PROPOSALS Nos. II, III, IV AND V.

2. TELEGRAM, DATED OCTOBER 30TH, 1935, FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF CHILE TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

In reply to Circulars 159 and 168, the latter received on October 28th, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Chile has taken the practical steps necessary for the application of the Co-ordination Committee's Proposal No. II as regards such of the operations contemplated in that proposal as can be considered on our money market. The Government of Chile likewise agrees to carry out Proposal No. III, except in the case of imports arising out of clearing operations, especially such as may have already been begun when the proposal comes into effect. In view of the nature of the communications between Chile and Italy, the time required for bringing the proposals into force is calculated at between fifty and sixty days, the length of a complete voyage by the fastest merchant ships. We also accept Proposals Nos. IV and V—Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal.

PROPOSAL No. I.

3. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 6TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATION OF CHILE TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

With reference to this delegation's communication No. 326/43, of October 24th, in which it had the honour to inform you of the Chilian Government's reply to Proposal No. I of the Co-ordination Committee, I am instructed by my Government to communicate to you the text of the relevant legal provision authorising the Chilian Government to take the measures contemplated in the said Proposal No. I. This provision is embodied in the concluding section of Article 2 of Decree No. 1023, dated August 29th, 1932:

"No arms or ammunition intended for export from the country shall be transported without a prior authorisation from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs."

(Signed) Luis V. de Porto Seguro.

PROPOSALS Nos. II, III, IV AND V.

4. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 20TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATION OF CHILE TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

In accordance with the desire expressed by you in the recent circular letters with which you were good enough to transmit to my Government the text of the proposals adopted by the Co-ordination Committee, and in which you requested each Government to communicate to that Committee, through you, the text of the laws, decrees, etc., designed to put those proposals into force, I am instructed by my Government to send you the following documents:

1. Text of Law No. 5107, of April 19th, 1932, relating to international exchange operations and its rules of application.
   Articles 1, 2 (paragraphs 1 and 4), 3 (first paragraph) and 20 of the law and the preamble to the regulations conferring upon the International Exchange Commission powers to give effect to Proposal No. II of the Co-ordination Committee relating to financial measures.
2. Text of Law No. 5202, of July 18th, 1933, authorising the President of the Republic to require the production of import licences for the importation of certain products or commodities coming from specified countries.
3. Text of the Decree of October 3rd, 1933, approving the rules of application of Law No. 5202.
4. Text of Decrees Nos. 1027 and 1028 requiring the production of import licences in respect of goods originating in certain countries.

Law No. 5202 and its regulations, and also Decrees Nos. 1027 and 1028, and Law No. 5107, regarding exchange operations, will enable the Chilian Government to apply the measures provided for in Proposals Nos. III, IV and V of the Co-ordination Committee in the manner of which you are aware.

(Signed) Enrique J. Gajardo.

1 See page 13.
2 See page 14.
3 See Communication No. 1, page 88.
4 The text of the laws and decrees submitted can be consulted at the Secretariat.
CHINA.

Co-ordination Committee/54.

PROPOSALS Nos. I AND II.


[Translation.]

Referring to your Circular Letters 157 and Circular Letter 164 regarding Proposal No. I (Implements of War) and Circular Letter 159 regarding Proposal No. II (Financial Measures), I have the honour to inform you that the Chinese Government has ordered the competent authorities to take immediately the steps necessary for the application of Proposals Nos. I, I A and II, adopted by the Co-ordination Committee.

With regard to Proposal No. I, I would point out that China does not export arms, munitions and implements of war. Furthermore, no provisions having been adopted in China for prohibiting the exportation, re-exportation or transit to Ethiopia of arms, munitions and implements of war, the Chinese Government does not require to adopt measures in order to conform with paragraph 1 of Proposal No. I.

(Signed) V. Hoo Chi-Tsai.

Co-ordination Committee/54(a).

PROPOSALS Nos. III, IV AND V.


[Translation.]

In reply to your telegram of to-day’s date asking me to send you urgently my Government’s reply regarding Proposals Nos. III, IV and V of the Co-ordination Committee, I am authorised for the moment to convey to you the following:

The Chinese Government accepts the above-mentioned proposals of the Co-ordination Committee and is studying the measures to be taken with a view to their application. It will, as far as possible, put into force Proposals Nos. III and IV on the date fixed by the Committee, provided it is informed in time to enable it effectively to apply those measures on the date agreed upon.

(Signed) V. Hoo Chi-Tsai.

Co-ordination Committee/54(b).

PROPOSALS Nos. III, III A AND IV.


[Translation.]

Referring to my letter of October 29th last, regarding the acceptance by the Chinese Government of the Co-ordination Committee’s proposals, I have the honour to inform you, under instructions from my Government, that our competent authorities are studying the various measures to be taken in order to put them into application.

I will not fail to inform you of the date on which they come into force as soon as it has been fixed.

(Signed) V. Hoo Chi-Tsai.

Co-ordination Committee/54(c).

PROPOSALS Nos. III, III A AND IV.


[Translation.]

I have the honour to inform you that the Chinese Government has taken the following measures with a view to the application in China of Proposals Nos. III and IV of the Co-ordination Committee as from December 1st, 1935:

1. The exportation to Italy and Italian possessions of the products referred to in paragraph 1 of Proposal No. IV is prohibited as from December 1st.

2. The conclusion of any commercial contracts with any Italian company, business house, firm or person relating to the importation of Italian goods into China is prohibited as from December 1st.

See page 13.

See page 14.

See Communication No. 2 above.
(3) Contracts which were concluded before December 1st and in respect of which no payment has been made shall not be carried out.

(4) Contracts which have been fully paid for before December 1st, or 20% of the total stipulated price of which has been paid before that date, may be executed.

(5) Italian goods en route for China are exempted from the import prohibition provided that they are imported before January 1st, 1936. After that date all importation shall be prohibited.

(6) Goods grown or 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, will be considered as falling within the scope of the prohibition, if they were imported after January 1st, 1936. After that date all importation shall be prohibited.

(7) The importation of the following goods shall be authorised even after January 1st, 1936:

(a) Gold or silver bullion and coin;
(b) Books, newspapers and periodicals, maps and cartographical productions, printed or engraved music;
(c) Personal belongings of travellers.

(8) Goods exported or imported contrary to the foregoing provisions shall be treated as contraband, and the rules of the Chinese Maritime Customs concerning contraband shall be applied to them.

(Signed) V. Hoo Chi-Tsai.

Co-ordination Committee/54(d).

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


[Translation.] I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the circulars from the Inspectorate-General of Chinese Customs relating to the application by China of Proposals Nos. I, III and IV of the Co-ordination Committee.

As regards Proposal No. II, relating to financial measures, the Executive Yuan, under a decision taken at its 236th meeting on October 29th, 1935, has given the competent authorities the necessary instructions for carrying out the measures referred to in that proposal.

(Signed) V. Hoo Chi-Tsai.

CIRCULAR NO. 5184 (SECOND SERIES), DATED DECEMBER 10TH, 1935, TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS (Proposals Nos. III, III A and IV).

Shanghai Office of the Inspectorate-General of Customs.

Shanghai, December 10th, 1935.

Italo-Abyssinian War: League of Nations Sanctions to be applied by China against Italy; Government Instructions.

With reference to my telegram of the 2nd instant conveying Government instructions regarding League of Nations sanctions to be enforced by China against Italy during the present war between that country and Abyssinia, I now append, for your information and guidance, copy of Kuanwu Shu despatch No. 18777, from which you will see that the Executive Yuan have decided to apply the following sanctions against Italy:

(1) Beginning from December 1st, 1935, exportations of the following goods to Italy or Italian colonies shall be prohibited: (a) horses, mules, donkeys, camels and all other animals used for transportation; (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 (ferro-molybdenum, ferro-silicon, ferro-silicon-manganese, ferro-silicon-manganese-aluminium), and tin and tin-ore. The above substances include all crude minerals, metals, ores, scraps and alloys.

(2) Beginning from December 1st, 1935, no commercial contract of any kind shall be entered into with any Italian bodies, companies or individuals for the importation of Italian goods.

(3) Orders placed before December 1st, 1935, for which payment has not been made, shall be cancelled forthwith.

(4) Orders placed before December 1st, 1935, for which full payment, or payment of more than 20% has been made, may still be executed.
(5) Italian goods already en route to China will not be prohibited entry, but they must arrive before January 1st, 1936. The importation of Italian goods on expiry of the above time-limit shall be prohibited.

(6) Goods originating from Italy or Italian colonies but partially manufactured in other countries, as well as goods partially manufactured in Italy or Italian colonies, shall not be allowed to enter China after January 1st, 1936, unless 25% or more of the value of such goods is attributable to processes undergone since they last left Italy or Italian colonies.

(7) The importation of the following articles (from Italy or Italian colonies) shall still be allowed even after January 1st, 1936:

(a) Gold and silver bars and coins;
(b) Books, newspapers, periodicals and maps;
(c) Marine charts and printed matter and music records;
(d) Personal effects of passengers.

(8) Goods imported or exported in contravention of the foregoing prohibitions shall be treated as smuggled goods and dealt with according to the provisions of the Preventive Law. The Shih-yeh Pu have been instructed to notify the various Chambers of Commerce regarding all matters concerning contracts mentioned above.

I have to request you to be guided by the above instructions and in this connection to note the following:

(1) The term "arrive" in Article (5) above is to be interpreted according to the ruling given in § 2(b) of Circular No. 4896. The terms of this circular, § 2(c), (d), (e) and (f), are also to be applied in the case of transhipments, through cargo, over-carried cargo, and short-shipped cargo. It is, however, to be noted that Italian goods covered by documents proving that payment of 20% of the value has been made before December 1st, 1935, are to be allowed to be imported even if they arrive later than January 1st, 1936.

(2) Italian goods landed in China from vessels entering at the Customs before January 1st, 1936, may be bonded and may, in accordance with the Bonding Regulations, be withdrawn from bond at any time within one year from date of entry into bond.

(3) As regards goods coming under the categories described in Article (6) above, the onus of proving that the stipulated requirements have been met rests with the would-be importer. If the proof is not completely satisfactory to the Customs at the port of importation, the case concerned, with copies of all the relevant documents, should be referred to the Inspectorate.

(4) The term "music records" in Article (7)(c) above is to be interpreted as including music printed in sheets or books as well as gramophone and pianola records.

(5) Postal parcels from and to Italy are, mutatis mutandis, to be treated in accordance with the eight articles quoted above.

(Signed) F. W. MAZE,
Inspector-General.

CIRCULAR NO. 5195 (SECOND SERIES), DATED DECEMBER 21ST, 1935, TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS (Proposal No. 1).

Shanghai Office of the Inspectorate General of Customs.

Shanghai, December 21st, 1935.

Italo-Abyssinian War: League of Nations Sanctions to be applied by China against Italy; Arms and Ammunition shipped to Italy via China to be reported to League through Kuan-wu Shu.

In continuation of Circular No. 5184, informing you that the Government had decided to enforce against Italy the economic sanctions agreed upon by the League of Nations, and conveying to you the orders in this connection of the Executive Yuan and instructions for your guidance, I have now to append, for your information and guidance, copy of Kuan-wu Shu despatch No. 18843, from which you will see that the President has approved the suggestion, made jointly, by the Vice-Ministers of the Ministries of War and of the Navy, that, as China does not export arms and ammunition manufactured in China, she should keep the League of Nations informed of any consignments of arms and ammunition from other countries transhipped to Italy or Italian

1 On January 4th, 1936, it was decided, under instructions of the Ministry of Finance, that item (5) was to be interpreted as follows:

"The importation of Italian goods covered by documents proving that the goods were already en route to China before December 10th, 1935, shall still be allowed, even if they arrive at a Chinese port after January 1st, 1936."

2 See page 91.
territories via China. From this despatch you will also notice that strict instructions in this
matter have already been issued to the various Ministries concerned, as well as to the provincial
and the municipal authorities, and that the Customs are to be instructed to keep a strict look-out
and to report any such transhipments.

Should, therefore, any consignment of arms and/or ammunition pass through your port as
a transhipment or as through cargo, which is destined for Italy or an Italian territory or protec-
torate, or which you have good reason to believe is so destined although not so declared, you are
immediately to send to me a detailed report of such consignment, accompanied by a Chinese
version in duplicate. This report should include name, flag and tonnage of vessel; name and
nationality of captain; declared port from which arriving; declared port of destination; nature
and amounts of the arms and/or ammunition carried; and nature of documents under which
consigned, with, if possible, names of consignor and consignee.

No directions, you will note, have been given whether any attempt should be made to detain
a vessel conveying a transhipment or through-cargo consignment of arms and/or ammunition
destined for Italy or Italian territory, and you are accordingly to refrain from taking any action
of this nature unless you receive specific instructions from me to do so. Should, however, a
vessel of any nationality touch at your port with a consignment of arms and/or ammunition
destined for Italy or Italian territory, whether transhipment or through cargo, you are to telegraph
to me at once the details called for in the preceding paragraph and await my instructions.

(Signed) F. W. MAZE,
Inspector-General.

CIRCULAR No. 5196 (SECOND SERIES), DATED DECEMBER 23RD, 1935, TO THE COMMISSIONERS
OF CUSTOMS (PROPOSAL No. III).

Shanghai Office of the Inspectorate General
of Customs.

Shanghai, December 23rd, 1935.

Italo-Abyssinian War: League of Nations Sanctions to be applied by China against Italy:
Government Rulings re Stores for Italian Military and Naval Forces in China and for Italian
Embassy and Consulates : Orders placed before December 1st, 1935, to be registered with Customs.

