Signed) N. MOMTCHILOFF.

[Translation.]

DECREE-LAW REGULATING THE APPLICATION IN BULGARIA OF THE FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC SANCTIONS TAKEN IN REGARD TO ITALY AS A RESULT OF PROPOSALS NOS. I TO IV OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE. (Official Journal, No. 258, of November 16th, 1935.)

In execution of the relevant decisions of the Co-ordination Committee of the League of Nations regarding the application of the sanctions provided under Article 16 of the Covenant of the League in relation to the dispute between Italy and Ethiopia, the following provisions shall have force of law.

Article 1.—The following banking and financial operations are prohibited:

(1) All loans to or for the Italian Government and all subscriptions to loans issued in Italy or elsewhere by or for the Italian Government;
(2) All banking or other credits to or for the Italian Government and any further execution by advance, overdraft or otherwise of existing contracts to lend directly or indirectly to the Italian Government;
(3) All loans to or for any public authority, person or corporation in Italian territory and all subscriptions to such loans issued in Italy or elsewhere;
(4) All banking or other credits to or for any public authority, person or corporation in Italian territory and any further execution by advance, overdraft or otherwise of existing contracts to lend directly or indirectly to such authority, person or corporation;
(5) All issues of shares or other capital flotations for any public authority, person or corporation in Italian territory and all subscriptions to such issues of shares or capital flotations in Italy or elsewhere;
(6) All transactions mentioned in paragraphs (1) to (5), whether effected directly or through intermediaries of whatsoever nationality.

The prohibition of the operations enumerated in the above paragraph shall apply to the operations of all public administrations or institutions, as well as to private banks, persons or corporations, with the exception of institutions having humanitarian aims.

Article 2.—The importation into Bulgaria of all goods (other than gold or silver bullion and coin) consigned from or grown, produced or manufactured in Italy or Italian possessions, from whatever place arriving, is prohibited, unless such goods were already en route not later than November 17th, 1935, inclusive.

1 See Communication No. 7, page 79.
2 See page 13.
3 See page 14.
4 See page 15.
This prohibition shall apply to goods which are the subject of existing contracts, but which are not exported in the above-mentioned circumstances from the territory of Italy or Italian possessions, unless the sums due under these contracts have been fully paid by October 15th, 1935.

Personal belongings of travellers from Italy or Italian possessions are excepted from the prohibition.

Goods produced in Italy or Italian possessions which have been subjected to some process in another country, and goods manufactured partly in Italy or Italian possessions and partly in another country, are considered as falling within the scope of the prohibition unless 25% or more of the value of the goods at the time when they left the place from which they were last consigned is attributable to processes undergone since the goods last left Italy or Italian possessions.

The prohibition laid down in the present article does not apply to books, newspapers, periodicals, maps and cartographical productions and printed or engraved music.

**Article 3.**—As from November 18th, 1935, the acceptance, in payment of exports to Italy, of any new deposit in Italian lire in the Italian account of the Bulgario-Italian Clearing Office is prohibited.

As from the same date, the execution of the clearing agreement between Bulgaria and Italy shall be suspended.

The National Bank of Bulgaria shall be authorised to take any steps that may be necessary to ensure payment into a special account of the price of Italian products already imported or about to be imported and not yet paid for. The sums thus deposited shall, if necessary, be used for the settlement of claims arising out of Bulgarian exports to Italy.

**Article 4.**—As from November 18th, 1935, the exportation and re-exportation to Italy and Italian possessions of the following goods produced in or imported into Bulgaria shall be prohibited.

(a) Horses, mules, donkeys, camels and all other transport animals;
(b) Rubber;
(c) Bauxite, aluminium and alumina (aluminium-oxide), iron-ore, and scrap-iron;
Chromium, manganese, nickel, titanium, tungsten, vanadium, their ores and ferro-alloys (and also ferro-molybdenum, ferro-silicon, ferro-silico-manganese and ferro-silico-manganese-aluminium);
Tin and tin-ore.

List (c) above includes all crude forms of the minerals and metals mentioned and their ores, scraps and alloys.

**Article 5.**—All contracts and transactions concluded contrary to the prohibitions laid down in the foregoing articles shall be null and void and shall have no legal force.

---

**CANADA.**

Co-ordination Committee/62.

