2. Judicial proceedings in respect of breaches of the present decree will only be taken by the financial authorities on the proposal of the Finance Ministry (Control Service) or of the financial authority appointed for this purpose by the Finance Ministry. This proposal may be withdrawn as long as judgment has not been pronounced.

3. Judicial proceedings before the financial authorities take place in accordance with the rules laid down in the Penal Code, unless explicit provisions exist to the contrary.

4. The judgment must always specify that failure to pay the fines inflicted will involve imprisonment for a period varying between twenty-four hours and three months; it must always order the confiscation on behalf of the State of all the profit accruing from the illegal act and of all the instruments of payment used for its perpetration, or intended for such perpetration, or acquired as a result of the illegal act, irrespective of whether such instruments of payment were the property of the offender or not, and regardless of the rights or claims put forward by third parties in respect of such instruments of payment.

5. Under the sentence, the offender may be mulcted in costs, in addition to export costs incurred in connection with the preliminary enquiry at the request of the owner of the undertaking which is the subject of the enquiry, in accordance with Article 18 of the Law of December 14th, 1923 (No. 7 of the Collection of Laws and Decrees, 1924).

6. In the event of appeal, the decision of the financial authorities of second instance is final.

7. Attempted offences against the present decree shall be prosecuted.

8. Limitation in respect of offences against the present decree shall come into operation one year after the commission of the offence.

9. The proceeds of fines accrue to the State.

10. When judicial proceedings have been instituted against a "bank (Article 1)" or licensed intermediary agent (Article 3), the Finance Minister may order the temporary suspension of the permit issued to such "bank" or licensed intermediary agent under Article 1 or Article 3, until such time as the case has been decided finally and with force of law.

Article 27.—At the request of the party concerned, the authorities with powers to move for administrative or judicial action in cases, where the offence does not automatically come before the courts, may waive judicial action or withdraw their motion for judicial proceedings until such time as judgment has been delivered by the financial authorities or, in the event of the case coming before the courts, until such time as judgment has been delivered by the court of first instance.

Article 28.—1. The present decree comes into force on the date of promulgation. Its entry into force annuls ipso facto the provisions of Article 1, paragraph 2, of the Government Decree of the Czechoslovak Republic of November 28th, 1919 (No. 64 of the Collection of Laws and Decrees), in so far as concerns the co-operation of the Ministry of Commerce in monetary matters, as also Article 2 of the Government Decree of July 13th, 1920 (No. 44 of the Collection of Laws and Decrees), for the Regulation of Foreign Trade, in execution of the provisions of the Law of June 24th, 1920 (No. 418 of the Collection of Laws and Decrees), on the Administration of Foreign Trade.

2. The Finance Minister is responsible for the execution of the present decree.

Co-ordination Committee/41(f).

PROPOSALS Nos. III AND III A.

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

[Translation.]

I have the honour to communicate to you for transmission to the Co-ordination Committee the following information:

On October 25th and November 12th, 1935, respectively, the Czechoslovak Government adopted Proposals Nos. III and III A of the Co-ordination Committee concerning the prohibition to import Italian goods. At the same time, it instructed all the Ministries to take the necessary measures with a view to giving effect to those proposals. In execution of the Government's decision, the Minister for Commerce published on November 15th in Official Journal No. 262 a notice making the importation of the goods enumerated in the first part of the Czechoslovak Customs Tariff and consigned from Italy or Italian possessions subject to the import authorisation system. A copy of the Official Journal for November 15th, 1935, is attached.

In accordance with this notice, as from November 18th, 1935, the importation of all Italian goods is subject to an authorisation to be issued by the Ministry for Commerce. Every importer of Italian goods must make a declaration to the Ministry for Commerce. Authorisations will be issued only to importers who furnish proof in the form prescribed by the Customs Law that the goods to which the declarations refer were despatched before November 18th, 1935.

The following goods (other than those enumerated in Proposals Nos. III and III A) are exempted from these regulations:

1. Peat coal, lignite, mineral coal, coke and other fuels (the importation of which is controlled by the Ministry for Public Works);
2. Gunpowder and explosives (the importation of which is controlled by the Finance Ministry and is a State monopoly).

The two Ministries have power to prohibit all imports of these goods in virtue of the Government's decision mentioned above.
In conformity with this notice, all the Customs offices have been requested.

(1) In the case of goods which until November 18th, 1935, were not subject to the import authorisation system, and if the provenance of these goods is doubtful, to demand proof, by means of the transport documents, that the goods in question do not come from Italy or Italian possessions;

(2) Only to permit the passage of goods coming from Italy or Italian possessions, and already subject before November 18th, 1935, to the import authorisation system, in cases in which the authorisation issued by the Ministry for Commerce is endorsed with the words "examined by the Ministry for Commerce". This endorsement shall not be granted to importers while the measures taken by the Government in accordance with Proposal No. III are in force.

As regards the determination of the provenance of Italian products manufactured or having been subjected to some process in third States, and of products of third States manufactured or having been subjected to some process in Italy or Italian possessions, the principles of the Customs procedure in force shall be applied.

(Signed) KÜNZL-JIZERSKÝ.

[Translation.]


1. In virtue of § 1, point 1, paragraph 3, of the Decree of July 13th, 1920, No. 442, of the Collection of Laws, the importation of the goods enumerated in the first part of the Czechoslovak Customs Tariff (imports) coming from Italy or Italian possessions, whatever the place of consignment, shall be subject to the import authorisation system in so far as it is not already subject thereto in virtue of previous notices of the Ministry for Industry, Commerce and Supplies.

2. The following articles are exempted from the provisions of the foregoing paragraph:
   (a) Gold and silver coin, No. 561 of the Tariff;
   (b) Books, printed matter, including calendars with literary supplements, periodicals, geographical maps, musical publications, etc., No. 647 of the Tariff;
   (c) Peat, lignite, coal, coke and all artificial fuels manufactured with these materials, No. 135(b) of the Tariff, the importation of these products being subject to the authorisation of the Ministry for Public Works;
   (d) Articles which are subject to a State monopoly and the importation of which is subject to the authorisation of the Finance Ministry.

3. Import authorisations for goods consigned from Italy or Italian possessions must be shown at the Customs office of entry as soon as the goods arrive at the frontier.

4. An import authorisation of the Ministry for Commerce shall not be required in the case of the goods specified in paragraph 1 if the transport documents prove that they were handed over for consignment to Italy or one of the Italian possessions before the publication of the present notice.

5. Authorisations granted for other goods consigned from Italy or Italian possessions the period of validity of which has not expired shall be submitted for re-consideration to the Ministry for Commerce unless they are accompanied by a transport document proving that the goods were handed over for consignment, in Italy or one of the Italian possessions, before the publication of the present notice.

6. The place of origin of Italian products which have been subjected to some process in other countries and have been imported from these countries, or products of other countries which have been subjected to some process in Italy or in Italian possessions and imported from that country or its possessions, shall be decided in accordance with the administrative practice of the Customs.

7. The expression "Italy and Italian possessions" shall be taken to mean the territories specified in the annex appended to the present notice.

8. The present notice shall come into force on November 18th, 1935.

(Signed) J. V. NAJMAN,
Minister for Industry, Commerce and Supplies.

ANNEX TO THE ORDER OF THE MINISTER FOR INDUSTRY, COMMERCE AND SUPPLIES, DATED NOVEMBER 14TH, 1935, NO. 96723, REQUIRING AN AUTHORISATION TO BE OBTAINED FOR GOODS CONSIGNED FROM ITALY OR ITALIAN POSSESSIONS (Proposal No. III).

In accordance with paragraph 7 of the above notice, the expression "Italy and Italian possessions" shall mean the following territories:

I. Home Territories (Regno d'Italia).—Kingdom of Italy, Zara (Zadar) with the Adriatic Islands: Cherso (Kres), Lussin (Losinj), Lagosto (Lyastovo), and all the small island dependencies thereof, together with the island of Saseno or Sasso.

II. Possessions (possedimenti).—Rhodes and the Dodecanese—i.e., the Aegean Islands: Rodi, Calchi, Calino, Caso, Castelrosso, Coe, Lero, Lissi, Nisiro, Patmo, Piscopi, Scarpanto, Simi, Stampalia.

III. Colonies.—Tripoli and the South Tripolitan territories, Cyrenaica, Eritrea and Italian Somaliland.
Co-ordination Committee/41(g).

PROPOSALS Nos. IV, IV A AND IV B.

10. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 28TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

I have the honour to request you to bring the following communication to the notice of the Co-ordination Committee:

The Czechoslovak Government adopted Proposals Nos. IV, IV A and IV B regarding the embargo on certain exports to Italy on October 25th and November 12th, 1935, respectively. At the same time, it instructed all ministerial departments to take the necessary steps for the application of those proposals. In pursuance of this decision, the Minister for Commerce published, in the Official Journal, No. 262, of November 15th, 1935, an order subjecting the export and transit of transport animals and certain articles to the authorisation procedure. A copy of the Official Journal of November 15th, 1935, is annexed hereto.