In continuation of Circular No. 5184,1 conveying the Government’s instructions regarding the
enforcement of sanctions against Italy during the present Italo-Abyssinian War, and of Circular
No. 5195,2 notifying the action to be taken in the case of consignments or arms and/or ammunition
passing through Chinese ports en route to Italy or Italian territory, I have now to append, for
your information and guidance, copy of Kuan-wu Shu telegram No. 2045, from which you will
see that, in reply to queries raised, the Kuan-wu Shu, after consultation with the Wai-chiao Pu,
have issued the following rulings:

(1) Goods for the use of Italian military and naval forces stationed in China do not
come under the rules regarding the enforcement of sanctions and are to be allowed to be
imported in conformity with standing practice;

(2) Articles, whether personal or official, for the use of the Italian Embassy and Italian
Consulates, now passed free under the instructions of Circular No. 4152, are to continue to
enjoy this treatment; and

(3) Orders for purchase of Italian goods placed before December 1st, 1935, for which
full payment or payment of more than 20 % has been made, which by order of the Executive
Yuan may still be executed, must be registered with the Customs before December 31st, 1935,
failuring which they will not be recognised by the Customs. A notification to this effect is
to be issued, and telegraphic instructions in this connection were sent to you on the 19th
instant.

You are to take note of the above rulings and to act accordingly.

(Signed) F. W. MAZE,
Inspector-General.

1 See pages 91 and 92.
COLOMBIA.

PROPOSAL, No. I.

1. LETTER, DATED OCTOBER 17TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATION OF COLOMBIA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

I have the honour to inform you that the Colombian Minister for Foreign Affairs has notified me that my Government has accepted Proposal No. I of the Co-ordination Committee, in accordance with the obligations and duties devolving upon it as a State Member of the League.

My Government takes this further opportunity to repeat that Colombia does not manufacture or export arms and is not a transit country for the trade in arms.

(Signed) G. TURBAY,
Permanent Delegate of Colombia.

PROPOSALS Nos. II, III, IV AND V.

2. LETTER, DATED OCTOBER 30TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATION OF COLOMBIA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

The Permanent Delegation of Colombia accredited to the League of Nations has the honour to transmit to the Secretary-General, in reply to his telegram of October 29th to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Colombia, the following communication:

In response to the invitation addressed to the Governments by the Co-ordination Committee to state whether they accept Proposals Nos. II, III, IV and V, adopted by that Committee on October 14th and 15th, with a view to helping the States Members of the League of Nations in the execution of the obligations incumbent upon them under Article 16 of the Covenant, the Colombian Government has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that it accepts Proposal No. II and that it is prepared to take the measures necessary to give effect to Proposals Nos. III, IV and V within the scope of the constitutional and legal provisions in force in Colombia.

In taking the decisions necessary for this purpose, the Colombian Government desires to emphasise that, in doing so, it is following the unvarying principles which have always guided it in the execution of its international undertakings.

(Signed) Alfredo MICHELSEN.

3. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 16TH, 1935, FROM THE MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF COLOMBIA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

I have the honour to forward herewith a certified copy of Presidential Decree No. 1995, dated November 14th, whereby the Colombian Government, as a consequence of the decisions taken by the Co-ordination Committee, applies to the Kingdom of Italy measures relating to the export of arms and likewise economic and financial measures.

For the Minister,
(Signed) Alfredo MICHELSEN.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

DECREE No. 1995 OF 1935 (NOVEMBER 14TH) IN EXECUTION OF ARTICLE 16 OF THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The President of the Republic of Colombia,
In the exercise of his constitutional powers and whereas:

(1) In virtue of the authorisation contained in Law No. 49 of 1919, the Colombian Government acceded, on February 12th, 1920, to the Covenant of the League of Nations;

(2) Article 16 of the said Covenant is framed as follows:

"I. Should any Member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Articles 12, 13 or 15, it shall, ipso facto, be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other Members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the Covenant-breaking State, and the prevention of all financial,
commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the Covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a Member of the League or not.

2. It shall be the duty of the Council in such case to recommend to the several Governments concerned what effective military, naval or air force the Members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the League.

3. The Members of the League agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this article, in order to minimise the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the Covenant-breaking State, and that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the Members of the League which are co-operating to protect the covenants of the League.

4. Any Member of the League which has violated any covenant of the League may be declared to be no longer a Member of the League by a vote of the Council concurred in by the representatives of all the other Members of the League represented thereon.

(3) The Council of the League of Nations, at its meeting on October 7th, 1935, adopted a resolution stating that the Italian Government has resorted to war in disregard of its covenants under Article 12 of the Covenant.

(4) The Assembly of the League of Nations, at its meeting on October 10th, 1935, unanimously approved, including the vote of the delegate of Colombia, the Council's resolution mentioned in the foregoing paragraph.

(5) As the result of these decisions, the Committee responsible for co-ordinating the action of the Members of the League of Nations as regards the application of the sanctions provided for in Article 16 of the Covenant has decided that measures relating to the export of arms and also economic and financial measures shall be applied to Italy; and

(6) The Senate of the Republic has authorised the Government to take the measures contemplated in the present Decree.

Decrees:

Article 1.—As from the date of the present Decree, the exportation, re-exportation and transit to Italy or Italian possessions of the following articles regarded as arms, munitions and implements of war shall be prohibited:

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

Category C.
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 D.
Revolvers and automatic pistols of a weight in excess of 630 grammes and ammunition therefor.

Category E.
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.

Category F.
Horses, mules, donkeys, camels and all other transport animals.

Category G.
Rubber.

Category H.
Bauxite, aluminium, 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.

The foregoing list includes all crude forms of the minerals and metals mentioned and their ores, scrap and alloys.

Article 2.—As from the date of the present Decree, Colombian or foreign natural and legal persons domiciled or resident in Colombia shall be prohibited from granting loans to or for the Italian Government.

The said natural and legal persons shall likewise be prohibited from subscribing to loans issued in Italy or elsewhere by or for the Italian Government.

Article 3.—As from the date mentioned in the two previous articles, the granting of banking or other credits to or for the Italian Government shall be prohibited in the territory of the Republic.

As from the same date, all existing contracts in respect of loans to or for the Italian Government in the form of advances, overdrafts, etc., shall likewise be suspended.

Article 4.—As from the date of the present Decree, the following operations shall also be prohibited:

(a) All loans and all banking or other credits to or for public authorities, persons or corporations domiciled or resident in Italian territory;

(b) Subscriptions to loans of any kind issued in Italy or elsewhere by or for the above-named corporations or persons;

(c) The issue of shares or any other capital flotations for any public authority, person or corporation domiciled or resident in Italian territory, and subscriptions to such issues of shares or capital flotations in Italy or elsewhere.

All existing contracts regarding loans or credits to or for the corporations and persons mentioned above, whether by advance, overdraft or otherwise, shall likewise be suspended.

Article 5.—As from November 18th next, the importation into the territory of the Republic of all goods consigned from Italy or Italian possessions and grown, produced or manufactured in Italy or Italian possessions, from whatever place arriving, shall be prohibited.

The above prohibition shall not apply to gold coin or gold bullion, silver ingots, books, periodicals, reviews, maps and cartographical productions, or to printed or engraved music.

Article 6.—Goods grown or 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, shall be considered as falling within the scope of the prohibition embodied in the foregoing article, 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 embodied in the foregoing article shall also apply to goods which are the subject of existing contracts.

Article 7.—Goods en route—that is to say, goods shipped for Colombia prior to the date of the present Decree—shall not be subject to the prohibition in Article 5. Personal belongings of travellers from Italy or Italian possessions shall also be excepted from the said prohibition.

Article 8.—In application of the prohibition embodied in Article 5 of the present Decree, the Exchange and Export Control Service shall decline to approve, as from November 18th of this year, any application for foreign exchange for the purpose of paying for Italian imports or goods of Italian origin consigned from any other country; as from the said date, the Consuls of the Republic shall refuse to endorse any invoice relating to an order for Italian goods, and the Customs authorities shall refuse to admit such goods to the national territory, save in the case of the exceptions laid down in Articles 5 and 7 of the present Decree.

Article 9.—As from November 18th next, the compensation agreement concluded on December 10th, 1934, between the Exchange and Export Control Service and the Italian Legation shall be suspended, and the said service shall therefore refuse, as from the date prescribed, to authorise any request for the purchase of foreign exchange to pay for imports consigned from Italy.

Article 10.—All moneys representing the purchase price of Italian goods already imported, or to be imported, in the keeping of banks established in Colombia on November 18th of this year, together with all moneys received by banking establishments after that date, in respect of such imports, shall be paid by the said establishments within twelve hours of their receipt into a special account at the Bank of the Republic. The Banks Inspection Service shall, in the course of its visits to credit institutions, give special attention to the strict execution of this undertaking, and in due course report its findings to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.
The Exchange and Export Control Service and the Customs authorities of the Republic shall be responsible for exercising the necessary control within their respective spheres, with a view to the effective application of the prohibitions mentioned in Articles 1 and 5 of the present Decree, and a similar responsibility shall devolve upon the Banks Inspection Service as regards the prohibitions embodied in Articles 2, 3 and 4.

Any infringement of the provisions of Articles 1, 5 and 6 shall be regarded as smuggling. In accordance with the provisions of Articles 373 and 374 of Law 79 of 1931 (Organic Customs Law), such infringements shall therefore be punishable by a fine not exceeding $5,000, together with the confiscation of the smuggled goods.

Infringements of the provisions of Articles 2, 3 and 4 of the present Decree shall be punishable by a fine equal to twice the amount of the operation effected.

Done at Bogota, November 13th, 1935.

(Signed) Alfonso López.
Minister of Finance and Public Credit in Charge of the Department of Foreign Affairs.
(Signed) Jorge Sató del Carral.


4. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 18TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATION OF COLOMBIA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

Acting on the instructions of its Government, the Colombian delegation accredited to the League of Nations has the honour to transmit the following communication to the Secretary-General:

On November 15th of this year, the Colombian Government enacted the decrees required to give effect to the measures adopted by the Co-ordination Committee in its Proposals Nos. I, II, III, IV and V, and in virtue of the collective and joint action which the strict observance of the obligations of the Covenant requires of States Members of the League.

The measures enacted will come into force on the date indicated in the various proposals of the Co-ordination Committee, starting from November 18th. The text of these decrees, published in the Diario Oficial, will be sent to the Secretary-General in triplicate, by air.

The commercial compensation agreement between Colombia and Italy will necessarily be suspended as from November 18th, unless the Italo-Ethiopian conflict has been settled within the framework of the League Covenant before that date.

The Colombian Government has thus strictly complied with its duties and obligations under the Covenant and reiterates its hope of a peaceful settlement of the dispute between Italy and Ethiopia within the framework of the Covenant.

CUBA.

PROPOSAL No. I.

1. LETTER, DATED OCTOBER 16TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF CUBA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

I have the honour to inform you, in connection with Proposal No. I of the Co-ordination Committee, dated the 11th instant, that my Government yesterday enacted the measures referred to in that proposal.

(Signed) G. de Blanck.

PROPOSALS Nos. II, III, IV AND V.

2. LETTER, DATED OCTOBER 27TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF CUBA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

With reference to the Co-ordination Committee's Proposals Nos. II, III and IV, I have the honour to inform you that my Government is prepared to take the steps contemplated in the proposals in question on such date as the Committee may decide.

I take this opportunity of informing you that my Government has noted Proposal No. V, which it has under consideration.

(Signed) G. de Blanck.
Co-ordination Committee/15(b).

PROPOSAL No. II.

3. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 4TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF CUBA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

I have the honour to inform you that the sanctions referred to in Proposal No. II were published in the Official Gazette of the Republic dated November 1st, and came into force on that date.

(Signed) G. de BLANCK.

Co-ordination Committee/82(u).

PROPOSAL No. II A.

4. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 6TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF CUBA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

In accordance with the desire expressed by the Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee on November 1st to be informed as to whether there exists at present any clearing or similar agreement between Cuba and Italy, its date, whether there is a credit balance in favour of Cuba as a result of the operation of such an agreement, and the amount of any such balance, I have the honour to transmit to you the following telegraphic reply received from my Government last night:

"The only clearing agreement in force is local and it is not possible to ascertain the total amount of transactions with any particular country.

"As our commercial balance with Italy is unfavourable it is probable that our account still shows a debit.

"For several months past Italy has been selling to Cuba against irrevocable bank credits or, which amounts to the same, for cash."

(Signed) G. de BLANCK.

Co-ordination Committee/15(c).

PROPOSAL No. I.

5. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 15TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF CUBA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

I have the honour to send you herewith a copy of the Official Gazette of the Republic, dated October 17th, which contains Presidential Decree No. 2487 regarding Proposal No. I of the Co-ordination Committee.

(Signed) G. de BLANCK.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

DECREE No. 2487, OF OCTOBER 15TH, 1935.

Whereas by resolution dated October 9th last the Assembly of the League of Nations decided to apply the sanctions provided for in Article 16 of the Covenant to Italy as a Member who had violated the provisions of Articles 12, 13 and 15 of the Covenant;

Whereas in accordance with the above-mentioned resolution the Committee of the League of Nations appointed for the purpose recommends Cuba to remove restrictions on the despatch of war material to Ethiopia and at the same time to take adequate steps to prevent the exportation, re-exportation, transit or reconsignment, direct or indirect, of the said material to Italy and her possessions;

Whereas, notwithstanding the traditional friendship between Cuba and the Kingdom of Italy, it is the present Cuban Government's inflexible rule to abide by and strictly fulfil the international obligations contracted in virtue or arising out of the treaties concluded by the Republic, among which is that part of the Treaty of Versailles constituted by the Covenant of the League of Nations;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred on me by the Constitution of the Republic, and on the proposal of the Secretary of State, I decide:

Article 1.—To prohibit the exportation from Cuba, as well as the re-exportation, transit or direct or indirect reconsignment in the case of goods from other countries, of land, naval or air war materials for Italy and her possessions.

Article 2.—For the purpose of the classification of the war material to which the foregoing prohibition refers, the provisions of the Convention concerning the control of the international
trade in arms, ammunition and implements of war, adopted by the League of Nations on June 17th, 1925, shall apply.