**PROPOSAL No. I.**

1. **LETTER, DATED OCTOBER 29TH, 1935, FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA ADVISORY OFFICER ACCREDITED TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.**

I am directed by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, C.L.157, of October 12th, 1935, and to inform you that, with reference to Proposal No. I of the Co-ordination Committee, the Canadian Government is taking immediate steps to prohibit the exportation of arms, munitions and implements of war to Italy.

(Signed) W. A. RIDDELL.

Co-ordination Committee/62(a).

**PROPOSAL No. II.**

2. **LETTER, DATED OCTOBER 29TH, 1935, FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA ADVISORY OFFICER ACCREDITED TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.**

I am directed by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, C.L.159, of October 15th, 1935, and to inform you that, with reference to Proposal No.II of the Co-ordination Committee, the Canadian Government is taking immediate steps to ensure, in accordance with the terms of the proposal, prevention of the issue in Canada of loans or credits to Italy.

(Signed) W. A. RIDDELL.

1 See page 13.
3. LETTER, DATED OCTOBER 29TH, 1935, FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA ADVISORY OFFICER ACCREDITED TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, C.L.168, of October 20th, 1935, and to inform you that, with reference to Proposal No. III of the Co-ordination Committee, the Canadian Government will be prepared to join in the prohibition of imports from Italy. Measures are under consideration for effective restriction of imports and, if further legislation is found necessary to make embargo complete, a proposal will be submitted to Parliament.

(Signed) W. A. RIDDELL.

PROPOSAL No. IV.

4. LETTER, DATED OCTOBER 29TH, 1935, FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA ADVISORY OFFICER ACCREDITED TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, C.L.168, of October 20th, 1935, and to inform you that, with reference to Proposal No. IV of the Co-ordination Committee, the Canadian Government will be prepared to join in prohibiting the export to Italy of the commodities listed in the proposal. Prohibition could be put into effect at the agreed date early in November.

(Signed) W. A. RIDDELL.

PROPOSAL No. II A.

5. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 2ND, 1935, FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA ADVISORY OFFICER ACCREDITED TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE.

The Canadian Advisory Officer accredited to the League of Nations presents his compliments to the Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee and, in reply to his communication of November 1st enquiring concerning clearing or equivalent agreements between Canada and Italy, has the honour to state that no such agreements exist.

PROPOSALS Nos. I, II, III AND IV.

6. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 18TH, 1935, FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA ADVISORY OFFICER ACCREDITED TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

I have the honour to inform you that an Order-in-Council has been passed in Canada bringing into force, as and from to-day, Proposals Nos. II, III and IV of the Co-ordination Committee. The order also applies the procedural provisions to the prohibition of the export of arms and munitions (Proposal No. I), which was put into effect by an Order-in-Council of October 31st.

(Signed) W. A. RIDDELL.

PROPOSALS Nos. I, II, III AND IV.

7. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 26TH, 1935, FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA ADVISORY OFFICER ACCREDITED TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

With reference to my letter of November 18th concerning Proposals Nos. I, II, III and IV of the Co-ordination Committee, I have the honour to inform you that the texts of the Orders-in-Council mentioned in this letter were mailed on November 23rd.

(Signed) W. A. RIDDELL.
8. Letter, dated December 3rd, 1935, from the Dominion of Canada Advisory Officer accredited to the League of Nations to the Secretary-General.

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text in English and French of the proposals putting into effect these proposals.

(Signed) W. A. RIDDELL.


(Special Number of the Canada Gazette, published by authority, Ottawa, Thursday, October 31st, 1935.)

Proclamation.

Lyman P. DUFF, Administrator (L.S.).

George the Fifth, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these Presents shall come or whom the same may in anywise concern, Greeting!

A Proclamation.

W. Stuart EDWARDS, Deputy Minister of Justice, Canada.

Whereas the Secretary-General of the League of Nations has communicated to our Government in Canada the decision of the Assembly of the League of Nations with respect to the conflict between Italy and Ethiopia;

And whereas by the said decision the Members of the League of Nations, under Article 16 of the Covenant, have undertaken such steps as may be necessary to secure that arms, munitions and implements of war, hereinafter enumerated, which are exported to countries other than Italy will not be exported directly or indirectly to Italy or to Italian possessions;

And whereas the goods mentioned in the said communication consist of articles considered as arms, munitions and implements of war as follows:

Category 1.