Under the terms of the above-mentioned order, exporters are prohibited from exporting transport animals and certain articles without authorisation from the Ministry for Commerce. Authorisation for the export and transit of these goods to Italy and Italian possessions will not be granted during such time as the measures adopted by the Government in execution of Proposal No. IV remain in force. As aluminium and scrap iron, chromium, manganese, nickel, titanium, tungsten, vanadium and their ores and ferro-alloys and tin and tin ore are already subject to the said authorisation procedure, these articles are not included in the “Export” section of the said order.

It should be noted that the prohibitions in respect of the export and transit of the articles enumerated in Proposal No. IV hold good whatever their destination. This system will enable the destination of the articles in question to be verified in the manner prescribed by the Committee of Eighteen in Proposal No. IVB.

(Signed) KUNZL-JIZERSKY.

[Translation.]


In accordance with Section 1, (1), paragraph 3, of the Decree of July 13th, 1920, Collection of Laws, No. 442, the export and transit of the goods specified below shall be subject to the authorisation procedure as from November 18th, 1935:

Export.

(a) Horses (No. 71 of the tariff);
    Mules, donkeys (ex No. 72 of the tariff);
    All other transport animals (Nos. 63, 64, 65 and 66 and ex Nos. 72 and 77 of the tariff).

(b) Rubber (Nos. 304, 305, 306 of the tariff).

(c) Bauxite (ex No. 150 b of the tariff);
    Alumina (ex No. 597 e of the tariff);
    Iron pyrites (No. 143 of the tariff);
    Residue of iron pyrites (ex No. 144 of the tariff);
    Ferrous alloys of chromium, manganese, nickel, titanium, tungsten and vanadium (ex No. 428 of the tariff);
    Ferro-molybdenum, ferro-silico-manganese-aluminium, ferro-silicon, ferro-silico-manganese (ex No. 428 of the tariff).

Transit.

(a) Horses (No. 71 of the tariff);
    Mules, donkeys (ex No. 72 of the tariff);
    All other transport animals (Nos. 63, 64, 65 and 66 and ex Nos. 72 and 77 of the tariff).

(b) Rubber (Nos. 304, 305, 306 of the tariff).

(c) Bauxite (ex No. 150 b of the tariff);
    Aluminium (ex No. 488 f of the tariff);
    Alumina (ex No. 597 e of the tariff);
    Iron pyrites (No. 143 of the tariff);
    Residue of iron pyrites (ex No. 144 of the tariff);
    Scrap-iron (ex No. 428 b of the tariff);
    Chromium, manganese (ex No. 488 g of the tariff);
    Nickel (No. 488 e of the tariff);
    Titanium, tungsten, vanadium (ex No. 488 g of the tariff);
Ores of chromium, manganese, nickel, titanium, tungsten and vanadium (ex No. 144 of the tariff);
Ferrous alloys of chromium, manganese, nickel, titanium, tungsten and vanadium (ex No. 428 of the tariff);
Ferro-molybdenum, ferro-silico-manganese-aluminium, ferro-silicon, ferro-silico-manganese (ex No. 428 of the tariff);
Tin (ex No. 488 b of the tariff);
Tin ore (ex No. 144 of the tariff).

No fees will be be levied on authorisations issued for the export or transit of the goods specified above.

(Signed) J. V. NAJMAN,
Minister of Industry, Commerce and Supplies.

Co-ordination Committee/41(h).

PROPOSAL No. II.A.

II. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 28TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

I have the honour to request you to communicate the following information to the Co-ordination Committee.

The National Bank of Czechoslovakia, in execution of the Czechoslovak Government's decision of November 12th, 1935, with regard to measures to be taken under Article 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, took steps on November 14th, in agreement with the Finance Ministry, to supplement its notice of March 21st, 1935, on the regulation of payments for imports and exports between Czechoslovakia and Italy. The notice of November 14th, 1935, was published by decision of the Finance Ministry, No. 59, of November 15th, 1935, in No. 211 of the Collection of Laws and Decrees, 1935. The Czechoslovak text will be found in the annex to the present note.

Under the notice in question, payments for goods exported to Italy before November 18th, 1935, shall be made by the National Bank of Czechoslovakia as and when the Italian importers make payment of the equivalent values in lire to the Bank of Rome for account of the National Bank of Czechoslovakia. As from November 18th, 1935, exports of Czechoslovak goods to Italy or Italian possessions may not be made except against payment in " free " foreign exchange or Czechoslovak crowns.

Czechoslovak importers will pay into the Zemska banka v Praze, which will act as a national payment office, the equivalent value of such imports of Italian goods, not being prohibited, as enter the country after November 17th, 1935.

(Signed) R. Künzl-Izerský.

[Translation.]


In accordance with Article 4 of Decree No. VI of December 2nd, 1931 (Collection of Laws, No. 179), promulgated in execution of the provisions of point 2 of Article 2 of the Law of December 14th, 1923 (Collection of Laws, No. 7 of 1924), concerning the protection of Czechoslovak currency and the circulation of legal tender media of payment, as also in accordance with Article 9 of the notice of the Permanent Committee of November 7th, 1929 (Collection of Laws, No. 166), concerning the stabilisation of Czechoslovak currency, I publish the notice of the National Bank of Czechoslovakia of November 14th, 1935, which shall come into force on the day of its publication.

(Signed) Dr. Trapl.

NOTICE OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DATED NOVEMBER 14TH, 1935, WITH REGARD TO AMENDMENTS TO THE REGULATIONS CONCERNING PAYMENTS OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BETWEEN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND ITALY.

Pending further notice, to be issued in agreement with the Finance Minister in accordance with Article 1 of Decree No. VI (Collection of Laws, No. 179, of 1931) as also in accordance with Article 9 of the notice of the Permanent Committee (Collection of Laws, No. 166, of 1929), the National Bank of Czechoslovakia hereby amends the provisions of its notice of March 21st, 1935, concerning the regulation of payments for imports and exports of goods between Czechoslovakia and Italy, published by decision of the Finance Minister, No. 54, of March 22nd, 1935 (Collection of Laws, No. 43) as follows:

Paragraph 1 of Article I is amended to read as follows:

"Payments for goods imported from Italy to Czechoslovakia after November 18th, 1935, shall cease to be made by depositing the equivalent in Czechoslovak crowns at the Zemska banka v Praze, as deposit agency of the National Bank of Czechoslovakia, except in the case
of goods the importation of which into Czechoslovakia is authorised by decision of the Minister for Industry and Commerce, No. 96723, of November 14th, 1935, published in No. 262 of the Official Gazette of the Czechoslovak Republic, of November 15th, 1935. Payments for imports effected before November 18th, 1935, shall continue to be made into the "Italian collective account".

Paragraph 1 of Article II is amended to read as follows:

"The National Bank of Czechoslovakia shall transmit to the Zemiska banke v Praze (with a view to payment by the latter to the Czechoslovak creditors of the corresponding amounts in Czechoslovak crowns) the lists of payments relating to such exports to Italy of Czechoslovak goods as have been effected not later than November 17th, 1935, in so far as the said payments have been made by Italian debtors in Italian lire, into the collective (non-interest bearing) account of the National Bank of Czechoslovakia at the Bank of Italy, as deposit agency of the Italian National Exchange Institution, and have been notified by the latter as due to be paid into the "Italian collective account" at the National Bank of Czechoslovakia. The payments so made shall be debited to the Italian collective account in Italian lire. As from November 18th, 1935, Czechoslovak exporters may not export goods to Italy except against payment in "free" foreign exchange or Czechoslovak crowns."

Prague, November 14th, 1935.

(Signed) Dr. Ennis,
Governor of the National Bank of Czechoslovakia.

(Signed) Smely,
Adviser.

(Signed) Dr. Peroutka,
General Manager.

TURKEY.

Co-ordination Committee/39.

PROPOSAL No. I.

1. LETTER, DATED OCTOBER 21ST, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF TURKEY TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

In reply to your Circular Letter 157, dated October 12th, 1935, I am instructed by my Government to inform you that, as the result of a decision by the Cabinet, the necessary measures have been taken with a view to the application of Proposal No. I (War Material) adopted by the Co-ordination Committee.

(Signed) Cemal Hüsnu,
Minister Plenipotentiary.

Co-ordination Committee/39(a).

PROPOSAL No. II.

2. LETTER, DATED OCTOBER 23RD, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF TURKEY TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

With reference to your letter concerning the financial measures to be taken by Governments in application of Proposal No. II, adopted by the Co-ordination Committee, I have the honour to inform you, acting upon instructions from my Government, that the necessary measures have been taken in virtue of a decision of the Council of Ministers as regards the application of the said Proposal by establishments belonging to the State.