**Article 3.**—The Secretary of State and the Secretaries for Finance and National Defence are responsible for the execution of the present Decree, each in his own department.

Done at Havana in the President’s Palace on October 15th, 1935.

(Signed) José A. Barnet,
Secretary of State.

(Signed) Carlos Mendieta,
President.

Co-ordination Committee/15(e).

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**PROPOSAL, No. II.**

6. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 16TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF CUBA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

I have the honour to enclose a copy of the Official Gazette of the Republic, dated November 1st, containing Presidential Decree No. 2657 with reference to the Co-ordination Committee’s Proposal No. II.

(Signed) G. de Blanck.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

**DECREE No. 2657, OF OCTOBER 31ST, 1935.**

Whereas the Permanent General Commission of the League of Nations, on the initiative of its Co-ordination Committee, which has so far dealt with all matters relating to the present dispute between Italy and Ethiopia, by its Resolution No. II, approved on the 14th instant, recommends the Governments of States Members, in execution of the sanctions provided for in Article 16 of the League Covenant, to adopt forthwith certain measures of a financial character designed to prevent the State which has been declared to have committed a breach of the Covenant from obtaining further resources in money or credits with which to continue the war, and emphasises the urgent necessity for each Government, within the limits of its legal and constitutional powers, to take adequate steps to enforce those measures and render them as effective as possible;

Whereas, as the Executive has already had occasion to state, in connection with its recent Decree prohibiting the despatch of war material to Italy, 1 and as it may perhaps be expedient to repeat, it is the inflexible rule of the present Government of Cuba, which has become a constitutional principle in virtue of the solemn declaration contained in the second of the General Provisions of the existing Constitutional Law of the Republic, and is consequently binding upon Governor and governed alike, strictly to observe and carry out international obligations contracted under or resulting from the treaties concluded by the Republic; for which reason, notwithstanding the traditional friendship which has always existed between it and the Kingdom of Italy, the Cuban Government is obliged, in the present international conflict, to apply and enforce, so far as the nature and scope of the obligations contracted permit, such decisions and recommendations as may emanate from the competent organs of the League of Nations, of which Cuba is a Member; nor must she allow herself to depart from this line of conduct, clearly laid down by her national dignity, for reasons of a sentimental or other nature which are not always compatible with the dispassionate but fruitful and salutary requirements of law;

And whereas, in order to attain this essential object, and particularly as regards the application of the financial sanctions referred to above, the Government has considered it expedient to obtain the authoritative views and the assistance of the institutions and persons chiefly affected on account of their special activities, such as local banks, which, through their most representative organ, the Havana Clearing House, have unanimously and disinterestedly assured it of their co-operation, without prejudice to the penalties which it may also have to exact, in accordance with the provisions of the existing Penal Code, applicable to cases of this kind, in the event of possible infringements, owing to the delicate nature of the obligation;

Now, therefore, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the Constitutional Law of the Republic, after consulting the Secretary of Justice, and on the advice of the Secretary of State,

I decide:

**Article 1.**—From the promulgation of the present Decree and for so long as it be not otherwise decided by the competent organs of the League of Nations, it shall be specifically prohibited throughout the territory of the Republic:

(1) To subscribe to or contract any kind of loan with or for the Italian Government, to subscribe to loans already floated in Italy or elsewhere by or for the Italian Government, and, in general, to engage in any banking, commercial, or stock exchange transaction or

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1 See Communication No. 5, page 98.
operation in public bonds and securities of the Italian Government or of Italian public bodies and corporations;

(2) To open banking or other credits to or for the Italian Government, or to grant such credits subsequently by way of advances, overdrafts or any other process under the terms of loan contracts made directly or indirectly to the Italian Government;

(3) To grant any loan intended directly or indirectly for any authority or any natural or artificial person or any public body in Italian territory, or to subscribe in any way to such loans issued in Italy or elsewhere;

(4) To open banking or other credits intended to or for any authority or any natural or artificial person or any public body in Italian territory, or to grant such credits subsequently by way of advances, overdrafts or any other process under the terms of loan contracts made directly or indirectly to such persons or bodies;

(5) To issue, buy, subscribe to, take in pledge, exchange, keep on deposit or place to own or to another's account, shares or debentures of any kind of undertaking, authority, public body or person, established in Italian territory, or serving for the collection of funds or capital intended for the same, even if the said shares or debentures were issued elsewhere.

Article 2.—As a general measure, in order to ensure the strictest observance of the foregoing prohibitions, as from the date of promulgation of the present Decree, bills or other documents of exchange on places in Italy or her possessions, or on places in any other country not participating in the sanctions, may be neither drawn nor discounted if such documents bear endorsements, acceptances, annotations or other script emanating from firms established in Italy or her possessions.

The only exceptions to the above prohibition shall be:

(a) Drafts or transfers of money that the Government may be bound to make in compliance with obligations of an international character or for the payment of salaries and other allowances of staff on foreign service;

(b) Payments effected by the ecclesiastical authorities and religious and charitable institutions;

(c) Payments occasioned by the necessity for meeting drafts in transit at the time of the promulgation of the present Decree, delivered in the name of Cuban buyers.

Article 3.—The foregoing prohibitions must, on pain of the penalties hereinafter specified, be observed by banks, bankers and credit establishments, financial syndicates and consortiums, and all natural or artificial persons, who, whether occasionally or habitually, engage in this class of transaction, either for their own account or on behalf of others, such as agents, representatives, correspondents or intermediaries for other persons or institutions, whether national or foreign.

Article 4.—The penalties at criminal law to which any person committing an offence against any of the provisions of the present Decree may be liable are those defined in Articles 145 and 147 of the Criminal Code in respect of offences endangering the peace or the independence of the State, apart from any other punishment which the courts may have power to inflict.

Article 5.—The Department of Commerce shall, through its agents and inspectors, see that this Decree is strictly enforced, and shall immediately report to the Department of Justice any infringement that may come to its notice in order that criminal proceedings—which in such cases may be instituted solely by the Government—may be duly undertaken.

Article 6.—This Decree shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic.

Given at Havana, in the Presidential Palace, on the thirty-first day of October of the year nineteen hundred and thirty-five.

(Signed) José A. Barnet,  
Secretary of State.

(Signed) Carlos Mendieta,  
President.

Co-ordination Committee/15(d).

PROPOSAL No. III.

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

[Translation from the Spanish.]

I have the honour to inform you that the Co-ordination Committee's Proposal No. III was yesterday put into effect by my Government.

(Signed) G. de Blanck.
PROPOSAL No. II A.

8. LETTER, DATED DECEMBER 2ND, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF CUBA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

With reference to your communication of November 30th (1/20407/20406), requesting further information concerning my note of November 6th 1 to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations on the question of clearing or similar agreements with Italy, etc., I have the honour to state the following:

The first paragraph of my Government's cable which I transmitted to you in my communication of November 6th was intended to convey that no clearing or other agreement existed between the Republic and Italy. Possibly the additional information relating to the existence of a bankers' clearing agreement, similar to those which exist in many countries, may account for the misunderstanding which I now have the pleasure of clearing up.

(Signed) G. DE BLANCK.

Co-ordination Committee/82(pp).

PROPOSALS Nos. III AND III A.

9. LETTER, DATED DECEMBER 6TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF CUBA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

I have the honour to send you herewith a copy of the Official Gazette of the Republic, dated November 18th, 1935, containing Presidential Decree No. 2783, relating to Proposals Nos. III and III A of the Co-ordination Committee.

(Signed) G. DE BLANCK.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

DECREE No. 2783 OF NOVEMBER 18TH, 1935.

Whereas, in execution of the sanctions which are provided for in Article 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations and which, in virtue of the previous decisions of the Council and the Assembly, are to be applied to Italy as a violator of Article 12 of the Covenant in her present conflict with Ethiopia, the Co-ordination Committee appointed for the purpose, in its Resolution No. III of October 19th last, recommends, in addition to the measures already put into force by the majority of the Governments of the States Members, other no less important measures of an economic character, all of them aimed at ensuring the cessation of hostilities and due respect for the solemn undertakings entered into by the offending State;

Whereas, although the present Government of Cuba, for the reasons set forth by us in the preamble in our recent Decree No. 2657, dated October 31st last, 2 published in the special edition of the Official Gazette, No. 270, dated November 1st last, cannot legally or morally attempt to evade the strictest compliance with its international obligations contracted in or arising out of existing treaties, nevertheless, since the measures in question so directly affect the interchange of products between the two countries, it greatly deprives the imperative necessity of applying them in the strictest possible manner, particularly as for many years past the balance of trade has been declining to the detriment of Cuban exports and as in any case, however legitimate the application of these measures, they inevitably imply the unilateral cancellation of a previous treaty of very long standing—namely, that by which, in 1903, when Cuba had just been admitted to the community of sovereign States, she sealed her lasting friendship with the great Latin nation and which therefore possesses great historical significance for Cuba;

Whereas, in order that such a grave decision may not be open to the accusation of being ill-considered or hasty—for although this decision answers to the requirements of a new legal order in process of evolution, it is none the less in contrast with the regime hitherto observed in international relations—the Government, following the same course as was adopted in deciding on the application of financial measures, has thought it prudent to obtain in this case the authorised opinion and the assistance of an organ as representative of the interests chiefly affected as the Cuban Chamber of Commerce, which gave its assistance and opinion without the least divergence of views;

Whereas, in consequence of the decision adopted on November 2nd by the competent organ of the League of Nations, the restrictive measures of an economic character to which the present Decree refers are to be applied not later than November 18th, the Governments of the States Members having been urged to take the necessary steps to put these measures into force in all their territories by this date;

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1 See Communication No. 4, page 98.
2 See Communication No. 6, page 99.
Now therefore, availing myself of the powers conferred on me by the Constitutional Law of the Republic, having consulted the Secretary of State for Justice and on the proposal of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,

I hereby decree as follows:

Article 1.—As from November 18th, 1935, and as long as no contrary decision is taken by the authorised organs of the League of Nations, it is strictly prohibited to import into the territory of the Republic all goods grown, produced or manufactured in Italy or Italian possessions, with the exception of gold or silver bullion and coin.

Article 2.—The prohibition laid down in the previous article applies to all goods grown or produced in Italy or Italian possessions which have been subjected to some process in another country and all goods manufactured partly in Italy or Italian possessions and partly in another country, 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.

Article 3.—The importation of goods from Italy and Italian possessions by passengers with their baggage is also prohibited. For the purposes of the present Decree, such baggage shall be confined to that authorised in Section 326 of the existing Customs Law.

Article 4.—The foregoing prohibitions shall be applicable even in the case of goods which are the subject of existing contracts of purchase, sale or manufacture in course of execution, whatever the nationality of the parties.

Article 5.—Goods of all kinds en route at the time of the entry into force of the above prohibitions will be excepted from their operation. Evidence of this may be provided by the production of the through bill of lading and other shipment papers, on condition that the goods arrive at the place of destination within sixty days of the date of promulgation of the present Decree.

Article 6.—The foregoing prohibitions shall also not apply to the baggage and personal belongings of travellers arriving in Cuba from ports of Italy or Italian possessions, or to scientific, literary and musical works published in Italy, including newspapers and reviews and all kinds of educational material, whether printed or engraved, from the same source.

Article 7.—Consular officials and agents of the Republic shall refrain, on pain of being held strictly responsible, from certifying invoices and endorsing bills of lading relating to all kinds of goods consigned to Cuba from Italy or Italian possessions or in storage, transit or transhipment, if they were wholly consigned from Italy or Italian possessions.

Article 8.—Without prejudice to the responsibilities incurred by offenders against the present Decree in virtue of the provisions of Chapter II, Part 1, of the Second Book of the Penal Code in respect of offences compromising the peace and independence of the State, the importers, owners or recipients of goods whose importation is prohibited, as well as their agents, representatives or employees, shall also be subject to the penalties laid down in the Customs Ordinances in respect of the fraudulent acts they may commit in procuring the entrance of the said goods into the territory of the Republic.

Article 9.—The penalties laid down in the same Ordinances shall also be applicable to the captain or master or to the owner or fitter-out of the ship conveying the goods, in respect of offences of commission or omission of which they may be guilty in connection with such conveyance, as laid down in the said Ordinances, with the additional obligation of reshipping the goods at their own expense within the time-limit laid down by the Customs.

Article 10.—Goods the importation of which is prohibited and which have been legally declared shall be reshipped to their place of origin at the expense of their importer, owner or recipient, or, in his default, of the captain or master, owner or fitter-out of the vessel which brought them, within the time-limit fixed for this purpose by the Finance Department, after which the goods shall be seized and confiscated.

The expenses of warehousing, storage, safe custody, etc., in respect of such goods until their reshipment shall also be borne by the same persons.

Article 11.—Any difficulties which may arise in connection with the execution of the present Decree in respect of products or goods to which the provisions of any Commercial Treaty concluded between Cuba and any other State are applicable shall be settled in accordance with the said Treaty and with international practice.

Article 12.—The present Decree shall come into force at 12 noon on November 18th, 1935. The Secretaries of State for Finance and Justice shall be responsible for its application, each in his own department.

Done at Havana in the President's Palace on November 15th, 1935.

(Signed) José A. BARNET, (Signed) Carlos MENDIETA, Secretary of State. President.
PROPOSAL No. III A.

10. LETTER, DATED DECEMBER 10TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF CUBA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

In document Co-ordination Committee/103(t) of December 9th, 1935, page 5, the Republic of Cuba appears among the countries which have not pronounced on Proposal No. III A of the Co-ordination Committee.

In my note of December 6th, 1935 (document Co-ordination Committee/15(f)), I informed you that my Government had put into force Proposal No. III A on November 18th in Article 6 of Presidential Decree No. 2783, which you distributed under the number mentioned in the foregoing paragraph.