(1) Rifles and carbines and their barrels.
(2) Machine-guns, automatic rifles and machine-pistols of all calibres and their barrels.
(3) Guns, howitzers and mortars of all calibres, their mountings, barrels and recoil mechanism.
(4) Ammunition for the arms enumerated under (1) and (2) above, filled and unfilled projectiles for the arms enumerated under (3) above, and prepared propellent charges for these arms.
(5) Grenades, bombs, torpedoes and mines, filled or unfilled, and apparatus for their use of discharge.
(6) Tanks, armoured vehicles and armoured trains. Armour of all kinds.

Category 2.

(1) Vessels of war of all kinds including aircraft-carriers and submarines.

Category 3.

(1) Aircraft, assembled or dismantled, both heavier and lighter than air, and their propellers or air-screws, fuselages, aerial-gun mounts and frames, hulls, tail units and under-carriage units.
(2) Aircraft engines.

Category 4.

(1) Revolvers and automatic pistols of a weight in excess of 1 lb. 6 oz. (630 grammes) and ammunition therefor.

Category 5.

(1) Flame-throwers and all other projectors used for chemical or incendiary warfare.
(2) Mustard gas, lewisite, ethyldichlorarsine, methyldichlorarsine, and all other products destined for chemical or incendiary warfare.
(3) Powder for war purposes and explosives.

And whereas the Governor-in-Council is empowered by Section 290 of the Customs Act, Chapter 42 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, to prohibit from time to time the exportation from Canada of arms, munitions and gunpowder, military and naval stores and any articles which the Governor-in-Council deems capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military and naval stores;

And whereas His Excellency the Administrator-in-Council has been pleased to direct, by Order P.C.3461 of the 31st day of October, 1935, that a Proclamation do issue prohibiting the exportation, re-exportation or transit to Italy, or any Italian possession of the arms, munitions and implements of war hereinbefore enumerated:
Now, therefore, know ye that by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada We do hereby proclaim and direct that the exportation, re-exportation or transit to Italy or any Italian possession of the arms, munitions and implements of war hereinafter enumerated is hereby prohibited.

Of all which Our Loving Subjects and all others whom these Presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor The Right Honourable Sir Lyman Poore Duff, a Member of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Chief Justice of Canada, Administrator of the Government of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, In Our City of Ottawa, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five and in the twenty-sixth year of Our reign.

By Command,

(Signed) E. H. COLEMAN,
Under-Secretary of State.

Note.—The Ministers of National Revenue and Finance, both appointed Monday, the 18th day of November, 1935, as the date upon which the provisions of Articles 1, 2, and 3 became operative.

TREATY OF PEACE (COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS) ORDER, 1935. (Proposals Nos. II, III, III A, IV and IV B). (Special number of the Canada Gazette, Published by Authority, Ottawa, Friday, November 15th, 1935.)

Proclamation.

TWEEDSMUIR (L.S.).

George the Fifth, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these Presents shall come or whom the same may in anywise concern, Greeting!

A Proclamation.

W. Stuart Edwards, Deputy Minister of Justice, Canada.

Whereas by the Treaty of Peace Act, 1919, it is provided that Our Governor-in-Council may make such Orders-in-Council and do such things as appear to him to be necessary for carrying out the Treaties of Peace and for giving effect to any of the provisions of the said Treaties;

And whereas it is also provided by the said Act that any Order-in-Council made thereunder may provide for the imposition by summary process or otherwise of penalties in respect of breaches of the provisions thereof;

And whereas Our Governor-in-Council considers it expedient, for the purpose of carrying out the said Treaty and for giving effect to the Covenant of the League of Nations contained in Part I thereof, to prohibit the importation of certain products from the Kingdom of Italy and its dependencies, to prohibit the export of certain products to the said Kingdom, and to prohibit the extending of credit to the said Kingdom;

And whereas Our Governor-in-Council has, by Order P.C.3594, of the 15th day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five, prohibited the importation of certain commodities from the said Kingdom of Italy, the export of certain commodities to the said Kingdom, and the extension of credit to the said Kingdom, as follow:

Article I.—Prohibition of Italian Imports.

(1) On and after such date as the Minister of National Revenue, hereinafter referred to as the Minister, may appoint, no goods consigned from, or grown, produced or manufactured in, Italian territory shall be imported into Canada, except gold or silver bullion or coin;

Provided that, subject to such conditions as the Minister may impose for securing that the provisions of this paragraph are not evaded, this paragraph shall not apply:

(a) To goods which had before the date aforesaid left the place from which they were last consigned; or

(b) To goods imported for exportation after transit through Canada or by way of transhipment.