As regards the imposition on private establishments of the obligation to apply the said Proposal, in view of the requirement, under the Constitution, of a decision by the National Assembly, the only legislative authority which is competent in the matter, my Government has fulfilled the requisite formalities with the object of obtaining that decision.

(Signed) Cemal Hüsnu,
Minister Plenipotentiary.

Co-ordination Committee/39(b).

PROPOSALS Nos. III AND IV.

3. LETTER, DATED OCTOBER 28TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF TURKEY TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

In reply to your Circular Letter 168, of October 20th, 1935, and acting upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Council of Ministers decided, at its meeting yesterday, to propose to the National Assembly, at the opening of the session on

1 See page 13.
2 See page 14.
November 1st, a draft law conferring on the Government the authorisation necessary to apply the economic measures provided for in Proposals Nos. III and IV, adopted by the Co-ordination Committee.

As regards the date on which my Government would be prepared to bring the measures in question into operation, my Government will abide by whatever decision the Co-ordination Committee may take in the matter.

I will communicate in due course the text of the law concerning the measures in question, with a summarised translation, as soon as I am in possession of the text.

(Signed) CEMAL HÜSNÜ,
Minister Plenipotentiary.

Co-ordination Committee/39(c).

PROPOSAL No. V.

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

[Translation.]

With reference to your Circular Letter 168, dated October 20th, 1935, by which you were good enough to forward to the Government of the Turkish Republic, inter alia, Proposal No. V, relating to the organisation of mutual support, adopted by the Co-ordination Committee on October 19th, 1935, I have the honour to inform you that my Government has taken note of that Proposal. I would repeat, in this connection, the statement made by His Excellency M. Tevfik Rüştü Aras, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Turkey, at the seventh meeting of the Committee of Eighteen, on October 19th, regarding the significance of Article 16 of the Covenant so far as it concerns mutual support in the financial sphere.

The Turkish Government considers that the wording of the final paragraph of Part II of Proposal No. V cannot in any way prejudice the equal weight of the provisions of Article 16 of the Covenant in regard to mutual support in the application both of economic and of financial measures.

(Signed) CEMAL HÜSNÜ,
Minister Plenipotentiary.

Co-ordination Committee/82(bb).

PROPOSAL No. II A.

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

[Translation.]

I have the honour to inform you that there existed between Turkey and Italy a clearing agreement signed on April 4th, 1934, for a period of nine months and extended for a second period of nine months upon its termination. This further period having expired on October 20th last, a modus vivendi was established for one month, terminating on November 20th next.

The Italian Government has already submitted to the Government of the Turkish Republic a proposal for the renewal of the clearing agreement, which forms an integral part of the commercial treaty between the two countries. This proposal is now under consideration.

As regards any credit balance which may remain in Turkey's favour, I reserve the right to revert to this subject in a later communication.

(Signed) CEMAL HÜSNÜ,
Minister Plenipotentiary.

Co-ordination Committee/39(d).

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

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

[Translation.]

I have the honour to inform you that the Grand National Assembly of Turkey adopted on November 13th last the following law with regard to the application in Turkey of the measures proposed by the Co-ordination Committee: Law concerning the application of the measures adopted by the League of Nations. Article 1. The Grand National Assembly authorises the Cabinet to decree all necessary measures to ensure application by the Turkish Republic, as Member of the League of Nations, of the economic and financial measures arising out of the obligations incumbent upon the Members of the League of Nations under Article 16 of the Covenant and adopted by the Co-ordination Committee set up by the Assembly of the League of Nations. Article 2. The present law enters into force as from the date of its promulgation. Article 3. The Cabinet is responsible for the application of the present law. In accordance with this law, the Cabinet has enacted the necessary measures for the full application of all the proposals adopted. These measures will come into force on November 18th. Text of decrees will be sent by post.—Tevfik Rüştü Aras.

1 See page 14.

7. TELEGRAM, DATED NOVEMBER 23RD, 1935, FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF TURKEY TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE.

[Translation.]

By telegram dated November 18th1 I communicated to the Secretary-General the text of the Law of November 13th, 1935, authorising the Turkish Government to take the necessary steps in application of the Proposals adopted by the Co-ordination Committee. A decree of the Turkish Government, dated November 15th, 1935, published in the Official Journal of November 18th, the translation of which is communicated by post, instructs the Ministries concerned to take the necessary steps in so far as each is concerned in application of the measures specified in the Proposals in question. Proposals Nos. I, II, III, IV and V of the Co-ordination Committee and Proposals Nos. II A, III A and IV B of the Committee of Eighteen are accordingly all applicable in Turkey as from November 18th, 1935.—Tevfik Rustü Aras.

Co-ordination Committee/39(e).

ALL PROPOSALS.

8. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 23RD, 1935, FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF TURKEY TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

With reference to my telegram of November, 18th,1 1935, the text of which I hereby confirm as follows:

"In reply to League of Nations Secretariat's communication of November 7th, 1935, C.L.193.1935,2 I have the honour to inform you that the Grand National Assembly of Turkey adopted on November 13th last the following law with regard to the application in Turkey of the measures proposed by the Co-ordination Committee.

"**Law concerning the Application of the Measures adopted by the League of Nations.**

"Article 1.—The Grand National Assembly authorises the Cabinet to decree all necessary measures to ensure application by the Turkish Republic, as Member of the League of Nations, of the economic and financial measures arising out of the obligations incumbent upon the Members of the League of Nations under Article 16 of the Covenant and proposed by the Co-ordination Committee set up by the Assembly of the League of Nations.

"Article 2.—The present law enters into force as from the date of its promulgation.

"Article 3.—The Cabinet is responsible for the application of the present law."

"In accordance with this law, the Cabinet has enacted the necessary measures for the full application of all the Proposals adopted, the execution of which has been fixed for November 18th. Text of decrees will be sent by post."

I have the honour to enclose a copy of the Decree of November 15th, 1935, whereby the Government instructs the various Departments concerned to make provision in their respective spheres for the execution of all the measures recommended in the Co-ordination Committee's Proposals Nos. I, II, III, IV and V.

The subsidiary Proposals Nos. II A, III A, and IV B, adopted by the Committee of Eighteen to render effective the application of the Proposals adopted by the Co-ordination Committee, are also covered by the decree in question.

All the measures contemplated in the Co-ordination Committee's Proposals Nos. I, II, III, IV and V, and those in the Committee of Eighteen's Proposals Nos. II A, III A, and IV B, have thus been in operation in Turkey since November 18th, 1935.

(Signed) Tevfik Rustü Aras.

[Translation.]

DEGREE No. 3593, OF NOVEMBER 15TH, 1935.

Having regard to the powers conferred by Law No. 2844, of November 13th, 1935, relating to the application of the following measures adopted at Geneva by the Co-ordination Committee of the League of Nations as a result of the Italo-Ethiopian war and proposed to States Members of the League:

1. Proposal No. I, dated October 11th, 1935, a copy of which is annexed hereto, relating to the prohibition of the exportation to Italy of articles regarded as arms, ammunition and implements of war;

2. Proposal No. II, dated October 14th, 1935, a copy of which is annexed hereto, relating to the prohibition to open credits and to subscribe to loans for Italy;

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1 See Communication No. 6, page 294.
2 See page 13.
3. Proposal No. III, dated October 13th, 1935, a copy of which is annexed hereto, relating to the prohibition to import any goods from Italy other than gold or silver bullion or coin;
4. Proposal No. IV, dated October 13th, 1935, a copy of which is annexed hereto, relating to the prohibition to export certain products to Italy;
5. Proposal No. V, dated October 19th, 1935, a copy of which is annexed hereto, relating to the mutual support which the States Members of the League undertake to afford each other in the application of the economic and financial measures to be taken under Article 16 of the Covenant;

Having regard to the tezkere dated November 15th, 1935, No. 23816/626, of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, which it approves, the Council of Ministers decides to order all official institutions, private establishments and individuals in Turkey to carry out the above-mentioned Proposals in their entirety;
To adopt all the measures recommended in Proposal No. V with a view to the organisation of mutual support;
To instruct all public departments, and in particular the Ministers of Justice, National Defence, the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Economy, Customs and Monopolies and Agriculture, each in so far as he is concerned, to see that all these provisions are strictly applied.
November 15th, 1935.

[Here follow the signatures.]

Proposals Nos. I, II, III, IV and V of the Co-ordination Committee are annexed hereto.

PROPOSAL No. I.