(Signed) G. DE BLANCK.

PROPOSAL No. IV.

11. LETTER, DATED DECEMBER 11TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF CUBA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

I have the honour to state that my Government informs me by cable that it has put into force Proposal No. IV of the Co-ordination Committee.

(Signed) G. DE BLANCK.

PROPOSAL No. IV B.

12. LETTER, DATED DECEMBER 11TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF CUBA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

I have the honour to state that my Government informs me by cable that it has put into force Proposal No. IV B of the Co-ordination Committee.

(Signed) G. DE BLANCK.

PROPOSALS Nos. I, IV AND IV B.

13. LETTER, DATED JANUARY 6TH, 1936, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF CUBA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

I have the honour to send you herewith a copy of the Official Gazette of the Republic, dated December 12th last, and containing Decree No. 2890, dated December 9th, regarding the application of Proposal No. IV B. This Decree completes the measures taken by the Cuban Government in connection with the embargo on arms and war material intended for Italy.

(Signed) G. DE BLANCK.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

Decree No. 2890, of December 9th, 1935.

Whereas, by a resolution adopted on October 9th last, the Assembly of the League of Nations decided on the application to Italy of the sanctions laid down in Article 16 of the Covenant of the League, owing to the fact that that State was declared guilty of a breach of Article 12 of the Covenant in its present dispute with Ethiopia, and with a view to the strict application of the measures which the Co-ordination Committee has considered it necessary to recommend to the Governments of the States Members in its Proposal No. I, the Cuban Government, in Decree No. 2487, dated October 15th, and published in the special edition No. 248 of the Official Gazette of the Republic, dated October 17th, decided to prohibit, as from the latter date, the exportation from Cuba as well as the re-exportation, transit or direct or indirect reconsignment in the case of goods from other countries, of land, naval or air war material intended for Italy.

1 See Communication No. 9, page 101.
2 See Communications Nos. 1 and 5, pages 97 and 98.
3 See Communication No. 5, page 98.
declaring at the same time that for the purpose of the classification of the war material referred to in this prohibition, the provisions of the Convention concerning the control of the international trade in arms, ammunition and implements of war adopted by the League of Nations on June 17th, 1925, should apply;

Whereas, subsequently to the entry into force of the above-mentioned Decree, the Co-ordination Committee of the League of Nations, in its Proposal No. IV, dated October 19th, decided to extend the list previously established of articles considered as arms, ammunition and implements of war by the addition of other articles which, without specifically having this character, should in its opinion be subject to the same prohibitions, and at the same time made the necessary recommendations to the Governments of the States Members of the League;

Whereas the present Government of Cuba, as I have already had occasion to state on several occasions, is bound by the Constitution to observe and execute the international obligations contracted in virtue of the treaties concluded by the Republic, or arising out of those treaties, and that, as the purpose of the said recommendations is to facilitate the execution of the obligations devolving on it in virtue of Article 16 of the Covenant, they must therefore be accepted and put into force;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred on me by the Constitution of the Republic and on the proposal of the Secretary of State,

I Decide:

Article 1.—As from the publication of the present Decree, the exportation from Cuba and the re-exportation, transit or direct or indirect reconsignment, even by means of transhipment, of the arms, ammunition and implements of war specified in the following list to Italy or Italian possessions is strictly prohibited:

**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 mounts and frames, hulls, tail units and under-carriage units.
2. Aircraft engines.

**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, ethylidichlorarsine, methylidichlorarsine, and all other products destined for chemical or incendiary warfare.
3. Powder for war purposes, and explosives.

Article 2.—The following goods shall also be considered as war material and hence their exportation from Cuba and their re-exportation, transit or direct or indirect reconsignment, even by means of transhipment, to Italy or Italian possessions shall be prohibited in the same manner as in the foregoing article:

(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.

Article 3.—The prohibition laid down in the foregoing article shall also apply to goods which are the subject of contracts in course or execution, with the exception, however, of goods *en route*, with a view to their re-exportation or reconsignment to Italy or Italian possessions, on the date of the entry into force of the present Decree, on condition, however, that they arrive in Cuban ports within thirty days of its promulgation. After the expiration of this period, the said operation shall be finally prohibited as regards such goods.
Article 4.—The Secretariat of Finance, and, if necessary, the General Customs Directorate, shall take whatever steps they may consider useful or necessary for the strict execution of the provisions of the present Decree, and particularly to prevent any traffic in Cuban territory in the products mentioned in the list annexed to Article 1, which are not manufactured in Cuba, with a view to direct or indirect re-exportation to Italy or Italian possessions.

As regards the goods referred to in Article 2, the same authorities shall exercise strict supervision over consignments proceeding to other countries, and, if they observe an abnormal increase in the exportation of these goods, they must take without delay such steps as they may think necessary to prevent supplies reaching Italy or Italian possessions by indirect routes.

Article 5.—The penalties to which persons contravening the provisions of the present Decree shall be liable shall be those provided in Chapter II, Part I, of the Second Book of the Penal Code in respect of offences likely to compromise the peace or independence of the State, without prejudice to any other penalties applicable in virtue of the Customs laws and regulations.

Article 6.—Presidential Decree No. 2487, of October 15th, 1935, the provisions of which are replaced by those of the present Decree, is hereby abrogated.

Article 7.—The present Decree shall enter into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic. The Secretaries of State for Finance, Justice and National Defence shall be responsible for its execution, each in his own department.

Done in the President's Palace at Havana on December 9th, 1935.

(Signed) José A. BARNET,
Secretary of State.

(Signed) Carlos MENDIETA,
President.

DENMARK.

Co-ordination Committee/57.

PROPOSAL No. I.

1. LETTER, DATED OCTOBER 19TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF DENMARK TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

With reference to Circular Letter 157.1935, of the 12th instant, ¹ by which the Secretary-General was good enough to communicate to the Danish Government Proposal No. I of the Co-ordination Committee, the Permanent Delegate of Denmark accredited to the League of Nations has the honour, acting on the instructions of his Government, to request the Secretary-General to be good enough to convey the following to the said Committee:

Under Law No. 122, of April 28th, 1934,² the exportation from Denmark of arms, munitions and implements of war is prohibited without the Government's authorisation, which must be obtained in each particular case. In accordance with the above-mentioned proposal, the Danish Government has decided not to refuse, should the case arise, to authorise the exportation, re-exportation or transit of arms, munitions and implements of war to Ethiopia. The Danish Government will, however, refuse to authorise the exportation and re-exportation from, or transit through, Denmark to Italy or Italian possessions of the arms, munitions and implements of war enumerated in the list attached to the above-mentioned proposal. The Government will follow the revised list transmitted with the Secretary-General's Circular Letter 164, of October 17th.³

Co-ordination Committee/57(a).

PROPOSALS Nos. II, III, IV AND V.

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

[Translation.]

With reference to your Circular Letters 159, ¹ of October 15th, and 168, ² of October 20th, I have the honour, on behalf of the Danish Government, to request you to convey the following to the Co-ordination Committee: The Danish Government is taking steps to apply the measures recommended by the Co-ordination Committee in Proposals Nos. II, III and IV. The Government has duly noted Proposal No. V and will comply therewith as far as possible. However, on several points the existing legislation does not permit of the application of the proposed measures through administrative channels. It will therefore be essential to create a new legal basis. The newly elected Rigsdag will be convened as soon as possible, and a draft law authorising the Government to give effect to the measures in question will be submitted to it without delay. The Royal Government hopes to obtain the necessary authorisation to enforce these measures by about November 15th. —MUNCH.

¹ See page 13.
² See page 108.
³ See pages 3 and 14.
⁴ See page 14.
PROPOSAL No. II A.

3. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 2ND, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF DENMARK TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

The Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee has asked me to inform you whether there exists at present any clearing or similar agreement between Denmark and Italy.

In reply, I have the honour to inform you that there exists no agreement of this kind between Denmark and Italy.

(Signed) William Borberg.

CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE 57(b).

PROPOSALS Nos. II, III AND IV.

4. TELEGRAM, DATED NOVEMBER 18TH, 1935, FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

With reference to my telegram of October 28th, I have the honour to request you to convey the following to the Co-ordination Committee: By a new law dated November 16th, the Government is authorised to take such measures as Denmark is required to apply, as a Member of the League of Nations, in execution of Article 16, paragraph 1, of the Covenant. Under this law, the Minister of Commerce, Industry and the Mercantile Marine has to-day promulgated three decrees putting into force immediately the measures taken to give effect in Denmark to the proposals adopted by the Co-ordination Committee, particularly Proposal No. II, concerning financial measures; Proposal No. III, for the prohibition of the importation of Italian goods; and Proposal No. IV, placing an embargo on certain exports to Italy. The text of these decrees will be sent to you immediately, together with a translation into French.—Munch.

Co-ordination Committee 57(c).

ALL PROPOSALS.

5. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 21ST, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF DENMARK TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

With reference to the telegram dated the 18th instant from the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs regarding Proposals Nos. II, III and IV, adopted by the Co-ordination Committee, I am instructed by my Government to communicate to you herewith the texts of the Law of November 16th and the three decrees mentioned in the said telegram, together with a translation of these documents.

(Signed) William Borberg.

[Translation.]


We, Christian X, by the Grace of God, King of Denmark and Iceland, of the Vandals and the Goths, Duke of Schleswig, Holstein, Stormarn, the Dithmarsches, Lauenburg and Oldenburg, hereby make known the following:

The Rigsdag has adopted and We have approved the following law:

The Government shall be authorised, after deliberation with the Foreign Affairs Committee and with the assent of the Finance Committees of the Rigsdag, to take such measures as it may be incumbent upon Denmark, in her capacity as a Member of the League of Nations, to apply, in execution of Article 16, paragraph 1, of the Covenant, and as the Government may have been requested to apply by the authorities of the League.

The present law shall enter into force immediately.

All whom these presents may concern shall comply therewith.

Castle of Fredensborg, November 16th, 1935.

Given under our Royal Sign-manual and Seal.

CHRISTIAN R. (L.S.)

(Signed) P. Munch.

In virtue of Law No. 298, dated November 16th, 1935, on the execution of measures taken under Article 16, paragraph 1, of the Covenant of the League, the following provisions are hereby decreed:

**Article 1.**—The following financial transactions shall be prohibited until further order:

- All loans to or for the Italian Government, to or for any public institution, person or corporation in Italy or in the Italian possessions, and all subscriptions to such loans issued in Italy or elsewhere;
- All banking or other credits, including the sale of goods on credit to or for the Italian Government or any public institution, person or corporation in Italy or in the Italian possessions, and the total or partial execution in whatever form of any loan, credit or other contracts, to which the present Decree refers, on whatever date such contract was concluded;
- All issues of shares or other capital flotations directly or indirectly intended for any public institution, person or corporation in Italy or in the Italian possessions, and all subscriptions to such issues of shares or capital flotations in Italy or elsewhere.

Any breach of the above provisions or any complicity in a breach thereof shall, in accordance with Article 104 of the Criminal Code of April 15th, 1930, be punishable by a fine, detention in custody or, in especially aggravating circumstances, by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

The fines shall be paid into the public Treasury.

**Article 3.**—The present Decree shall enter into force immediately.

The present provisions are hereby brought to everybody's notice.


(Signed) Johs. KJAERBOL
(Signed per pro.) K. SKAT-RORDAM.

[Translation.]


Under Law No. 298, dated November 16th, 1935, regarding the execution of the measures taken under Article 16, paragraph 1, of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the following provisions are hereby decreed:

**Article 1.**—The importation of goods exported from Italy or Italian possessions, or grown, produced, or manufactured in Italy or in Italian possessions, shall be prohibited until further order, whether such goods be consigned directly or through the intermediary of another country, and even if they be consigned under a contract previously concluded.

The following shall be considered as falling within the scope of the prohibition: goods grown or 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, 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 shall not apply to gold or silver bullion and coin, books, newspapers and periodicals, maps and cartographical works, printed or engraved music or the personal belongings of travellers arriving from Italy.

The provisions of the present Decree shall not apply either to goods despatched from Italy of Italian possessions on or before November 18th, 1935, or to goods for which payment was made in full on or before October 19th, 1935.

Any breach of the above provisions or any complicity in a breach thereof shall, in accordance with Article 104 of the Criminal Code of April 15th, 1930, be punishable by a fine, detention in custody or, in especially aggravating circumstances, by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

The fines shall be paid into the public Treasury.

**Article 3.**—The present Decree shall enter into force immediately.

The present provisions are hereby brought to everybody's notice.


(Signed) Johs. KJAERBOL
(Signed per pro.) K. SKAT-RORDAM.
DECREE, DATED NOVEMBER 18TH, 1935, TEMPORARILY PROHIBITING THE EXPORTATION OF CERTAIN GOODS TO ITALY (Proposals Nos. IV and IV B).

Under Law No. 298, of November 16th, 1935, on the execution of the measures taken under Article 16, paragraph 1, of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the following provisions are hereby decreed:

Article 1.—The exportation, including re-exportation, of the goods enumerated below—whether such goods are or are not despatched under a contract previously concluded—shall be prohibited until further order in so far as such goods are or must be deemed to be consigned to Italy or to Italian possessions:

(a) Aircraft, assembled or dismantled, and parts thereof, including their propellers or air-screws, fuselages, hulls, tail units, under-carriage units, etc.;
(b) Aircraft engines;
(c) Horses, mules, donkeys, camels and all other transport animals;
(d) Rubber;
(e) The following minerals and metals, whether in the raw state or in the form of ore, scrap or alloys: bauxite, aluminium, alumina (aluminium-oxide), chromium, manganese, nickel, titanium, tungsten, ferro-molybdenum, ferro-silicon, ferro-silico-manganese, ferro-silico-manganese-aluminium and tin;
(f) Iron-ore and scrap-iron.

The provisions of the present Decree shall not apply to goods despatched from Denmark on or before November 18th, 1935.