(2) Goods prohibited to be imported by this article shall be subject to the provisions of the Customs tariff to the same extent as if they were included among the goods enumerated and described in Schedule C thereof, and the provisions of the Customs tariff shall apply accordingly.

(3) If at any time a question arises under this article whether any goods alleged to have been consigned from any country other than Italian territory were so consigned or were not grown, produced or manufactured in Italian territory, it shall be lawful for the Minister to require the importer to furnish to him, in such form as he may direct, proof in respect of the country from which the goods were consigned and in which the goods were grown, produced or manufactured, and, unless proof is furnished to the satisfaction of the Minister that the goods were consigned from and grown, produced or manufactured in some country other than Italian territory, the goods shall be deemed to be goods consigned from or grown, produced or manufactured in Italian territory.
(4) For the purpose of this article:

(a) Goods which have been grown or produced in Italian territory and have been subjected to some process in some other country shall be deemed to be goods grown or produced, as the case may be, in Italian territory, unless it is proved to the satisfaction of the Minister that twenty-five per cent or more of the value of the goods at the time when they left the place from which they were last consigned is attributable to a process undergone since the goods last left Italian territory; and

(b) Goods which have been manufactured partly in Italian territory and partly in some other country shall be deemed to be manufactured in Italian territory, unless it is proved to the satisfaction of the Minister that twenty-five per cent or more of the value of the goods at the time aforesaid is attributable to processes of manufacture undergone since the goods last left Italian territory.

(5) For the purpose of this article, and in order to prevent the evasion of its provisions, the Minister may require such certificates of origin as he may prescribe to be furnished in respect to the importation of goods into Canada (other than gold or silver bullion and coins, newspapers, periodicals, printed books and printed music, maps and hydrographic charts) which are consigned from countries contiguous to or readily accessible from Italy which have not undertaken to impose similar prohibitions on importations of Italian goods—namely, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland (including Liechtenstein) and Albania. In such event, such goods imported without certificates of origin shall, with the consent of the Minister, be deemed to be goods of Italian origin, and subjected to the provisions of this article.

Article 2.—Prohibition of Certain Exports to Italy.

(1) On and after such date as the Minister may by order appoint, the exportation to Italian territory of goods of any of the descriptions set out in the schedule to this Order shall be and is hereby prohibited.

Provided that, subject to such conditions as the Minister may impose for securing that the provisions of this paragraph are not evaded, this paragraph shall not apply to goods of any of the descriptions set out in the said schedule which are exported after transit through Canada or by way of transshipment.

(2) No goods the exportation, re-exportation or transit to Italy or any Italian possession of which is prohibited by this article or by the provisions of an Order of His Excellency the Administrator-in-Council, P.C.346I, dated the 31st day of October, 1935, shall at any port or place in Canada be shipped or delivered as stores on a vessel or aircraft proceeding to Italian territory, unless the Minister is satisfied that the goods are required for use or consumption on that vessel or aircraft.

(3) The exporter of any goods which at the time of the exportation thereof were prohibited by this article or by the provisions of the said Order-in-Council P.C.346I, to be exported to Italian territory, shall, if required by the Minister, produce evidence to his satisfaction that the goods have not reached Italian territory; and, if the exporter fails to do so, he shall be liable to a Customs penalty of treble the value of the goods, or $500, at the election of the Minister, unless he proves that he did not consent to or connive at the goods reaching such territory and took all reasonable steps to secure that the final destination of the goods was specified in the Customs documents relating to the shipment thereof.

(4) If the Minister has reason to suspect that any declaration made in the course of making entry before shipment by a person about to export goods of any description set out in the schedule to this Order, or goods set forth in the list annexed to the said Order-in-Council P.C.346I is untrue in any material particular, the goods may be detained until the Minister is satisfied as to the truth of the declaration, and, failing such satisfaction, the goods shall be forfeited.

Article 3.—Prohibition of Credit to Italy.