9. LETTER, DATED JANUARY 13TH, 1936, FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF TURKEY TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

I had the honour to receive your letter dated December 18th, 1935, No. 1/20537/20406, concerning Proposal No. I of the Co-ordination Committee relating to the export of arms, ammunition and implements of war, referred to in No. 1 of the Turkish Decree of November 15th, 1935.1

The annexes to this decree, and that relating to No. 1 (Export of arms, ammunition and implements of war), were translated from the texts published by the Co-ordination Committee (document 40, of October 24th, 1935). That document mentions Proposal No. I as adopted by the Co-ordination Committee on October 11th, 1935; at the same time it mentions, in a note, that the list annexed to Proposal No. I was adopted on October 16th, 1935 (Proposal No. I). Consequently, the list referred to in No. 1 of the Decree of November 15th, 1935, is really List No. I A adopted by the Co-ordination Committee on October 16th, 1935.

For the Minister:
(Signed) MENEMENCIOGLU,
Secretary-General.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS.

Co-ordination Committee/19.

PROPOSALS Nos. I AND II.

I. LETTER, DATED OCTOBER 18TH, 1935, FROM THE PEOPLE'S COMMISSARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

With reference to your letters concerning the measures taken by Governments in application of Proposals Nos. I and II, adopted by the Co-ordination Committee on October 11th and 14th, 1935, I have the honour to inform you that, in virtue of the legislative provisions regarding the prohibition of the export and transit of arms and ammunition in force in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, my Government has given the People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade instructions to prohibit the export and transit to Italy and the Italian possessions of the arms, ammunition and implements of war enumerated in the list annexed to Proposal No. I A, dated October 16th, 1935. At the same time, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics State Bank, the Bank of Foreign Trade and the People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade have received instructions to take the necessary steps for the application of the provisions contained in Proposal No. II mentioned above. Under the economic system of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, these instructions ensure the effective realisation of the said proposals adopted by the Co-ordination Committee.

(Signed) M. LITVINOFF,
People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs.

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1 See page 295.
Co-ordination Committee/19(a).

PROPOSALS Nos. III, IV AND V.

2. Telegram, dated October 28th, 1935, from the People’s Commissary for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General.

[Translation.]

Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is prepared to apply Co-ordination Committee’s Proposals Nos. III, IV and V from whatever date may be fixed by that Committee provided that the Government is given at least three days’ notice.—Litvinoff.

Co-ordination Committee/19(d).

3. Letter, dated November 17th, 1935, from the People’s Commissary for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General.

[Translation.]

I have the honour to inform you that, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics having no clearing agreement with Italy, the questions raised in Proposal No. II A do not arise so far as the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is concerned.

(Signed) M. Litvinoff.

Co-ordination Committee/19(e).

4. Letter, dated November 17th, 1935, from the People’s Commissary for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General.

[Translation.]

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has no objection to the extension of the embargo on the export to Italy of the products listed in Proposal No. IV A from the date fixed by the Committee of Eighteen, provided that all the States Members and non-members of the League which export the products in question announce their readiness to apply the same measures from that date.

(Signed) M. Litvinoff.

Co-ordination Committee/19(f).

5. Letter, dated November 17th, 1935, from the People’s Commissary for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General.

[Translation.]

I have the honour to inform you that the People’s Commissariat for Foreign Trade has been instructed to take such steps as are necessary for the application of the provisions of Proposal No. IV B. The economic system of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics being constituted as it is, these instructions make it certain that the said Proposal will be effectively applied.

(Signed) M. Litvinoff.

Co-ordination Committee/19(g).

PROPOSALS Nos. I, II, III AND IV.


[Translation.]

I have the honour to forward to you the texts of the decrees promulgated by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Government in execution of Proposals Nos. I, II, III and IV of the Co-ordination Committee.

The prohibition of the import of goods from Italy will be applied, with the exceptions approved by the Committee of Eighteen and the Co-ordination Committee.

(Signed) M. Litvinoff.
Export to Italy.

The Council of People's Commissaries of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics decrees as follows:

The People's Commissary for Foreign Trade shall prohibit all organisations under his jurisdiction and all persons working under his supervision from issuing any permits for the export to Italy of the articles enumerated in the attached list (see Annex). He shall further prohibit the transit of the said articles through the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to Italy.

(Signed) V. MOLOTOFF,
President of the Council of People's Commissaries.

(Signed) I. MEJLAUK,
Assistant Secretary-General of the Council of People's Commissaries.

ANNEX TO DECREES NO. 2320, OF OCTOBER 17TH, 1935, OF THE COUNCIL OF PEOPLES COMMISSARIES.

List of Articles the Export and Transit of which to Italy are 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 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, ethylidichiorarsine, methylidichiorarsine, and all other products destined for chemical or incendiary warfare.
3. Powder for war purposes, and explosives.

(Application of Financial Sanctions to Italy.

The Council of People's Commissaries of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics decrees as follows:

1. The following transactions are prohibited to all organisations, institutions or private persons:
   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.

II. The present decree shall not apply to credits accorded to philanthropic organisations.

III. The People's Commissary for Foreign Trade, the People's Commissary for Finance and the State Bank of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall take the necessary steps within their respective competence for the execution of Section I of the present decree.

(Signed) V. MOLOTOFF,
President of the Council of People's Commissaries.

(Signed) I. MIROCHNIKOFF,
Secretary-General of the Council of People's Commissaries.

[Translation.]


Prohibition to import into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Goods coming from Italy.

The Council of People's Commissaries of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics decrees as follows:

1. It shall be prohibited, as from November 18th, 1935, to import into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics any goods other than gold or silver bullion, books, newspapers and periodicals, and cartographical and musical publications coming from Italy or Italian possessions, or produced in Italy or Italian possessions, from whatever place arriving.

2. Goods produced in Italy or in Italian possessions which have been subjected to some process in another country and goods manufactured partly in Italy or Italian possessions shall come within the scope of the present decree, except in cases where the value of the goods, as a result of the processes to which they have been subjected in third countries, has been increased by at least 25% as compared with their value when they last left Italy or Italian possessions.

3. The provisions of the present decree shall not apply to personal belongings of travellers from Italy or Italian possessions.

4. The People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade is instructed to take steps to see that the present decree is carried out.

5. The People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs and the People's Commissary for Foreign Trade shall propose jointly to the Council of People's Commissaries of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the abrogation of the present decree if other countries Members of the League of Nations do not apply similar provisions with regard to imports from Italy.

(Signed) V. MOLOTOFF,
President of the Council of People's Commissaries.

(Signed) I. MIROCHNIKOFF,
Secretary-General of the Council of People's Commissaries.

[Translation.]


Embargo on Certain Exports to Italy.

The Council of People's Commissaries of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics decrees as follows:

1. It shall be prohibited, as from November 18th, 1935, to export to Italy or Italian possessions the following articles:

   (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; all crude forms of the minerals and metals mentioned and their scrap and alloys.

2. The provisions of the present decree shall not apply to goods en route.

3. The People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade is instructed to take steps to see that the present decree is carried out.
4. The People’s Commissary for Foreign Affairs and the People’s Commissary for Foreign Trade shall propose jointly to the Council of People’s Commissaries of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the abrogation of the present decree if other countries Members of the League of Nations do not apply similar provisions with regard to exports to Italy.

(Signed) V. Molotoff,
President of the Council of People’s Commissaries.

(Signed) I. Mirochnikoff,
Secretary-General of the Council of People’s Commissaries.

URUGUAY.

Co-ordination Committee/22.

PROPOSAL No. I.

1. Telegram, dated October 18th, 1935, from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Uruguay to the Secretary-General.

[Translation.]

I beg to inform you that Government of Uruguay has placed embargo on export, re-export and transit of arms to Italy and her possessions.—José Espáiter.

Co-ordination Committee/22(b).

PROPOSAL No. I.

2. Letter, dated October 23rd, 1935, from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Uruguay to the Secretary-General.

[Translation.]

In accordance with the desire expressed by the Committee for the Co-ordination of the Measures to be taken under Article 16 of the Covenant in the dispute between Ethiopia and Italy, I have the honour to communicate to you hereunder the text of the Decree of the Government of Uruguay dated October 17th, 1935, laying an embargo in Uruguay on the exportation, re-exportation and transit of arms, munitions and implements of war to Italy and the Italian possessions.

I would further add that the regulations regarding explosives and weapons, as approved by Decree of December 20th, 1934, lays down the general regime applicable in Uruguay to the operations of importation, exportation, re-embarkation and transit of the various implements of war; these regulations stipulate that a permit must first be obtained through the Ministry of National Defence and lay down special penalties in the event of infringement.

For the Minister:

(Signed) Julio César Cerdeiras Alonso,
Under-Secretary.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

DECREE OF OCTOBER 17TH, 1935, OF THE MINISTRIES FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, NATIONAL DEFENCE AND THE INTERIOR.

Having regard to the resolution adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations on October 11th, 1935, inviting the Government of Uruguay, as a Member of the League, to take certain specific measures concerning the exportation, re-exportation and transit of arms in connection with the dispute between Italy and Ethiopia, the President of the Republic hereby decides and decrees as follows:

Article 1.—The exportation, re-exportation and transit to Italy and the Italian possessions of the arms, munitions and implements of war enumerated in the list attached to the present decree are prohibited.