Article 2.—Before goods enumerated in Article 1 are despatched from Denmark to countries other than Italy or Italian possessions, the exporter must have received from the consignee of the goods a declaration involving the liability of the said consignee to the effect that the goods shall not directly or indirectly be re-exported to Italian territory or reconsigned to such territory.

Article 3.—Any breach of the above provisions or any complicity in a breach thereof shall, in accordance with Article 104 of the Criminal Code of April 15th, 1930, be punishable by a fine, detention in custody or, in especially aggravating circumstances, by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

The fines shall be paid into the public Treasury.

Article 4.—As regards the export of arms, ammunition and implements of war, the provisions of Law No. 122, dated April 28th, 1934, regarding the trade in and manufacture and possession of arms, ammunition and implements of war shall apply.

Article 5.—The present Decree shall enter into force immediately.

The present provisions are hereby brought to everybody's notice.


(Signed) JH. JKAERBOL.
(Signed per pro.) K. SKAT-RORDAM.

Co-ordination Committee/57(d).

PROPOSAL, No. 1.

6. LAW NO. 122, DATED APRIL 28TH, 1934, ON THE TRADE IN AND MANUFACTURE AND POSSESSION OF ARMS, ETC.

(Extract from the Legal Gazette (Lovtidende), Series A, No. 15, dated April 30th, 1934.)

[Translation.]

§ 1.—It is prohibited to import or manufacture without the authorisation of the Minister of Justice or his duly authorised representative:

(1) Firearms and their barrels or breeches.
(2) Ammunition for firearms, including cartridge-cases, shell-cases, caps, fuses and projectiles.
(3) Grenades, bombs and similar arms producing their effect by the projection of splinters after explosion.
(4) Grenades, bombs, cartridges and similar articles having the character of arms or ammunition and containing or intended to contain solid, liquid or gaseous substances, the spreading of which produces destructive, stupefying or irritating effects, as well as parts of arms or ammunition of this kind and appliances for their utilisation.
(5) Explosives, including all explosive substances which can be used to produce explosions or as propellents.
The following shall be excepted from this prohibition:

(a) Smooth-bore shot-guns and their parts, in so far as the latter can only be used for smooth-bore guns, filled cartridges for shot-guns, shot and caps for filling such cartridges and half-filled or empty cartridge cases for shot-guns.

(b) Air and spring guns and their ammunition.

(c) Miniature smooth-bore carbines and their cartridges filled with shot.

(d) Cartridges to be introduced into the barrel by hand ("Indstikningspatroner"), of calibre not exceeding 4.5 mm., and their filling, consisting of a spherical projectile; the cartridge not to exceed 12 mm. in length.

(e) Appliances for slaughtering animals, not serviceable for any other purpose, and ammunition which cannot be used except with such appliances.

§ 2.—It is prohibited to procure any of the objects or materials covered by the prohibition laid down in § 1 without permission from the Minister of Justice or his authorised representative.

Such objects and materials will only be supplied to persons having permission to procure them as required by the previous paragraph.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, parts of the barrels or breeches of firearms may be replaced in case of repairs.

§ 3.—The Minister of Justice may, if he deems it necessary, prescribe that any person who is in possession of objects of the classes mentioned in § 1 at the time of the entry into force of the law or subsequently acquires such objects without having obtained permission to import or acquire them must declare them in accordance with the rules laid down by the Minister of Justice.

The Minister of Justice may issue detailed regulations regarding the keeping-up of stocks of firearms.

§ 4.—The provisions of § 2 (paragraph 1) and § 3 shall not apply to Government departments, nor to arrangements made with volunteer corps under § 92 of the Army Organisation Act, No. 93, of March 23rd, 1932. Communal authorities shall require no permission to purchase or use explosives for road construction work, etc. Notwithstanding the provision laid down in § 2, paragraph 1, rifle-clubs controlled by the General Directorate of Danish Rifle, Gymnastic, and Sports Clubs, and active members of such clubs, may procure and have in their possession practice rifles and ammunition therefor.

§ 5.—The Minister of Justice may prohibit the importation, purchase, or sale of firearms, weapons such as knuckle-dusters, leaded truncheons, rubber truncheons, etc., and objects which, though not actually arms or ammunition, can be used in the same way as the objects mentioned in § 1, paragraph 4; also of materials that can be used for the manufacture of explosives or the charging of the objects enumerated in § 1, paragraph 4.

The Minister of Justice may forbid civilians to carry arms or articles of the categories mentioned in the previous paragraph.

The Minister of Justice may prohibit the importation of uniforms or parts of uniforms the wearing of which is forbidden under the existing legislation.

§ 6.—It is forbidden to manufacture, without the authorisation of the Minister of Justice, solid, liquid or gaseous substances, the spreading of which produces destructive, stupefying or irritating effects. The Minister of Justice may draw up rules for the storage of such substances.

§ 7.—It is forbidden to export, without a special licence from the Minister of Justice, to be issued in each particular case:

(1) Arms of all kinds with the exception of sporting weapons;
(2) Ammunition, with the exception of ammunition for sporting weapons;
(3) Instruments and apparatus intended exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms;
(4) Material for purpose of war on land or sea;
(5) Explosives, including gunpowder, and raw materials for their manufacture.

§ 8.—The laying-out and fitting-up of rifle-ranges are subject to police authorisation, for reasons of public security.

§ 9.—The provisions of §§ 1, 6 and 8 do not apply to the military authorities.

§ 10.—Notwithstanding the provisions of § 1, arms and ammunition factories in existence prior to the deposit of the draft relating to the present Law may pursue their activities under the same conditions.

§ 11.—Offences against the provisions of the present Law, or against provisions adopted under the present Law, shall be punishable by fines or the penalty of arrest ("Haefte"), or, where aggravated circumstances are present, by imprisonment not exceeding six months. The objects or materials to which the offence relates may further be confiscated for the benefit of the public
Treasury. Where such confiscation is not practicable, the offender may be compelled to pay a sum representing the value of the said objects or materials.

The amount of the fines imposed in such cases shall accrue to the public Treasury. Such cases shall be dealt with in the same manner as ordinary police cases.

§ 12.—The present Law shall come into force forthwith. It shall supersede Law No. 607, of November 22nd, 1918, concerning the Prohibition of the Import of Arms, Munitions and Explosives, etc.

The Government is hereby authorised to promulgate the present Law by Royal Decree in the Faroe Islands, together with such amendments as may be deemed proper in virtue of special circumstances in the islands.

Done at Amalienborg, April 28th, 1934.

Under Our Royal Seal,
CHRISTIAN R. (L.S.)
(Signed) ZAHLE.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

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

1. Telegram, dated November 1st, 1935, from the Government of the Dominican Republic to the Secretary-General.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

Have the honour to inform you that the action to be undertaken by the Dominican Government in application of Article 16 in connection with the Italian-Ethiopian dispute is being carefully considered. The President has been absent from the capital for a few days. As soon as he returns I will give you further information on this question.—BRACHE.

Co-ordination Committee 80(a).

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

2. Telegram, dated November 9th, 1935, from the Government of the Dominican Republic to the Secretary-General.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

The Dominican Government, respecting the obligations devolving upon it as Member of the League of Nations, associates itself with the latter in all that concerns the acceptance and application of the sanctions decreed against Italy under Article 16 of the Covenant.—BRACHE.

Co-ordination Committee 80(b).

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

3. Telegram, dated November 25th, 1935, from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic to the Secretary-General.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

By a Law dated November 20th, the Republic acceded to the five proposals of the Co-ordination Committee. By a Decree of November 22nd, the entry into force of the decrees relating to sanctions was fixed at December 1st except for goods forming the subject of existing contracts.

—Garcia Mella, Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Co-ordination Committee/80(c).

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

4. Letter, dated December 9th, 1935, from the Delegate of the Dominican Republic to the Secretary-General.

[Translation.]

I have the honour to send you herewith a copy of the resolution adopted by the Dominican Congress regarding the application of the proposals made by the Committee of Eighteen and the Co-ordination Committee.

I take this opportunity to inform you that I am coming to Geneva to-day, and after to-morrow could give you verbally any explanations you may desire with regard to this matter.

(Signed) Dr. Max Henriquez-Urena.

1 Full text reproduced in Communication No. 6 below.
PROPOSALS Nos. I, II, III, IV AND V.

5. Telegram, dated December 10th, 1935, from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic to the Secretary-General.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

By Law No. 1040 of November 21st, Republic voted sanctions against Italy. Decree No. 1446 of November 22nd specifies December 1st as date for entry into force of sanctions. Law No. 1048 of November 26th lays down the penalties applicable to persons infringing Law No. 1040. Texts despatched air-mail1. —Garcia Mella, Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

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


[Translation from the Spanish.]

LAW No. 1040, PROMULGATED ON NOVEMBER 21ST, 1935


The National Congress, on behalf of the Republic, having regard to Article 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, of which the Dominican Republic is a Member, the urgent procedure having been declared applicable, has voted the following Law:

Article I.—Whenever in accordance with Article 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations there shall be cause to apply to any State the sanctions provided for in the above-mentioned article, the transactions hereinafter enumerated shall be prohibited during such period as may be appropriate, the said period to be determined by the President of the Republic:

(a) The exportation, re-exportation and transit to the State to which sanctions are applied or to its possessions of arms, munitions and implements of war, transport animals, and mineral, industrial or other products capable of being used as war materials or accessories.

The above prohibition shall also apply to existing contracts.

(b) All loans to or for the Government of the State to which sanctions are applied and all subscriptions to loans issued in the territory of the said State or elsewhere by or for the said Government.

(c) All banking or other credits to or for the Government of the State in question and any further execution by advance, overdraft or otherwise of existing contracts to lend directly or indirectly to the said Government.

(d) All loans to or for any public authority, person or corporation in the territory of the State concerned and all subscriptions to such loans issued in the territory of that State or elsewhere.

(e) All banking or other credits to or for any public authority, person or corporation in the territory of the State to which sanctions are applied and any further execution by advance, overdraft or otherwise of existing contracts to lend directly or indirectly to such authority, person or corporation.

(f) All issues of shares or other capital flotations for any public authority, person or corporation in the territory of the State concerned and all subscriptions to such issues of shares or capital flotations in the said State or elsewhere.

(g) The importation into Dominican territory of all goods (other than gold or silver bullion or coin) consigned from or grown, produced or manufactured in the State to which sanctions are applied or its possessions, from whatever place arriving.

(1) Goods grown or produced in the State concerned or its possessions which have been subjected to some process in another country, and goods manufactured partly in the said State or its possessions and partly in another country, will be 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 the State concerned or its possessions.

(2) Goods the subject of existing contracts will not be excepted from the prohibition.

(3) Goods en route at the time of the imposition of the prohibition will be excepted from its operation. For the purpose of the application of the said prohibition, the President of the Republic shall determine the normal period which he considers necessary for transport and shall fix the date after which the goods will become subject to prohibition.

(4) Personal belongings of travellers from the State to which sanctions are applied or its possessions shall also be excepted.

1 See Communication No. 6 below.
Article 2.—The prohibitions provided for in the foregoing article shall also apply when the transactions concerned are effected directly or through intermediaries of whatsoever nationality.

Article 3.—The President of the Republic shall fix by Decree the date on which the prohibitions provided for by the present Law shall enter into force, in accordance with the decisions to be taken on this subject by the competent organs of the League of Nations; he shall also fix the date on which the said prohibitions shall cease to apply.

Article 4.—The President of the Republic shall also be empowered to take such administrative measures as he may deem appropriate for the purpose of co-operating in the mutual support which the Members of the League of Nations agree to afford each other in the application of economic and financial measures under Article 16 of the Covenant and to obtain such support for the Republic in order to minimise the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures.

Done in the Assembly Hall of the Senate at San Domingo, Dominican Republic, on the twentieth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five, year 92 of Independence and year 73 of the Restoration.

(Signed) Mario Fermin CABRAI, President.
(Signed) Emilio A. MOREL, Secretary.
(Signed) Dr. Lorenzo E. BREA, Secretary.

Done in the Assembly Hall of the Chamber of Deputies at San Domingo, Dominican Republic, on the twentieth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five, year 92 of Independence and year 73 of the Restoration.

(Signed) Miguel Angel ROCA, President.
(Signed) J. M. VIDAL V., Secretary.
(Signed) Dr. Jose E. AYBAR, Secretary.

Promulgation.

I therefore order the present Law to be published in the Official Gazette so that its terms may be known, observed and executed.

Done at Government Building in the City of San Domingo, capital of the Dominican Republic, November 21st, 1935.

(Signed) J. B. PEYNADO.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

LAW NO. 1048, PROMULGATED ON NOVEMBER 29TH, 1935

The National Congress, in the name of the Republic, the urgent procedure having been declared applicable, has voted the following Law:

Sole Article.—Any person infringing the prohibitions provided for in the law regarding sanctions to be applied in accordance with Article 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations shall be liable to a fine of from one hundred to one thousand pesos or to a term of imprisonment of from one month to one year, or to both penalties combined, according to the seriousness of the offence, and also to the confiscation of the goods, securities or other property in respect of which prohibited transactions have taken place.

Done in the Assembly Hall of the Senate at San Domingo, Dominican Republic, the twenty-sixth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five, year 92 of Independence and year 73 of the Restoration.

(Signed) Mario Fermin CABRAI, President.
(Signed) D. A. RODRIGUEZ, Secretary.
(Signed) Dr. Lorenzo E. BREA, Secretary.

Done in the Assembly Hall of the Chamber of Deputies at San Domingo, Dominican Republic, the twenty-seventh day of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five, year 92 of Independence and year 73 of the Restoration.

(Signed) Miguel Angel ROCA, President.
(Signed) J. M. VIDAL V., Secretary.
(Signed) Dr. Jose E. AYBAR, Secretary.

Promulgation.

I therefore order the present Law to be published in the Official Gazette so that its terms may be known, observed and executed.