(1) On and after such date as the Minister of Finance may by order appoint, no person shall in Canada:

(a) Make, contribute to, participate in, or assist in the making or issue of any loan (wherever the loan is made or issued or to be made or issued) to or for the benefit of:

(i) The Government of any Italian territory; or
(ii) Any person (not being a body corporate) of whatever nationality resident in any such territory; or
(iii) Any person (wherever resident) being a body corporate incorporated under the law of any such territory; or

(b) Offer for subscription, underwrite or otherwise assist in the issue of, or subscribe for, any shares (wherever issued or to be issued) in any such body corporate.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions of this article, any person who either:

(a) By giving a guarantee or becoming a party to a bill of exchange, assumes any liability for the payment of money and thereby enables another person to raise money; or
(b) Buys a bill of exchange, not being a bill payable on demand, from another person; or
(c) In connection with a sale of goods, gives credit in any form to or for the benefit of another person;

shall be deemed for the purpose of this article to make a loan to or for the benefit of that other person.

(3) Nothing in this article shall be taken to prohibit the performance of any contract made before the date of the making of this Order with any Government or person other than such a Government or person as is mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph (1) of this article, but save as aforesaid the provisions of this article shall have effect notwithstanding anything in any contract.

(4) Nothing in this article shall apply to any loan to or for the benefit of any institution which is certified by the Minister of Finance to have a humanitarian or religious object.

Article 4.—Penalties.

(1) If any person contravenes the provisions of the foregoing articles, or of the said Order-in-Council P.C.3461, such person shall, in addition to any other penalties provided by law, be liable:

(a) On conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine, or to both such imprisonment and a fine; or

(b) On summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months or to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to both such imprisonment and fine.

(2) Where a contravention of any provisions of the foregoing articles, or of the said Order-in-Council P.C.3461, by a body corporate is proved to have been committed with the consent or approval of, or to have been facilitated by any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the body corporate, he as well as the body corporate shall be deemed to be guilty of the contravention and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Article 5.—Short Title and Interpretation.

(1) This Order may be cited as the Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Order, 1935.

(2) In this Order the expression “Italian territory” means the Kingdom of Italy and the colonies and dependencies thereof and any territory in the effective military occupation thereof.

(3) Articles 1, 2 and 4 hereof shall be deemed to be laws relating to the Customs within the meaning of the Customs Act and shall be construed as one with that Act, and the provisions of the Customs Act shall be applicable in so far as they are consistent with the provisions of such articles.

(4) The Interpretation Act shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Schedule of Goods prohibited to be exported to Italian Territory, other than Goods the Exportation of which has been prohibited by Order-in-Council P.C.3461.

1. Iron-ore and concentrates, ground, unground or briquetted.
2. Iron and steel scrap and waste.
3. Metals, unwrought, of the following descriptions —namely:

(a) Aluminium;
(b) Chromium;
(c) Manganese;
(d) Nickel;
(e) Tin;
(f) Titanium;
(g) Tungsten;
(h) Vanadium.

4. Alloys, unwrought, containing any metal specified in paragraph 3 of this part of this schedule, including ferro-alloys but excluding steel and alloy steel; ores, concentrates and residues, ground, unground or briquetted, and matte containing any such metal; and scrap and waste of the said metals.

5. Aluminium oxide (but not including abrasives).
6. Ferro-molybdenum.
7. Ferro-silicon.
8. Rubber (raw), including crèpe; rubber latex.
10. Horses, mules, donkeys, camels and all other transport animals.

And whereas Our Governor-in-Council has been pleased to direct that a proclamation do issue in the above sense and be forthwith in the Canada Gazette,

Now, therefore, know ye that, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, We
do hereby proclaim and direct that the provisions of the above-recited Order-in-Council shall come into force and have effect on, from and after the fifteenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five.

Of all which Our Loving Subjects and all others whom these Presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved John, Baron Tweedsmuir, of Elsfield, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Member of Our Order of the Companions of Honour, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, this fifteenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five, and in the twenty-sixth year of Our reign.

By Command,

(Signed) E. H. Coleman,
Under-Secretary of State.

Series D.No.16.

MEMORANDUM, DATED OCTOBER 31ST, 1935, TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

(Proposal No. I.)

Department of National Revenue, Canada (Customs Division).

League of Nations Economic Sanctions: Prohibition of Exports to Italy and Italian Possessions.

By Proclamation dated October 31st, 1935, as reprinted hereunder, effective on and after this date, the exportation, re-exportation or transit to Italy or Italian possessions is prohibited of certain arms, munitions and implements of war, as specified therein.

Collectors and officers of Customs and excise will be governed accordingly.

(Signed) H. D. Scully,
Commissioner of Customs.

Series D.No.16, Supplement No.1.

Note.—The Minister of Finance appointed Monday, the 18th day of November, 1935, as the date upon which the provisions of Article 3 become effective.