Article 2.—Should the exportation, re-exportation or transit of the arms, munitions or implements of war in question be effected through the intermediary of another country, or should there be serious grounds for believing that such arms, munitions and implements of war are being consigned to the destination mentioned in the previous article, the said operations shall also be regarded as being prohibited.

The present decree shall be communicated, etc.

(Signed) Terra,
José Espáiter,
Alfredo Baldomir,
Augusto César Bado.
PROPOSALS Nos. II, III AND IV.

3. LETTER, DATED OCTOBER 28TH, 1935, FROM THE DELEGATE OF URUGUAY TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

Referring to Proposals Nos. II, III and IV of the Co-ordination Committee, I have the honour, on my Government's behalf, to inform you that the Executive of the Republic has requested authorisation from Parliament to give effect to the above Proposals.

It does not seem likely that Parliament will be able to adopt a resolution on this subject before November 15th.

(Signed) A. Guani.

Co-ordination Committee/22(c).

PROPOSAL No. V.

4. LETTER, DATED OCTOBER 31ST, 1935, FROM THE DELEGATE OF URUGUAY TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

I have the honour to inform you that Proposal No. V of the Co-ordination Committee is at present under consideration by my Government with a view to a decision.

The text of this Proposal has only been received by air and not through the League's wireless service.

(Signed) A. Guani.

Co-ordination Committee/82(c).

PROPOSAL No. II A.

5. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 2ND, 1935, FROM THE DELEGATE OF URUGUAY TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

In reply to the communication addressed to me by the Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee, I have the honour to state that my country has a clearing arrangement now in force with Italy.

This arrangement came into force on January 1st of the present year, and there is at present a credit balance in our favour.

(Signed) A. Guani.

Co-ordination Committee/22(d).

PROPOSALS Nos. II, III, IV AND V.

6. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 5TH, 1935, FROM THE DELEGATE OF URUGUAY TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

I have the honour to inform you that my Government accepts, in principle, Proposal No. V for the organisation of mutual support, adopted by the Co-ordination Committee on October 19th, 1935. This proposal, together with Proposals Nos. II, III and IV, is under consideration by Parliament.

(Signed) A. Guani.

Co-ordination Committee/22(e).

PROPOSALS Nos. II, III, IV AND V.

7. TELEGRAM, DATED NOVEMBER 19TH, 1935, FROM THE DELEGATE OF URUGUAY TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

I have the honour to inform you that a decree was signed yesterday extending embargo to the exportation and re-exportation of the products included in Proposal No. IV, in the same form as previous prohibition on armaments. Proposals Nos. II, III and V are still under consideration by Parliament.—GUANI.

Co-ordination Committee/22(f).

PROPOSALS Nos. I, II A, AND IV.

8. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 26TH, 1935, FROM THE DELEGATE OF URUGUAY TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE.

I am instructed to inform you that my Government has, up to the present, given effect to Proposals Nos. I and IV.

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a decree concerning Proposal No. IV. The decree concerning Proposal No. I should reach me shortly by air mail and I will communicate it to you as soon as I receive it. The other Proposals for sanctions are being considered by the Legislature.
I should also inform you that our clearing agreement with Italy was suspended on November 18th by the Bank of the Republic. Nevertheless, my Government desires to retain its liberty of action as to the manner in which the credit balance existing under this agreement on the above-mentioned date will be disposed of.

(Signed) A. GUANI.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

DECREE OF NOVEMBER 18TH, 1935 (Proposal No. IV.)

Having regard to Proposal No. IV, adopted by the Co-ordination Committee of the League of Nations concerning the steps to be taken under Article 16 of the Covenant in the dispute between Ethiopia and Italy for the prohibition of the exportation and re-exportation of certain articles to Italy and to Italian possessions, and having regard to the decree promulgated on October 17th, 1935,1 by the Government of the Republic prohibiting the exportation, re-exportation and transit to Italy and Italian possessions of arms, ammunition and implements of war, in accordance with Proposal No. I of the Co-ordination Committee;

Whereas the embargo on the exportation and re-exportation of certain products, laid down by Proposal No. IV, is a measure supplementary to the embargo on armaments decreed by the Government of the Republic and is to serve the same purpose, since it aims at extending the said embargo to certain materials essential to the manufacture of arms and of means of transport for the use of armaments;

Whereas this embargo thus constitutes a measure of the same character as that which was decreed by the Government of the Republic on October 17th, 1935, and whereas the Executive considers that it can put this embargo into force immediately, while awaiting, as regards the other resolutions adopted by the League of Nations, the legislative authorisation asked for in the message addressed to the General Assembly on October 25th last;

Whereas, further, the embargo on the exportation of arms and products intended for armaments undoubtedly constitutes a measure which, if adopted by the great majority of countries, will very effectively contribute towards hastening the solution of the conflict and restoring as soon as possible the peace to which all nations are now aspiring:

The President of the Republic decides and decrees:

Article 1.—The prohibition regarding exportation and re-exportation to Italy or Italian possessions, in the form laid down on October 17th, 1935, for arms, ammunition and implements of war, is hereby extended to the products enumerated in the list annexed to the present decree.

Article 2. — The present decree shall be communicated, etc.

(Signed) TERRA,
José ESPALTER,
General Julio A. ROLETTI,
Augusto César BADO,
César CHARLONE.

List of Products referred to in Proposal No. IV of the Committee for the Co-ordination of Measures under Article 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations (Annex to the Decree of November 18th, 1935).

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

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

Co-ordination Committee/22(h).

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

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

[Translation.]

You were good enough to write to me on November 30th and December 3rd concerning certain information which would enable the Chairman of the Committee of Experts to make the Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee fully acquainted with the position in regard to the steps taken by my Government in consequence of the various Proposals made by the Co-ordination Committee.

In my letter to M. Vasconcellos dated November 26th,2 I informed him that Proposals Nos. I and IV had already been put into effect. I also stated that our clearing agreement with Italy had been suspended by the Bank of the Republic on November 18th, but that my Government desired to retain its liberty of action as to the manner in which the credit balance existing under that agreement on the date mentioned should be disposed of.

Proposals Nos. II and III are still under consideration by the Legislature, but I can already state that the Executive will ask Parliament to expedite its consideration of the financial and economic sanctions so that they may be put into effect as quickly as possible.

(Signed) A. GUANI.

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1 See page 300.
2 See Communication No. 8 above.
ALL PROPOSALS.

10. LETTER, DATED FEBRUARY 20TH, 1936, FROM THE DELEGATE OF URUGUAY TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE.

[Translation.]

With reference to my letter of February 13th, I have the honour to inform you that I have to-day received a cable from my Government stating that, on February 18th, it addressed a Message to the General Assembly requesting the latter to include the sanctions adopted at Geneva against Italy in the extraordinary period of its sittings.

My Government adds that a speedy decision of Parliament is hoped for.

(Signed) A. GUANI,
Minister.

VENEZUELA.

PROPOSALS Nos. I AND II.

1. TELEGRAM, DATED OCTOBER 29TH, 1935, FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF VENEZUELA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

I have the honour to inform you that, in accordance with the guiding principles which govern its attitude in presence of the serious problems now confronting Members of the League, the Venezuelan Government yesterday, Monday, approved, in the Council of Ministers, the text of the following decree:

"Decree of October 28th, 1935 (Proposal No. II).

I, General Juan Vicente Gomez, President of the United States of Venezuela, considering the extraordinary circumstances at present affecting the freedom of international trade, considering the international pacts and treaties to which Venezuela is a party, and with a view to maintaining and safeguarding the traditional peace policy of the Government of the Republic, in the exercise of my constitutional powers and in conformity with the decision of the Council of Ministers, hereby decree:

"Article 1.—Within the limits of the powers conferred on the Federal authorities, in conformity with paragraphs 1, 3, 6, 14 and 20 of Article 15 and with Article 16 of the Constitution of the Republic, and in so far as these measures do not come within the exclusive province of the National Congress, certain financial and commercial transactions, including those effected by private persons, nationals or aliens, within the territory of the Republic which might prejudice the international relations of the Republic, shall be subject to supervision and control by the Federal Executive.

"Article 2.—The financial and commercial transactions referred to in Article 1 of the present decree shall be the following:

(a) The subscription to loans of an international nature, the opening of credits or transfer of funds of the same nature;

(b) The export of materials which, under the public treaties concluded by Venezuela, cannot be freely traded in or which in abnormal circumstances may be regarded as contraband of war. The list of the above materials shall be fixed in the regulations issued for the application of the present decree and may be amplified or amended at the discretion of the Federal Executive, which shall for this purpose promulgate the necessary additions and amendments.

"Article 3.—The Federal Executive, after studying and elucidating the circumstances, may prohibit and prevent operations which, in its opinion, would compromise or conflict with the aims of the present decree.