Done at Government Building in the City of San Domingo, capital of the Dominican Republic, November 29th, 1935.

(Signed) J. B. PEYNADO.
DECREE NO. 1446, DATED NOVEMBER 22ND, 1935
(Proposals Nos. I, II, III and IV).

Application to Italy of the Sanctions provided for in Law No. 1040.

Jacinto B. PEYNAO,
Vice-President of the Republic invested with executive authority.

Having regard to Law No. 1040, promulgated on November 21st of this year; ¹
Whereas the Council of the League of Nations has decided to apply to Italy the sanctions provided for in Article 16 of the Covenant, and whereas the Co-ordination Committee for the application of the said sanctions has recommended the measures to be taken for this purpose by the States Members of the League of Nations, the said measures being identical with those provided for in the aforementioned Law;
I hereby decree:

Article I.—As from December 1st of this year, the following transactions shall be prohibited:

(a) The exportation, re-exportation and transit to Italy or Italian possessions of arms, munitions and implements of war, transport animals and mineral, industrial or other products capable of being used as war materials or accessories.

The following articles shall be deemed to be arms, munitions and implements of war and as such subject to the above prohibition:

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 mounts and frames, hulls, tail units and undercarriage units.
2. Aircraft engines.

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.

(b) All loans to or for the Italian Government and all subscriptions to loans issued in Italy or elsewhere by or for the Italian Government.
(c) 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.
(d) 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.
(e) 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.

¹ See page III.
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.

The importation into Dominican territory 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.

I. Goods grown or 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 will be 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.

II. Goods en route at the time of the entry into force of the present decree will be excepted from the prohibition, provided that they arrive in the territory of the Republic not later than forty-five days as from the present date, such being the period normally required for purposes of transport.

III. Personal belongings of travellers from Italy or Italian possessions will also be excepted.

Article 2.—The prohibitions provided for in the foregoing article shall also apply when the transactions concerned are effected directly or through intermediaries of whatsoever nationality.

Done at the President’s Residence in the city of San Domingo, capital of the Dominican Republic, November 22nd, 1935.

(Signed) J. B. PEYNADO.

PROPOSAL No. III.

7. LETTER, DATED MAY 17TH, 1936, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

I have the honour to inform you that, in application of the provisions of Law No. 1048, the courts of the Dominican Republic imposed a fine at the end of March, 1936, on the firm Jorge Hazim and Brothers, for having imported goods from Italy, and ordered the goods in question to be confiscated.

(Signed) Max HENRIQUEZ UREÑA.

ECUADOR.

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

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

[Translation.]

The Government of Ecuador has carefully considered the proposals of the Co-ordination Committee, and I have the honour to notify you of its acceptance of those proposals, in accordance with the obligations devolving upon it as a Member of the League.

Ecuador does not manufacture arms nor is it a transit country. Nevertheless, the existing measures are sufficient to ensure that no infringement of Proposal No. I will occur.

As regards the application of Proposals Nos. II, III, IV and V, my Government is studying the details of the measures contemplated and will be ready to enforce them on the date fixed by the Co-ordination Committee.

My Government, recognising the force of the principles of the Covenant on which these proposals as a whole have been based with a view to the restoration of peace, reiterates its ardent hope that a pacific solution of the present conflict may be reached, and that the League’s efforts may thus be crowned with success.

(Signed) Gonzalo ZALDUMBIDE.

PROPOSAL No. II A.

2. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 11TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF ECUADOR TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

I have the honour to inform you that there is no clearing agreement between Ecuador and Italy; but trade between the two countries is effected on a compensation basis.

(Signed) Gonzalo ZALDUMBIDE.
PROPOSALS Nos. I, II, III, IV AND V.

3. Telegram, dated November 23rd, 1935, from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ecuador to the Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Ecuador, in order to ensure the full effect of the measures it proposes to adopt, is studying its commercial relations with Italy with a view to taking decisions which I shall communicate to the Committee.—Minister for Foreign Affairs.

PROPOSALS Nos. I, II, III AND IV.

4. Telegram, dated December 10th, 1935, from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ecuador to the Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

Government has enacted Decree embodying prohibition export transit arms, prohibition to grant loans, credits allowing of importation Italian goods products, previous proof that orders placed before the date of Decree. Export from Ecuador authorised solely until existing commitments have been carried out. In practice the Decree enforces sanctions adopted. Texts decrees sent by air.—Minister for Foreign Affairs.

PROPOSALS Nos. I, II, III AND IV.

5. Letter, dated March 11th, 1936, from the Permanent Delegate of Ecuador to the Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee.

[Translation.]

Please find herewith the text of the Decree regarding sanctions.

This copy reached me inexplicably late, although it was sent by air-mail.

(Signed) Gonzalo Zaldumbide.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

DECREE.

We, Federico Páez, Supreme Head of the Republic, Whereas,
(1) Since September 27th, 1934, the Covenant of the League of Nations has been a law of the Republic;
(2) In view of the obligations arising out of the Covenant, the Government of Ecuador has accepted the decisions of the League of Nations under Article 16 imposing sanctions on Italy; and
(3) Although Ecuador does not produce arms or ammunition and is not a country of transit for these articles, she must nevertheless make a definite declaration on the subject;

Do hereby decree:

Article 1.—As from the present date, the exportation, re-exportation and transit to Italy and Italian possessions of arms, ammunition, minerals and other articles considered as war material according to the classification adopted in the relevant regulations shall be prohibited.

Article 2.—Ecuadorean natural and legal persons and foreigners domiciled in Ecuador shall be forbidden to grant loans or banking credits or lend money in any other way to the Italian Government, either direct or for the use of the said Government or its colonies.

Article 3.—The goods and products of Italy or Italian colonies shall be allowed to enter the territory of the Republic provided that it can be proved that they were ordered before the date of the present Decree.

Article 4.—Exports of Ecuadorean products to Italy or Italian possessions shall be authorised to the extent of full execution of contracts already entered into.

Article 5.—Offences against the provisions of the present Decree shall be punished in each case in accordance with the Customs law in force in the Republic.

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Finance shall be responsible for the execution of the present Decree.

Done at the National Palace at Quito.

(Signed) Federico Páez,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.
(Signed) A. I. Chiriboga N.,
Minister of Finance.
SPAIN.

1. Telegram, dated October 23rd, 1935, from the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Secretary-General.

[Translation.]

In reply to your Circular Letter 157, of October 12th, to which was attached Proposal No. I adopted by the Co-ordination Committee, I have the honour to inform you that, on October 23rd, 1935, a Presidential Decree was issued prohibiting the export, re-export and transit to Italy and its possessions of the arms, ammunition and war material enumerated in the list attached to Proposal No. I adopted by the Co-ordination Committee on October 16th, 1935.—Lerroux.

Co-ordination Committee/45(a).

2. Telegram, dated October 28th, 1935, from the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Secretary-General.

[Translation.]

In reply to your Circular Letter 159, dated October 15th, to which was attached Proposal No. II, I have the honour to inform you that, by Presidential Decree of October 26th, 1935, the financial measures referred to in the said Proposal No. II and detailed in paragraphs 1 to 5 have been adopted.—Lerroux.

Co-ordination Committee/45(b).

3. Telegram, dated October 30th, 1935, from the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Secretary-General.

[Translation.]

I have honour to inform you of acceptance of Proposal No. III, which the Spanish Government will be ready to put into force in the second fortnight of November on any date fixed by the said Committee for unanimous application by the States Members acceding to the import measures referred to.—Martinez Velasco.

Co-ordination Committee/45(c).

4. Telegram, dated October 30th, 1935, from the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Secretary-General.

[Translation.]

I have the honour to inform you acceptance Proposal No. IV requesting Your Excellency nevertheless kindly to direct attention of Co-ordination Committee to paragraph one list (c) concerning iron-ore and scrap-iron concerning which we request fresh study according to suggestions to be formulated by Spanish delegation. Spanish Government will be prepared to bring into operation measures referred to in said proposal during second half November at any date fixed by the Committee for unanimous application by the acceding States.—Martinez Velasco.

Co-ordination Committee/45(d).

5. Telegram, dated October 30th, 1935, from the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Secretary-General.

[Translation.]

I have the honour to inform you of acceptance of Proposal No. V of Co-ordination Committee. Spanish delegation has necessary instructions to discuss questions concerning support mentioned in said proposal.—Martinez Velasco.

See page 13.
Co-ordination Committee/82(dd).

PROPOSAL, NO. II A.

6. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 7TH, 1935, FROM THE SPANISH DELEGATION TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE.

[Translation.]

I have the honour to inform you that Spain has no clearing agreement with Italy.

(Signed) Salvador DE MADARIAGA.

Co-ordination Committee/45(e).

PROPOSALS Nos. III AND IV.

7. TELEGRAM, DATED NOVEMBER 10TH, 1935, FROM THE SPANISH MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

I have the honour to inform you that a Presidential Decree of November 18th, 1935, prohibits the importation and exportation of goods intended for Italy or her colonies. Your Excellency will receive the text of the Decree in three or four days.—Martinez VELASCO.

Co-ordination Committee/45(f).

PROPOSALS Nos. I, II, III AND IV.

8. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 26TH, 1935, FROM THE SPANISH DELEGATION TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

With reference to the telegrams despatched by His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic, 1 I have the honour to enclose copies of the Decrees promulgated in the Gaceta de Madrid on October 24th and 27th and November 18th, putting into effect Proposals Nos. I, II, III and IV adopted by the Co-ordination Committee.

(Signed) Juan TEIXIDOR SANCHEZ.

[Translation from the Spanish.]


(Gaceta de Madrid of Thursday, October 24th, 1935.)

Presidency of the Council of Ministers.

Having regard to the resolution adopted by the Co-ordination Committee set up by the Assembly of the League of Nations to co-ordinate the action of the Governments of the Member States in applying economic and financial sanctions under Article 16 of the Covenant;

Whereas, in order faithfully to discharge her obligations as a signatory of the Covenant, it is incumbent upon Spain, as a Member of the League of Nations, to co-operate in the international action which, on the basis of the principle of international solidarity, is designed to put an end to wars declared against Members of the League of Nations in violation of the provisions of Articles 12, 13 and 15 of the Covenant, through the application of the economic and financial measures provided for in Article 16;

Whereas, further, the discharge of this obligation does not prevent Spain from continuing to co-operate to the best of her ability, as she has always done in the past, in any action likely to promote an amicable settlement of the present dispute;

On the proposal of the President of the Council of Ministers, as approved by the said Council, I hereby decree:

Article 1.—The export, re-export and transit to Italy and Italian possessions of the arms, ammunition and implements of war enumerated in the list published in the annex to the present Decree are prohibited.

Article 2.—The competent Ministerial departments will take such measures as may be necessary to secure that arms, ammunition and implements of war enumerated in the list mentioned in the foregoing article exported to countries other than Italy will not be re-exported directly or indirectly to Italy or Italian possessions.

Article 3.—The measures provided for in Articles 1 and 2 of the present Decree shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Gaceta de Madrid; they shall also apply to export contracts in course of execution.

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1 See previous communications.
Article 4.—Whenever the provisions enacted with a view to the application and execution of the present Decree are issued by a department other than that for Foreign Affairs, such departments shall communicate them to the latter for the purpose of transmission to the Co-ordination Committee through the Secretariat of the League of Nations, both of the present Decree and the measures adopted with a view to its execution.

Done at Madrid, October 23rd, 1935.

(Signed) Niceto ALCALA-ZAMORA y TORRES,
President of the Council of Ministers.

(Signed) Joaquin CHAPAPRIETA y TORREGROSA.

Annex.

LIST OF THE ARTICLES TO BE REGARDED AS ARMS, AMMUNITION AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE PRESENT DECRÉE.

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 mounts and frames, hulls, tail units and under-carriage units.
2. Aircraft engines.

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, ethylidichlorarsine, methylidichlorarsine, and all other products destined for chemical or incendiary warfare.
3. Powder for war purposes, and explosives.

Madrid, October 23rd, 1935.

(Signed) Joaquin CHAPAPRIETA.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

DECRÉE OF OCTOBER 26TH, 1935 (Proposal No. II).

(Extract from the Gaceta de Madrid of October 27th, 1935.)

Presidency of the Council of Ministers.

Statement of Reasons.

Mr. President,

With a view to facilitating for States Members of the League the execution of their obligations under Article 16 of the Covenant, the Co-ordination Committee of the League of Nations adopted, at its meeting on the 14th of this month, a resolution—Proposal No. II—regarding the financial measures to be brought into force with a view to co-ordinating the action of such Governments in their application of the financial sanctions provided for in Article 16 of the Covenant.

Although fully determined to continue to co-operate as heretofore in all measures to promote the amicable settlement of the dispute, Spain, as a Member of the League of Nations, is bound to apply the aforesaid resolution of the Co-ordination Committee, and to that end to adopt all such measures as may be necessary to prevent the financial operations enumerated in Proposal No. II. Consequently, the President of the Council of Ministers, with the assent of the said Council, has the honour to submit for your approval the following Decree:

On the proposal of the President of the Council of Ministers and on the advice of the said Council, I hereby decree as follows:

Article 1.—The following operations are prohibited as from the date of publication of the present Decree:

(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.

Article 2.—The Finance Minister shall take all such additional measures as may be necessary for the application and execution of the present Decree.

Done at Madrid, October 26th, 1935.

(Signed) Niceto ALCAZA-ZAMORA Y TORRES,
President of the Council of Ministers.

(Signed) Joaquín CHAPAPRIETA Y TORREGROSA.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

DECREE OF NOVEMBER 16TH, 1935 (Proposals Nos. III and IV).

(Gaceta de Madrid, Monday, November 18th, 1935.)

Presidency of the Council of Ministers.

On October 19th, 1935, the Co-ordination Committee of the League of Nations, with a view to facilitating for States Members of the League the execution of their obligations under Article 16 of the Covenant, adopted two resolutions—Proposals Nos. III and IV—concerning the prohibition to import Italian goods and the embargo on certain exports to Italy.