MEMORANDUM, DATED NOVEMBER 18TH, 1935, TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

(Proposals Nos. II, III, III A, IV and IV B.)

Department of National Revenue, Canada (Customs Division).


Referring to Memorandum Series D. No.16, your attention is directed to a Proclamation reprinted herein, dated November 15th, 1935, relating to prohibited imports from Italian territory and prohibiting further exports to Italy and Italian possessions under the Treaty of Peace Act, 1919.

Collectors will note carefully the provisions of Article 1 referring to prohibited imports, and also Article 2 relating to prohibited exports as specified in the schedule thereto, noting particularly the exceptions provided in Sub-sections (a) and (b) of Section 1, Article 1.

The Minister has appointed Monday, November 18th, 1935, as the date upon which the provisions of Articles 1 and 2 of the said Proclamation in respect to the prohibition of Italian imports and the prohibition of certain exports to Italy become operative.

(Signed) H. D. Scully,
Commissioner of Customs.

Co-ordination Committee/62(f).

PROPOSAL No. V.

9. LETTER, DATED DECEMBER 3RD, 1935, FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA ADVISORY OFFICER ACCREDITED TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

I have the honour to inform you that the Canadian Government has given careful consideration to the proposal respecting mutual support set forth in Resolution No. V of the Co-ordination Committee.

1 Already reproduced (Order-in-Council P.C.3461, of October 31st, 1935, see page 83).
2 See above.
3 Already reproduced above (Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Order, 1935. see page 84.)
The suggestions made by the Committee appear more particularly suitable for application by countries having quota restrictions, clearing-house arrangements and economic systems different from that of Canada. It is to be understood also that acceptance of the proposal of the Committee, in so far as it is applicable under the Canadian laws, would not involve the necessity of placing a ban on trade with non-participating countries.

Subject to these observations, however, the Canadian Government is prepared to give general support to the principle incorporated in the Committee’s proposal.

(Signed) W. A. RIDDELL.

Co-ordination Committee/62(h).

PROPOSAL No. III A.

 io. LETTER, DATED FEBRUARY 26TH, 1936, FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA ADVISORY OFFICER ACCREDITED TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

With reference to my letter of December 3rd,1 enclosing the text of the Proclamation putting into effect in Canada Proposals I, II, III and IV of the Co-ordination Committee, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the Proclamation amending this Proclamation to provide for the application of Proposal III A and to cover goods for which payment had been made by October 19th, 1935.

(Signed) W. A. RIDDELL.

MEMORANDUM, DATED JANUARY 22ND, 1936, TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

Department of National Revenue, Canada (Customs Division).

League of Nations Economic Sanctions: Italy and Italian Possessions, Prohibition of Importation.

Referring to Memorandum Series D. No. 16, 2 you are advised that by Order-in-Council P.C.164, dated January 18th, 1936, Order-in-Council P.C.3594, dated November 15th, 1935, being the Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Order, 1935, is amended by adding the following paragraphs to Article 1 thereof: 3

(6) Paragraph 1 of this article shall not apply to:

(a) Newspapers, periodicals, printed books and printed music;
(b) Maps and hydrographic charts.

(7) Notwithstanding anything in the said paragraph (1), the Minister may by licence authorise the importation of any goods which are prohibited to be imported thereby, if he is satisfied that the price of the goods was wholly paid to the Italian exporter on or before the 19th day of October, 1935.

All applications for licences under the authority referred to above should be submitted to the Department direct, with documentary evidence of purchase and payment therefor, as stipulated in Section (7).

(Signed) H. W. REILLY,
Commissioner of Customs.

CHILE.

Co-ordination Committee/47.

PROPOSAL No. I.

I. LETTER, DATED OCTOBER 24TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATION OF CHILE TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

In reply to your communication, C.L.157, of October 12th, 4 forwarding to my Government Proposal No. I adopted on October 11th, 1935, by the Co-ordination Committee, I have the honour to inform you that my Government accepts that proposal and that it has accordingly prohibited the exportation or re-exportation of arms, ammunition and implements of war, in conformity with the aforesaid proposal.

The Chilian Government trusts that Proposal No. I will be generally accepted, so that the decision which it has just taken may not be rendered ineffective.

(Signed) Enrique J. GAJARDO.

---

1 See Communication No. 8, page 83.
2 See page 87.
3 See page 84.
4 See page 73.