"Article 4.—The Ministers for the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance and Trade and the other Ministers concerned shall promulgate the statutory and additional provisions essential for the execution of the present decree."

The decree, together with the provisions contained in it regarding supervision and control, will come into force immediately. The statutory provisions regarding trade in implements of

1 Mere interim reply not communicated to the Co-ordination Committee.
war will be promulgated in the three following days. The financial measures will be promulgated by the 15th of next month. All these measures are in harmony with the provisions of the League of Nations in so far as they signify, not war, but opposition to war, and are in conformity with the reservations made at the Assembly on October 16th. —P. ITRIAGO CHACÍN.

Co-ordination Committee 64(a).

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

2. Telegram, dated October 31st, 1935, from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Venezuela, to the Secretary-General.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

As stated in radiogram of 29th, the Government of Venezuela will publish to-morrow regulations to prevent trade in articles directly intended for war including list of such articles. The other recommendations are under consideration and decisions will be reached within the periods stated in the radiogram. —P. ITRIAGO CHACÍN.

Co-ordination Committee 64(e).

PROPOSAL No. I.

3. Letter, dated November 5th, 1935, from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Venezuela to the Secretary-General.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your communication C.L.157.1935, dated October 12th last, in which you forwarded to me Proposal No. I, adopted unanimously, with the exception of the abstention of the Hungarian delegate, by the Co-ordination Committee on the 11th of the same month.

In response to the wish expressed in that communication, I am sending you Nos. 18788, 18790 and 18791, dated October 29th and 31st and November 1st, 1935, of the Gazeta oficial de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, which contain the texts of the decree placing under the supervision and control of the Federal Executive certain financial and commercial transactions, including those effected by private persons, nationals or aliens, in the territory of Venezuela, which might prejudice the international relations of the Republic, and of the radio-telegrams exchanged between the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Venezuela and the Secretariat of the League of Nations, and also of the ordinance regarding the presidential decree mentioned above.

(Signed) P. ITRIAGO CHACÍN.

Gaceta Oficial, No. 18791.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

ORDINANCE, dated November 1st, 1935, of the Ministry for Finance, Customs Department.

In accordance with Article 4 of the Presidential decree of October 28th last concerning the supervision and control of certain financial and commercial transactions, and in accordance with the provisions of the law on the import, manufacture, sale, possession, and carrying of arms, and with the provisions of Articles 336 and 338 of Chapter I, Head VIII, of the Customs Law, the President of the United States of Venezuela has decided that the Customs officers of the Republic shall not, without previously consulting the Customs Department, grant the embarkation permit referred to in the last two articles mentioned above in the case of the exportation of articles which, according to the Geneva Convention of June 17th, 1925, ratified by the National Government, may not be traded in freely.

The Customs Department must also be consulted in case of the transhipment, in the ports or waters of Venezuela, of the articles mentioned below:

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.

2 See Communication No. 1 above.
3 See page 13.
4 Note.—The text of the Decree of October 28th, contained in the issues of October 29th and 31st of the Official Gazette, has already been communicated in document Co-ordination Committee 64 (see Communication No. 1, page 303).
5 See page 303.
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 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.

For the Federal Executive:
(Signed) Efraim González.

Co-ordination Committee/64(b).

PROPOSALS Nos. I AND II.

4. TELEGRAM, DATED NOVEMBER 15TH, 1935, FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF VENEZUELA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation from the Spanish.]
On November 1st, a decree by the Ministry for Finance was published in respect of war material as provided for and announced by the radiogram of October 29th. The Government yesterday promulgated the following decree through the intermediary of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Ministry for National Economy (Fomento):

" Decree of November 14th, 1935 (Proposal No. II).

" In accordance with Article 4 of the Presidential Decree of October 28th last concerning the supervision and examination of certain financial and commercial operations, the President of the United States of Venezuela has decreed as follows: The Governor of the Federal District, the Presidents of the States and the Governors of the Federal Territories shall advise the Federal Executive, through the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, of any issue of shares and of any other measures constituting a capital flotation for any person or corporation in the countries at war and of any subscription to shares or measures constituting a capital flotation effected for the countries at war in such countries or elsewhere; Venezuelan banks and branches of foreign banks established in the country and commercial firms authorised to carry on banking operations shall in each case keep the public prosecutors and all other officials designated for this purpose informed, a sufficient time in advance, of operations which they are contemplating, if such operations are intended to take effect in the countries at war. This article concerns in particular the following operations:

" (1) The issue of cheques and drafts payable to persons or corporations established in the countries at war;

" (2) Banking and other credits granted to the Government of the countries in question or to persons or corporations established in those countries.

" Concealment of operations included in the above list shall be punished by fines in accordance with the scale laid down in Article 60 of the Banking Law. According to the gravity of such infringements, the authorisation issued for the carrying-on of banking operations may also be withdrawn or suspended. Banking establishments must suspend any operations prohibited by the public prosecutor, without prejudice to their right to request, if they so desire, explanations as to reasons for the decision and to apply to the Federal Executive for authorisation to carry out the operation in question."

This ordinance supplements the Decree of October 28th, as provided therein, and was promulgated on the date mentioned. It is in agreement with Proposal No. II of the League of Nations.—P. ITRIAGO CHACIĆN.

1 See page 304.
2 See page 303.
PROPOSALS Nos. III, IV AND V.

5. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 19TH, 1935, FROM THE VENEZUELAN DELEGATION TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

The Venezuelan Government has enacted the legislation already communicated to the Secretary-General, in accordance with the Committee's first two Proposals, and I have the honour to inform you that it has the other measures recommended under consideration. I should perhaps point out that my Government is being guided in its co-operative efforts by the predominant demands of peace and the general interest, to which it is subordinating various other important questions, including that of compensation. Venezuela is now endeavouring to make good from her own resources such damage as her trade and economic life may sustain in consequence of the present situation, just as she has already been obliged to do in the case of the losses inflicted by the restrictions introduced by States between which and my country the most-favoured-nation clause is in force. At the same time, she is carrying out bilateral commercial agreements recently concluded with other Members of the League.

(Signed) ZUMETA.

Co-ordination Committee/64(d).

ALL PROPOSALS.

6. TELEGRAM, DATED NOVEMBER 23RD, 1935, FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF VENEZUELA TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE.

[Translation from the Spanish.]

On October 29th, this Department communicated to the Secretary-General the steps taken n regard to the application of Article 16. Later it informed him of the measures taken by the Venezuelan Government in connection with Proposals Nos. I and II. These measures are now in force. The other measures are still under consideration, in accordance with the reservation made in the Assembly on October 10th.—P. ITRIAGO CHACÍN.

YUGOSLAVIA.

PROPOSAL No. I.

I. LETTER, DATED OCTOBER 22ND, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

With reference to your Circular Letter 157, dated 12th of this month, regarding Proposal No. I of the Co-ordination Committee (War Material), I have the honour to inform you, on behalf of the Government of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, that my Government has duly given immediate effect to the above-mentioned Proposal, the provisions of which will be in force as from to-day. I shall have the honour to send you, as soon as possible, the text of the decree bringing the proposed measures into force, together with a summary of its main provisions in French.

(Signed) I. V. SOUBBOTITCH.

Co-ordination Committee/42(a).

PROPOSAL No. II.

2. LETTER, DATED OCTOBER 23RD, 1935, FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES OF THE PERMANENT DELEGATION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

With reference to your Circular Letter 159, of October 15th, regarding Proposal No. II of the Co-ordination Committee (Financial Measures), I am directed by the Government of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia to inform you that it has taken prompt action upon that Proposal, the provisions of which will be put into effect to-day. I shall send you, as soon as possible, the text of the decree for the application of the proposed measures, together with a summary of its main provisions in French.

For the Permanent Delegate:

(Signed) Vlad. MANOLOVITCH.

1 See page 13.
PROPOSAL No. I.

3. LETTER, DATED OCTOBER 26TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

With reference to Circular Letter 157 from the League of Nations Secretariat, dated October 12th, and following on its letter P. No. 866 of October 22nd, the Permanent Delegation of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia has the honour to transmit herewith to the Secretariat the text of Order No. 25535/IV adopted by the Cabinet at its meeting on October 22nd, 1935, concerning the application of Proposal No. I of the Co-ordination Committee.

This order was published in Official Journal 245 of October 23rd, 1935.

The Permanent Delegation also has the honour to inform the Secretariat that the list of prohibited articles attached to the Secretariat's Circular Letter 1642 of the 17th instant (Proposal No. I) will be incorporated in the text of the ordinances which the Royal Ministry for Finance will communicate to all the Customs offices. The text of these ordinances will be transmitted to the Secretariat later.

[Translation.]

DECREE OF OCTOBER 22ND, 1935, PROHIBITING THE EXPORT AND TRANSIT OF ARMS, MUNITIONS AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR TO ITALY AND HER POSSESSIONS.