Spain, as a Member of the League, is bound faithfully to carry out the obligations which she contracted on signing the Covenant and is therefore required to give effect to the above-mentioned resolutions of the Co-ordination Committee, without prejudice, however, to her earnest desire and firm resolve to co-operate, as she has done hitherto, in whatever action and measures may be taken with a view to the cessation of hostilities between Italy and Ethiopia.

Having regard to the above, and in the exercise of the powers conferred upon me by Article 79 of the existing Constitution and paragraph 1 of Article 65 of that Constitution; on the proposal of the President of the Council of Ministers, and in accordance with the advice of the said Council, I hereby decree as follows:

Article 1.—As from the publication of the present Decree, the importation into Spanish territory of all goods—with the exception of gold and silver bullion and coin—consigned from or grown, produced or manufactured in Italy or Italian possessions from whatever place arriving, shall be prohibited.

The importation of goods grown or 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 shall likewise be prohibited, 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.

Goods the subject of existing contracts shall fall within the scope of the import prohibition, with the exception of those which have been fully paid for prior to . . .

Existing contracts concluded by the State or by institutions or corporations controlled by or under the supervision of the State shall likewise be excepted, provided not less than 20% of the total sums due under the contract have been paid by October 19th, 1935.

Goods en route on the date of the promulgation of this Decree shall be excepted from the import prohibition.

Personal belongings of travellers from Italy or Italian possessions, books, newspapers and periodicals, maps and cartographical productions and printed or engraved music shall also be excepted from the prohibition.

Article 2.—As from the date of promulgation of this Decree, the exportation and re-exportation of the following articles to Italy and Italian possessions shall be prohibited:

(a) Horses, mules, donkeys, camels and all other transport animals;

(b) Rubber;

(c) Bauxite, aluminium, alumina (aluminium oxide); iron-ore and scrap-iron; chromium, manganese, nickel, titanium, tungsten, vanadium, their ores and ferro-alloys (and also ferromolybdenum, ferro-silicon, ferro-silico-manganese and ferro-silico-manganese-aluminium); tin and tin-ore.

List (c) includes all crude forms of the minerals and metals mentioned and their ores, scrap and alloys.
Goods *en route* at the time of the promulgation of this Decree shall be excepted from the export prohibition. The measures provided for in this article shall apply to existing contracts.

*Article 3.*—The additional provisions required for the application and execution of the present Decree shall be enacted by the competent Ministerial departments.

Done in Madrid, November 16th, 1935.

(Signed) Niceto Alcala-Zamora y Torres,
President of the Council of Ministers.
(Signed) Joaquin Chapaprieta y Torregrosa.

*Overseas Territories.*

**SPANISH TERRITORIES IN THE GULF OF GUINEA.**

Co-ordination Committee/45(g).

**I. LETTER, DATED JANUARY 13TH, 1936, FROM THE SPANISH DELEGATION TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.**

[Translation.]

With reference to my letter of November 26th last, I am directed by the Government of the Republic to send you herewith a copy of the Decree dated December 28th last, published in the *Gaceta de Madrid* of January 9th, providing for the application of Proposals Nos. III and IV to the Spanish colonies.

(Signed) Juan Teixidor Sánchez.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

**DECREE OF DECEMBER 28TH, 1935.**

Presidency of the Council of Ministers.

The Decree of the Cabinet of November 16th last incorporated in our legislation, in accordance with the obligations incumbent upon Spain as a Member of the League of Nations, Proposals Nos. III and IV of the Co-ordination Committee set up by the League, concerning the prohibition to import Italian goods and the embargo on certain exports.

Since the economic life of a State is closely bound up with that of its colonies, it becomes necessary to remedy the deficiency due to the omission of the Spanish territories in the Gulf of Guinea from the provisions contained in the aforesaid Decree of November 16th, since the measures adopted in the mother-country must obviously be extended to those territories.

Having regard to the above, and in the exercise of the powers conferred upon me by Article 79 of the existing Constitution and paragraph 1 of Article 65 of that Constitution, on the proposal of the Prime Minister and in accordance with the advice of the Cabinet,

I hereby decree as follows:

*Article 1.*—As from to-day, all the provisions contained in Articles 1 and 2 of the Decree of the Cabinet of November 16th, 1935, shall be extended to the Spanish territories in the Gulf of Guinea (islands of Fernando Po, Annobón, Corisco, Great Elobey, Little Elobey, and the mainland of Guinea).

*Article 2.*—Goods the subject of existing contracts, in respect of which payment was made in full prior to October 9th, 1935, and existing contracts concluded by the State or institutions or corporations controlled by or under the supervision of the State, in respect of which not less than 20% of the total value was paid prior to October 9th, 1935, shall be excepted from the import prohibition.

*Article 3.*—The additional provisions required for the application and execution of the present Decree shall be enacted by the competent Ministerial departments.

Done at Madrid, December 28th, 1935.

(Signed) Niceto Alcala-Zamora y Torres.
(Signed) Manuel Portela Valladares,
President of the Council of Ministers.

Co-ordination Committee/45(h).

**PROPOSALS Nos. I AND II.**

2. LETTER, DATED MARCH 5TH, 1936, FROM THE MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF SPAIN TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

I have the honour to send you herewith two copies of the *Gaceta de Madrid*, dated February 25th, 1936, containing the text of the Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers

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1 See Communication No. 8, page 117.
2 See page 119.
under which the provisions of Articles 1 to 4 inclusive, with attached list, and of Articles 1 and 2 of the Decrees of the President of the Council of Ministers, dated October 23rd \(^1\) and 26th \(^2\) respectively are extended to the Spanish territories of the Gulf of Guinea.

(Signed) Rafael UREÑA.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

DEGREE OF FEBRUARY 24TH, 1936.

Presidency of the Council of Ministers.

The Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers of December 28th, 1935, \(^3\) did not extend to the Spanish territories of the Gulf of Guinea the provisions of Articles 1 and 2 of the Decree of November 16th of the same year. This omission should be remedied as regards the application of the prohibitions laid down in the Decrees of the President of the Council of October 23rd and 26th, 1935, in view of the obvious necessity for extending to the said territories the measures adopted in the home country in execution of the obligations incurred by Spain as Member of the League of Nations.

Accordingly, in discharge of the powers conferred upon me by Article 79 of the existing Constitution, and paragraph 1 of Article 65 of that Constitution, on the proposal of the President of the Council of Ministers and in accordance with the advice of the said Council, I hereby decide as follows:

Single Article.—The provisions of Articles 1 to 4 inclusive, with attached list, and of Articles 1 and 2 of the Decrees of the President of the Council of Ministers of October 23rd and 26th, 1935, respectively are extended, as from the promulgation of the present Decree, to the Spanish territories of the Gulf of Guinea (islands of Fernando Po, Annobón, Corisco, Great Elobey, Little Elobey and the continental territory of Guinea).

Done at Madrid, February 24th, 1936.

(Signed) Niceto ALCALA-ZAMORA Y TORRES.
(Signed) Manuel AZAMA DIAZ,
President of the Council of Ministers.

ESTONIA.

Co-ordination Committee/36.

PROPOSALS Nos. I AND II.

I. LETTER, DATED OCTOBER 17TH, 1935, FROM THE ESTONIAN MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of the message from the League of Nations wireless station, dated October 15th and 16th, 1935, containing Proposal No. I of the Co-ordination Committee concerning the export of arms or munitions of war to Italy and to Ethiopia, Proposal No. II concerning financial sanctions, and Proposal No. I A amending the list annexed to Proposal No. I.

I have duly submitted the above-mentioned proposals to my Government, in order that it may take the measures necessary to ensure their application at the earliest possible date.

For the Minister and by authorisation:
(Signed) R. MOLLERSON,
Director of Political Affairs.

Co-ordination Committee/36(a).

PROPOSAL No. I.

2. TELEGRAM, DATED OCTOBER 24TH, 1935, FROM THE ESTONIAN MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

Estonian Government has applied measures prescribed in Proposal No. I Co-ordination Committee.—SELJAMAA.

Co-ordination Committee/36(c).

PROPOSAL No. I.

3. LETTER, DATED OCTOBER 25TH, 1935, FROM THE ESTONIAN DEPUTY MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

In reply to your Circular Letter 157, 1935, \(^4\) of October 12th, in which you were good enough to inform me of the Co-ordination Committee's wish to obtain through you information as to the measures taken by each Government to give effect to Proposal No. I of that Committee, I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the decision adopted by the Estonian Government on October 23rd, regarding Proposal No. I.

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\(^1\) See page 117.
\(^2\) See page 118.
\(^3\) See page 120.
\(^4\) See page 13.
I would add that: (1) in Estonia, under the legislation in force, the transit of arms, munitions and implements of war is prohibited by a Government decision of June 4th, 1926 (Official Gazette, No. 51, 1926); (2) arms, munitions and implements of war may only be exported or re-exported with the permission of the competent authorities (Law of May 9th, 1930, Official Gazette, No. 39, 1930); (3) the exportation or re-exportation of arms and munitions to Ethiopia, never having been prohibited or restricted, is therefore permitted to-day on the same terms as in the past; (4) according to information supplied by the competent authorities, no sales contracts for the export of arms and munitions generally are at present in process of execution.

For the Minister:
(Signed) H. LARETEI,
Deputy Minister.

[Translation.]


§ 1.—In conformity with Proposal No. I of the Co-ordination Committee, dated October 11th, 1935, the exportation and re-exportation to Italy of the arms, munitions and implements of war enumerated in the annexed list are prohibited.

§ 2.—In issuing permits for the exportation or re-exportation of the substances specified in the above-mentioned list, care shall be taken to see that such substances are not exported or re-exported, directly or indirectly, to Italy or her possessions.

§ 3.—In derogation of the Estonian Government’s decision of July 4th, 1926 (Official Gazette, No. 51, 1926), the transit through Estonian territory to Ethiopia of arms, munitions, explosives, instruments and implements of war shall be permitted.

Annex.

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 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 or discharge.
6. Tanks, armoured vehicles and trains; armour-plate of all kinds.

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

Category III (combining Categories III and V in document Co-ordination Committee/2).
1. Aircraft, assembled or dismantled, both heavier and lighter than air, with their propellers or air-screws, fuselages, aerial-gun mounts and frames, hulls, tail units and under-carriage units.
2. Aircraft engines.

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 and methyldichlorarsine, and all other products destined for chemical or incendiary warfare.
3. Powder for war purposes, and explosives.

Co-ordination Committee/36(b).

PROPOSALS Nos. III AND IV.

4. Telegram, dated October 28th, 1935, from the Estonian Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Secretary-General.
[Translation.]
Estonian Government is prepared to put in force measures included in Proposals Nos. III and IV as from November fifteenth.—SELJAMAA.

Co-ordination Committee/36(d).

PROPOSAL No. II.

5. Telegram, dated October 30th, 1935, from the Estonian Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Secretary-General.
[Translation.]
Estonian Government has given effect to measures laid down in Proposal No. II.—SELJAMAA.
Co-ordination Committee/82(a).

PROPOSAL No. II A.

6. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 2ND, 1935, FROM THE ESTONIAN DELEGATION TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

With reference to the note from the Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee, dated November 1st, concerning information with regard to clearing agreements with Italy, I have the honour to state that there is no clearing agreement between my country and Italy.

I would, however, point out that the claims of Estonian exporters against Italy at present amount in round figures to 300,000 Estonian crowns.

(Signed) J. Kõdar,
Acting Permanent Delegate.

Co-ordination Committee/36(e).

PROPOSAL No. V.

7. TELEGRAM, DATED NOVEMBER 5TH, 1935, FROM THE ESTONIAN MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

Estonian Government accepts in principle Proposal No. V. It will be applied as far as may be possible.—Seljamaa.

Co-ordination Committee/36(f).

PROPOSAL No. II.

8. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 6TH, 1935, FROM THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF ESTONIA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

With reference to the telegram sent to you by M. Seljamaa, Minister for Foreign Affairs, on October 30th 1 last, I have the honour to transmit through you to the Co-ordination Committee the text of the Estonian Government’s decision regarding the application of Proposal No. II of that Committee, together with a summary of the three laws at present in force in Estonia on which the Government’s decision is based.

I would add that the Estonian Government has duly taken all measures necessary to render impossible the execution through another country of the transactions mentioned in paragraphs (1) to (5) of Proposal No. II.

For the Minister:
(Signed) H. Laretel,
Deputy Minister.


[Translation.]

In accordance with the proposal of the Co-ordination Committee, the Bank of Estonia is forbidden to grant the authorisations required for the transactions enumerated in the annex to the present decision.

Cf. Law on the Regulation of the Circulation of Foreign Means of Payment and Precious Metals (Official Journal, No. 95, 1931); Law on the Circulation of Means of Payment (Official Journal, No. 112, 1931), and Law on the Regulation of Internal Means of Payment (Official Journal, No. 6, 1932).

Annex.

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.

SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION ALREADY IN FORCE RESTRICTING THE MOVEMENT OF CAPITAL IN ESTONIA.

[Translation.]


The following rank as foreign means of payment under the law: foreign paper-money, coin and bank-notes, foreign negotiable instruments, cheques, bills of exchange, drafts or orders for payment. The precious metals are gold, silver and platinum.

1 See Communication No. 5, page 122.
For the purpose of regulating the circulation, the Government has the right to issue orders restricting purchase and sale transactions and the holding or export of foreign means of payment. The Eesti Pank is entrusted with the application of the law; for which purpose it is empowered to require the submission of books or correspondence of all private persons or institutions in Estonia. Offences against the law are punishable by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year and/or a fine not exceeding 1,000 crowns.


Dealings in foreign means of payment are reserved to the Bank of Estonia and credit institutions authorised by that bank. "Dealings" mean purchases, sales, exchange or pledge operations, loans, borrowing, or being accessory to such transactions.

Accounts may not be transferred nor means of payment sent or taken abroad except with the authorisation of the Bank of Estonia. Exceptionally, travellers leaving the country may carry with them foreign currency to the maximum value of 50 crowns without special permission. Travellers are required to produce all the means of payment in their possession to the Customs authorities at the frontier. The Customs authorities have the right to search them.

Loans and credits may not be granted to persons or institutions domiciled abroad, except with the permission of the Bank of Estonia.

Credit institutions may not make internal payments on their current or deposit accounts in foreign currencies, except with the permission of the Bank of Estonia.

Offences are punishable with the same penalties as are provided in the preceding section.


Internal means of payment comprise Estonian metallic and paper currency, bank-notes, cheques and bills of exchange, drafts and payment orders made out in Estonian currency.

It is prohibited under this law to send or take abroad the aforesaid means of payment, except with the permission of the Bank of Estonia. Travellers going abroad may carry 200 crowns without special permission.

It is likewise prohibited to make payments into a credit institution or transfers from one account to another or from one credit institution to another in domestic currencies for the benefit of a person or undertaking abroad.

It is likewise prohibited to employ intermediaries in any transaction the purpose of which is to make payments abroad.

Offences are punishable with the same penalties as are provided in No. I.

Co-ordination Committee/36(h).

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

9. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 21ST, 1935, FROM THE ESTONIAN MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

I have the honour to request you to transmit to the Co-ordination Committee the text of a Decree issued by the Government of the Republic on November 13th, 1935, relating to the putting into force of Proposals Nos. III and IV.

I would add that the application of Proposal No. IV B, with a view to preventing the diversion of traffic, is entrusted to the Ministry for Economic Affairs, which, under the legislation in force, exercises constant supervision over all exports through the medium of the Customs authorities; in particular, the Law on the Regulation of the Circulation of Foreign Means of Payment and Precious Metals, dated November 18th, 1931, provides as follows:

"§ 4.—When forwarding to foreign countries by rail, water, motor-car or aeroplane, goods of any value whatever, or by post of a value exceeding 100 crowns, shippers must submit to the Customs authorities in the form laid down by the Bank of Estonia particulars as to the exact conditions of sale and payment for the goods to be exported. If such particulars are not submitted, all export of such goods is prohibited."

For the Minister and by authorisation:

(Signed) R. MÜLLERSON,
Director of Political Affairs.

[Translation.]

DECREE No. 804, RELATING TO THE IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION OF GOODS, ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC ON NOVEMBER 13TH, 1935 (Official Journal No. 98, 1935). (See also Law on the Regulation of Imports (Official Journal, No. 90, 1931, and No. 97, 1935).) § 1.—In accordance with the decisions of the Co-ordination Committee taken on October 19th and November 2nd, 1935, in application of Article 16 of the Covenant, the restrictions on imports and exports provided for in §§ 2-7 hereinafter are put into force as from November 18th, 1935.
§ 2.—The importation into Estonian territory of all goods coming from Italy or Italian possessions or grown, produced or manufactured in Italy or Italian possessions is prohibited, from whatever place arriving.

§ 3.—The following are exempt from the above prohibition: gold and silver bullion and coin, books, newspapers and periodicals, maps and cartographic works, printed or engraved music and the personal belongings of travellers from Italy or Italian possessions.

§ 4.—Goods grown or 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 will be considered as falling within the scope of the prohibition unless the value of these goods has been increased after their treatment abroad by 25% or more since the goods last left Italy or Italian possessions.

§ 5.—Goods forming the subject of contracts entirely paid for on October 10th, 1935, and goods en route on November 18th, 1935, and to be delivered at the latest on January 18th, 1936, are excepted from the prohibition.

§ 6.—The exportation or re-exportation to Italy or Italian possessions of the following products is prohibited:

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

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

§ 7.—The provisions of § 6 are applicable to contracts in course of execution, with the exception of goods en route on November 18th, 1935.

§ 8.—The present Decree shall come into force on November 18th, 1935.

Tallinn, November 13th, 1935.

(Signed) K. Päts,
President of the Council.

(Signed) K. Selter,
Minister of Economic Affairs.

(Signed) D. Treude,
Under-Secretary of State.

Co-ordination Committee/36(g).

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

10. Telegram, dated November 23rd, 1935, from the Estonian Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee.

[Translation.]

I have the honour to inform you that Proposals Nos. I, II, III and IV are in force; Proposal No. V accepted in principle. Latest texts relating to measures taken sent November 21st.—Seljamaa.

Co-ordination Committee/36(i).

PROPOSAL No. II.

II. Letter, dated December 2nd, 1935, from the Permanent Delegation of Estonia to the Secretary-General.

[Translation.]

The Estonian delegation has the honour to convey to the Committee of Experts appointed to assist the Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee in supervising the application of sanctions against Italy the following replies to the questions put to the representative of Estonia on November 29th, 1935,¹ with regard to the putting into effect of financial measures (Co-ordination Committee's Proposal No. II):

1. The decision of the Government of the Republic dated November 4th (see the Estonian Government's reply of November 6th, 1935, concerning the application of Proposal No. II, document Co-ordination Committee/36(f))² is based on the three Acts regulating the circulation of foreign and domestic means of payment and has the full force of law.

2. That decision implies the prohibition of all the transactions specified in Proposal No. II, not merely for the Bank of Estonia, but also for private persons and other establishments, since the Acts in question entrust the Bank of Estonia with the general supervision of the transactions to which they relate, and invest it with the necessary powers and competences to exercise such supervision effectively. It should be added that, under the Act concerning the circulation of domestic means of payment, the prohibition in question applies also to loans and credits in Estonian currency.

¹ See Official Journal, Special Supplement No. 147, page 23.
² See page 123.
FINLAND.

CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE/18.

PROPOSAL No. I.

1. LETTER, DATED OCTOBER 17TH, 1935, FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF FINLAND TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

With reference to your Circular Letter 157, dated October 12th, regarding Proposal No. I of the Co-ordination Committee, I have the honour, on behalf of the Finnish Government, to inform you of the following:

Under the laws regarding firearms and ammunition in force in Finland, exportation cannot take place without a licence. In order to give effect to the Committee’s proposal, the Finnish Government will not issue licences for firearms and munitions for Italy or the Italian possessions. Certain kinds of war material mentioned in the Committee’s list which do not come under the above-mentioned licence legislation are not manufactured in Finland. There is, accordingly, no need to adopt any special measures in regard to them.

The export of firearms and ammunition to Ethiopia has never been specially hindered. It is therefore permitted under the same conditions as for other countries.

(Signed) Hackzell.

CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE/18(a).

PROPOSAL No. II.

2. LETTER, DATED OCTOBER 30TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF FINLAND TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

With reference to your Circular Letter 159, I have the honour to inform you that the Finnish Government has adopted, as from today’s date, the measures contemplated in Proposal No. II of the Co-ordination Committee, Finnish banking and financial institutions having given a formal undertaking not to engage in the financial operations deemed to be prohibited under that proposal.

(Signed) Rudolf Holsti.

CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE/18(b).

PROPOSALS Nos. III, IV AND V.

3. LETTER, DATED OCTOBER 30TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF FINLAND TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

With reference to your Circular Letter 168, I have the honour to inform you that the Finnish Government will give effect to the measures provided for in Proposals Nos. III and IV of the Co-ordination Committee on the date that the latter may fix.

As regards Proposal No. V, the Finnish Government accepts it in principle.

(Signed) Rudolf Holsti.

CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE/18(b).

PROPOSAL No. II A.

4. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 2ND, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATION OF FINLAND TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

In reply to the Circular Letter from the Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee of yesterday’s date, the Finnish delegation has the honour to state that there is no clearing agreement or other equivalent agreement between Finland and Italy.

The ordinary trade debts due to Finland from Italy amount to about 30,000,000 Finnish marks.

CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE/18(c).

PROPOSALS Nos. I, III AND IV.

5. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 16TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF FINLAND TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

I have the honour to inform you that my Government, by means of two Decrees promulgated today, has put into force Proposals Nos. III and IV of the Co-ordination Committee. The provisions of the said Decrees enter into force as from November 18th.

1 See page 13.

2 See page 14.
In a letter dated October 17th, I have already had the honour to inform you of the fact that Finland, by applying existing legislation on firearms and ammunition, has put into force the prohibition of the export of arms, ammunition and implements of war to Italy or her possessions. Nevertheless, by a Decree bearing the same date as the two Decrees mentioned above, this prohibition has now been brought strictly into line with the Co-ordination Committee's proposal (List I A). I shall forward to you the texts of the three Decrees in question when I have received them from Finland.

(Signed) Rudolf Holsti.

Co-ordination Committee/18(d).

PROPOSAL No. IV A.

6. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 26TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF FINLAND TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE.

[Translation.]

As and when a sufficient number of the other Members of the League of Nations adopt the measures provided for in Proposal No. IV A, the Finnish Government is prepared to take the necessary steps with a view to the execution of the obligations in question, although it would point out that, in the case of Finland, those measures have no appreciable significance. Certain of the products in question are not produced in this country, while the rest are produced in too small quantities to allow of their export.

(Signed) Rudolf Holsti.

Co-ordination Committee/18(e).

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

7. LETTER, DATED DECEMBER 7TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF FINLAND TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

I have the honour to enclose the text, together with a French translation, of three ordinances — viz.:

1. Ordinance prohibiting the Export of War Material to Italy or Italian Possessions (No. 347, of November 16th, 1935);
2. Ordinance prohibiting the Import of Goods from Italy or Italian Possessions (No. 348, of November 16th, 1935);
3. Ordinance prohibiting the Export of certain Goods to Italy or Italian Possessions (No. 349, of November 16th, 1935).

(Signed) Rudolf Holsti.

[Translation.]


On the advice of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the following provisions are laid down under § 24 of the Customs Tariff Application Act of November 29th, 1924:

§ 1.—The exportation, re-exportation, or transit to Italy or Italian possessions of the war material enumerated in the annex hereto, whether directly or through intermediaries by way of other countries, are temporarily prohibited, irrespective of the date on which the contracts for delivery relating thereto may have been concluded.

§ 2.—When declaring for Customs inspection consignments for export, re-export or transit, which include any of the war material referred to in § 1, the owner of such goods must state in the declaration the country in which the goods are to be consumed or used.

§ 3.—Any person who infringes the provisions of this Ordinance or who conceals or misrepresents the particulars mentioned in § 2 shall be liable on conviction to a fine, unless a severer penalty is elsewhere provided for such offence.

§ 4.—The present Ordinance shall come into force on November 18th, 1935.

(Signed) P. E. Svinhufvud,
President of the Republic.

(Signed) A. Hackzell,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Annex.

ARTICLES CONSIDERED AS ARMS, AMMUNITION AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR.

Category I.

1. Rifles and carbines and their barrels.
3. Guns, howitzers and mortars of all calibres, their mountings, barrels and recoil mechanisms.

1 See Communication No. 1, page 126.
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 those 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 mounts and frames, hulls, tail units and under-carriage units.
2. Aircraft engines.

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, ethylidichlorarsine, methylidichlorarsine, and all other products destined for chemical or incendiary warfare.
3. Powder for war purposes, and explosives.

[Translation.]


On the advice of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the following provisions are laid down in virtue of § 24 of the Customs Tariff Application Act of November 29th, 1924.

§ 1.—The importation into Finland of goods from Italy or Italian possessions is provisionally prohibited. These goods shall not, however, include gold or silver bullion and coin, or printed matter.

§ 2.—The prohibition to import the goods enumerated in § 1 shall also apply in cases in which the said goods have undergone some process, or have been worked or improved in countries other than Italy and Italian possessions, unless 25 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 processes undergone since the goods last left Italy or Italian possessions.

§ 3.—The import prohibition also applies to goods in respect of which contracts of delivery had been concluded previously, but not if the goods were consigned from Italy or Italian possessions before November 18th, 1935, and if they reach Finland before December 31st, 1935, at latest.

§ 4.—Personal belongings of travellers are not subject to the import prohibition, on condition that their quantity does not exceed the personal needs of the traveller concerned.

§ 5.—When declaring the goods referred to in § 1 for Customs inspection, the owner of the goods must also state in his declaration the country of origin of the goods.

§ 6.—Any person who infringes the provisions of this Ordinance or who conceals or misrepresents the particulars mentioned in § 5 shall be liable on conviction to a fine, unless a severer penalty is elsewhere provided for such offence.

§ 7.—The present Ordinance shall come into force on November 18th, 1935.

(Signed) P. E. SVINHUFVUD,
President of the Republic.

(Signed) A. HACKZELL,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

[Translation]

ORDINANCE NO. 349 OF NOVEMBER 16TH, 1935, PROHIBITING THE EXPORT OF CERTAIN GOODS TO ITALY OR ITALIAN POSSESSIONS (Proposals Nos. IV and IV B).

On the advice of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the following provisions are laid down in virtue of § 24 of the Customs Tariff Application Act of November 29th, 1924.

§ 1.—The exportation, re-exportation or transit to Italy or Italian possessions of the goods enumerated in the annex hereto, whether direct or by or through intermediaries by way of other countries, are temporarily prohibited, irrespective of the date on which the contracts for delivery relating thereto may have been concluded.

§ 2.—When declaring for Customs inspection consignments for export, re-export or transit, which include any of the goods referred to in § 1, the owner of such goods must state in his declaration the country in which the goods are to be consumed or used.

§ 3.—Any person who infringes the provisions of this Ordinance or who conceals or misrepresents the particulars mentioned in § 2 shall be liable on conviction to a fine, unless a severer penalty is elsewhere provided for such offence.

§ 4.—The present Ordinance shall come into force on November 18th, 1935.

(Signed) P. E. SVINHUFVUD,
President of the Republic.

(Signed) A. HACKZELL,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.