(Official Journal, No. 245, of October 23rd, 1935.)

At its meeting on October 22nd, 1935, the Cabinet, on the proposal of the Minister for Finance, and in accordance with Article 13 of the draft Law on the General Customs Tariff, enacted the following order:

"1. The exportation, re-exportation or transit to Italy or Italian possessions of arms, munitions and implements of war are prohibited.

"2. The exportation and transit of arms, munitions and implements of war through third States and intended for Italy or Italian possessions are prohibited.

"3. These prohibitions shall likewise apply to contracts in process of execution.

"The present order shall come into force on October 22nd, 1935."

No. 25535/IV, Customs Department of the Ministry for Finance, Belgrade, October 22nd, 1935.

PROPOSALS Nos. III AND IV.


[Translation.]

With reference to Circular Letter 168, dated October 20th, from the Secretariat of the League of Nations with regard to Proposals Nos. III (Prohibition of Importation of Italian Goods) and IV (Embargo on Exports), adopted by the Co-ordination Committee at its meeting on October 19th, I have the honour to inform you that the Royal Government is prepared to put the said Proposals into effect on a date to be fixed, in agreement with it, by the Co-ordination Committee.

(Signed) Vlad. MANO'ILOVITCH.

PROPOSAL No. V.

5. TELEGRAM, DATED OCTOBER 29TH, 1935, FROM THE PRIME MINISTER OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

Reply your telegram to-day Yugoslav Government accepts Co-ordination Committee’s Proposal V.—STOJADINOVITCH.

PROPOSAL No. II.

6. LETTER, DATED OCTOBER 31ST, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

Following on Circular Letter 159 from the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, dated October 15th, 1935, and with reference to its note P. No. 879, dated October 23rd, 1935, the Permanent Delegation has the honour to forward herewith to the Secretariat the text of Ministerial

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1 See Communication No. 1, page 306.
2 See page 14.
3 See Communication No. 2, page 306.
Decree No. 6977 of October 23rd, 1935, to be published in the Official Journal of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, dated November 1st, 1935, by which the Minister for Finance of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia promulgated the application of financial sanctions to Italy in conformity with Proposal No. II, adopted by the Co-ordination Committee.

[Translation.]

MINISTERIAL DECREE No. 6977 OF OCTOBER 23RD, 1935.

In conformity with the decision adopted by the League of Nations—Co-ordination Committee—on October 14th, which provides for the application, by States Members, of certain financial measures in relation to the Government of the Kingdom of Italy, under Article 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, and in conformity with the decision of the Council of Ministers of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia of October 17th, whereby those measures were adopted and made obligatory for the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, under the terms of Articles 5, 9, 10 and 13 of the Regulations relating to traffic in foreign currency and exchanges,

I hereby decree:

The application, in relation to the Government of the Kingdom of Italy, and likewise in relation to all its nationals, public authorities, persons or corporations, of the following exceptional measures, which are obligatory for the Kingdom of Yugoslavia as a State Member of the League of Nations (Article 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations):

1. All loans to or for the Italian Government and all subscriptions to loans issued in Italy or in a third State by the Italian Government are prohibited.

2. The opening of all banking or other credits to or for the Italian Government and any further execution of existing contracts to lend or give credit directly or indirectly to the Italian Government, in so far as such contracts may exist, are prohibited.

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 in any third State are prohibited.

4. The opening of all banking or other credits to or for any public authority, person or corporation in Italian territory and any further execution of existing contracts to lend or give credit directly or indirectly to such authority, person or corporation, in so far as such contracts may exist, are prohibited.

5. All issues of shares or other capital flotations in the territory of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia for any public authority, person or corporation in Italian territory and all subscriptions to such issues of shares or capital flotations in Italy or in a third State are prohibited.

6. All the provisions enumerated above in paragraphs 1 to 5 are designed to render impossible the transactions in question, whether effected directly or through intermediaries of whatsoever nationality.

Institutions having humanitarian objects do not come within the scope of the present decree. Any contravention of the provisions of the present decree will be punished in conformity with Article 19 of the regulations relating to traffic in foreign currency and exchanges, in virtue of the law on penal sanctions of October 8th, 1931 (eighth of October, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one).

The present decree will remain in force pending a further decision by the League of Nations or pending a further decision by the Council of Ministers of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia.

The Department of Banks and Foreign Currency of the Royal Ministry for Finance will take such measures as may be necessary to ensure the strict observance of the present decree.

The present decree will come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Journal of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia.

(Signed) LETICA,
Minister for Finance.

PROPOSAL No. II A.

7. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 3RD, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

The Permanent Delegation of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia has the honour to inform the Co-ordination Committee, in reply to its note of November 1st, that the Kingdom of Yugoslavia has a clearing treaty with the Kingdom of Italy, which was concluded on October 22nd, 1932.

On October 22nd, 1935, Yugoslavia had a claim against Italy, on the clearing account, amounting to 49,460,344.34 Italian lire (50 million lire in round figures).

In addition, according to provisional figures communicated to the National Bank of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, Yugoslav exporters held trade debts in Italy not yet paid into the clearing account by October 4th, 1935, amounting to a total of 25 million lire in round figures.

The Permanent Delegation has the honour to call the attention of the Co-ordination Committee to the fact that the figures given above are to be regarded as provisional, since the final position of the credit balance on the clearing account and the total amount of other Yugoslav commercial claims on Italy will be established on November 18th, the date on which the sanctions are to be put into force.
PROPOSAL No. II.

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

[Translation.]

With reference to its Note P. No. 943, dated October 31st, 1935, the Permanent Delegation has the honour to inform the Secretariat of the League of Nations that the ministerial order relating to the application of financial sanctions to Italy, the text of which was communicated in that note, was published in the Official Journal of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia on November 1st, 1935.

PROPOSAL No. I.

9. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 9TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

In pursuance of Note P. No. 914 of October 26th, 1935, the Permanent Delegation has the honour to communicate herewith to the Secretariat of the League of Nations the Yugoslav Official Gazette No. 245 of October 23rd, 1935, in which is published the decision of the Council of Ministers No. 25535/IV of October 22nd, 1935, with regard to the application of the embargo on arms, munitions and implements of war destined for Italy (Proposal No. I).

PROPOSAL No. II.

10. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 9TH, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

In pursuance of Note P. No. 943 of October 31st, 1935, the Permanent Delegation has the honour to communicate herewith to the Secretariat of the League of Nations the Yugoslav Official Gazette No. 253 of November 1st, 1935, in which is published Ministerial Decision No. 6977 of October 23rd, 1935, with regard to the application of financial sanctions to Italy (Proposal No. II).

PROPOSAL No. I.

II. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 23RD, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

With reference to the final paragraph of Note P. No. 914 of October 26th last (published as Co-ordination Committee document No. 42(b), dated October 28th last), concerning the application of Proposal No. I (Export of Arms, Ammunition and Implements of War), the Permanent Delegation of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia has the honour to forward herewith to the Secretariat of the League of Nations the text and French translation of two ordinances of the Customs Direction of the Finance Ministry of the Kingdom, viz.:

(1) Ordinance (circular telegram) No. 25535/IV, dated October 22nd, 1935;
(2) Ordinance No. 26317/IV, dated October 31st, 1935.

These ordinances have been forwarded to all Customs offices of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia.

(Signed) D. SOUBBOTITCH.

[Translation.]


By decree of the Council of Ministers, the export and direct or indirect transit to Italy or Italian possessions of arms, ammunition and implements of war are prohibited. The export and transit through third countries of arms, ammunition and implements of war for Italy or Italian possessions are likewise prohibited. The above prohibition applies also to contracts in course of execution. The decree comes into force this day October 22nd instant.

(Signed) RADULOVIC,
Director of Customs.

1 See Communication No. 6, page 307.
3 Translation already reproduced in annex to Communication No. 3, page 307.
4 Translation already reproduced in annex to Communication No. 6, page 308.
ORDINANCE OF THE FINANCE MINISTRY, CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
No. 25535/IV, OF OCTOBER 31ST, 1935.

List of the arms, ammunition and implements of war the export and direct or indirect transit of which to Italy and Italian possessions are prohibited by the Council of Ministers’ Decree No. 25535/IV of October 22nd, 1935.

Category I.
1. Rifles and carbines and their barrels.
3. Guns, howitzers and mortars of all calibres, their mountings, barrels and recoil-mechanisms.
4. Ammunition for the arms enumerated under Nos. 1 and 2 above: filled and unfilled projectiles for the arms enumerated under No. 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.

The present list is circulated to Customs offices for application in accordance with the Customs Department’s telegram No. 25535/IV, of October 22nd, 1935.

(Signed) Jovan S. RADULOVIC
Director of Customs.

PROPOSAL No. II A.

12. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 23RD, 1935, FROM THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]
I have the honour to inform you, in accordance with Proposal No. II A of the Committee of Eighteen, that the Royal Government of Yugoslavia has suspended, as from November 18th, the execution of the clearing agreement between the Kingdom of Yugoslavia and the Kingdom of Italy concluded at Rome on October 22nd, 1932.1

I am sending you herewith the text of the Finance Minister’s order, No. 10084/VIII, dated November 15th last, accompanied by a French translation, enacting the necessary measures in this connection. This order was published in the Official Journal No. 266 of November 16th, 1935.

(Signed) D. SOUBBOTITCH.


In conformity with the decision of the League of Nations Committee of Eighteen for the co-ordination of sanctions (Proposal No. II A), which provided for the application of certain commercial measures to Italy by the States Members of the League of Nations, under Article 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, and in accordance with the Decree of the Council of Ministers dated November 8th, 1935, Pov. No. 26032, under which these measures were adopted as compulsory for Yugoslavia, and on the basis of Articles 3 and 6 of the Rules concerning the circulation of foreign currency, I enact the following:

1. The agreement on the regulation of payments in trade between Italy and Yugoslavia, concluded at Rome on October 22nd, 1932, between the Italian Government and the Government of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, shall be suspended as from November 18th, 1935, as regards all provisions contrary to the present order.

1 See also Communication No. 7, page 308.
2. As from November 18th, 1935, new payments of lire into the general account of the National Bank of Yugoslavia at the National Foreign Exchange Institute at Rome shall be suspended.

3. Payments into the general account of the Rome National Foreign Exchange Institute at the National Bank of Yugoslavia shall continue to be made after that date in respect of all payments for goods imported from Italy, and in all other cases which may be specified by the National Bank or the Finance Ministry.

4. Yugoslav exporters shall declare to the National Bank by November 25th, 1935, the amount of all their claims on Italy not paid into the general account at Rome up to November 18th inclusive.

5. Importers of goods from Italy shall inform the National Bank by November 25th, 1935, of their debts to Italian creditors outstanding as at November 18th, 1935.


7. No contract concluded after November 18th, 1935, between private individuals in respect of the delivery of goods between Yugoslavia and Italy and containing clauses contrary to the present decision may be executed.

8. Products not covered by the Decree of the Council of Ministers dated October 22nd, 1935 (published in the Official Journal, No. 245, of October 23rd, 1935),1 or by later prohibitions, may be exported to Italy, provided payment has been made in advance in free foreign exchange; 25% of the amount received must compulsorily be offered to the National Bank. Exceptionally, the National Bank may allow payment to be made in some other manner upon previous application by those concerned.

9. The employment—that is to say, the disposal—of claims of all kinds on Italy and payments and transfers of all kinds to Italy are prohibited without a special authorisation by the National Bank or by the Finance Ministry.

Any breach of the present order shall be punishable under Article 19 of the Rules on the Circulation of Foreign Exchange and Currency, on the basis of the Law on Legal Penalties, dated October 28th, 1931.

This order shall enter into force on November 18th and must be published by that date.

Belgrade, November 15th, 1935.

(Signed) LETICA,
Minister for Finance.

Co-ordination Committee/42(k).

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


[Translation.]

Proposals Nos. II A, III, III A, IV and IV B have been in force Kingdom of Yugoslavia since November 18th. Texts relevant decrees will be communicated to you through Permanent Delegation at Geneva.—STOYADINOVITCH, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Co-ordination Committee/42(l).

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


[Translation.]

I have the honour to inform you that the provisions of Proposal No. III (Prohibition of Importation of Italian Goods) and Proposal No. IV (Embargo on Certain Exports to Italy) have been put into force in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia as from November 18th last, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Co-ordination Committee on November 2nd, 1935. The Decree of the Council of Ministers No. 27640/IV, of November 15th, 1935, ordering the requisite measures to be taken also takes into account Proposals Nos. III A and IV B adopted by the Committee of Eighteen on November 6th last (see Article I-2 b and Article II-5 of the decree).

I have the honour to forward herewith the text of the said decree of the Council of Ministers, together with a French translation thereof.

(Signed) J. SOUBBOTITCH.

Decree No. 27640/IV of November 15th, 1935, prohibiting the importation into Yugoslavia of goods coming from Italy or the Italian colonies and prohibiting the direct or indirect exportation to Italy or to the Italian colonies.

The Council of Ministers, at its meeting on November 15th, 1935, on the proposal of the Minister for Finance, and in conformity with Article 13 of the draft Law on the general Customs tariff, promulgated the following decree:

I.—1. The importation, in general, into the Kingdom of Yugoslavia of all goods consigned from Italy or the Italian possessions is prohibited.

1 See page 307.
This prohibition also applies to all goods that have been improved or partly manufactured in Italy or Italian colonies.

2. The following are excluded from this general prohibition to import:

(a) Gold and silver bullion and coin;
(b) Books, newspapers and periodicals, maps and cartographical productions or printed or engraved music;
(c) Goods the subject of existing contracts if the latter have been paid for in full before and including October 19th, 1935. The fact that the goods have been paid for must be proved by a bill duly made out and visaed by our diplomatic or consular representatives;
(d) Goods en route at the time of the coming into force of the present decree, provided they reach Yugoslavia on or before December 18th, 1935;
(e) Personal belongings of travellers from Italy in conformity with Circular C. No. 28724/I925.

II.—It is forbidden to export directly or indirectly (re-exportation) to Italy or to the Italian colonies the following:

1. Horses, mules, donkeys, camels and all other transport animals.
2. Rubber.
3. Iron ore and scrap-iron.
4. Bauxite, aluminium and alumina (aluminium-oxide), 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,
5. For the special supervision of the exportation of the goods mentioned in II/1, 2, 3 and 4, Customs offices shall transmit fortnightly statistical statements of exports to the Director of Customs. If it be noted according to these statements that exports to a country not applying sanctions have increased abnormally, the Minister for Finance is authorised, in agreement with the Minister for Commerce and Industry, to limit the quantities of these articles exported to the country in question.
6. This prohibition to export shall not apply to consignments en route, provided these consignments have left the country on or before December 18th, 1935.
7. This decree shall come into force on November 18th, 1935.

No. 27640/IV.—Registered at the office of the Director of Customs, Ministry for Finance, November 15th, 1935.

This decree was published in the Official Journal No. 266, of November 16th, 1935.
IV.


As President of the Committee for the co-ordination of measures to be taken under Article 16 of the Covenant, I have the honour to transmit herewith to States non-members of the League, in accordance with the decision of the Co-ordination Committee formed as the result of the recommendation adopted by the Assembly on October 10th, 1935, the principal recent documents in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, including the Minutes of the Council of October 7th, the Minutes of the Assembly of October 9th to 11th, and the recommendations of the Co-ordination Committee.

I am instructed to add that the Governments represented on the Co-ordination Committee would welcome any communication which any non-member State may deem it proper to make to me, or notification of any action which it may be taking in the circumstances.

(Signed) DE VASCONCELLOS,
Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee.


In continuation of my letter of October 21st, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Co-ordination Committee at the close of its second session on November 2nd, the Minutes of that meeting, and the replies of Governments to the five Proposals adopted during the first session.

I need not add that I continue to be at your disposal in accordance with my previous letter.

(Signed) DE VASCONCELLOS,
Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee.


I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, in accordance with the decision of the Co-ordination Committee, the resolutions and decisions adopted at the close of its second session on November 2nd, the Minutes of that meeting, and the replies of Governments to the five Proposals adopted during the first session. I would be grateful if you would be good enough to transmit this documentation to the Secretary of State in Washington.

I need not add that I continue to be at the disposal of the United States Government, in accordance with my letter of October 21st addressed to the Secretary of State.

(Signed) DE VASCONCELLOS,
Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee.

1 See Official Journal, November 1935, pages 1214 to 1226.
3 See also Communication No. 3, below.
4 See Official Journal, Special Supplement No. 146, pages 7 to 13.

In continuation of my letters of October 21st and November 5th, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the proposals adopted on November 6th by the Committee of Eighteen, in conformity with the mandate conferred upon it by the Co-ordination Committee.

(Signed) de Vasconcellos,
Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee.

United States of America.

Co-ordination Committee/49.


I have received your communication of October 21st, transmitting certain documents in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, including the Minutes of the Council of October 7th, the Minutes of the Assembly from October 9th to 11th, and the recommendations of the Co-ordination Committee, for which I desire to express appreciation.

In regard to your statement that the Governments represented on the Co-ordination Committee would welcome any communication which any non-member State may deem it proper to make to you, or notifications of any action which it may be taking in the circumstances, it is, of course, well known that the Government and people of the United States are deeply interested in the prevention of war and hence in the sanctity of treaties and promotion of peace in every part of the world; that as a corollary to their abhorrence of war, with the human sufferings, the impoverishment of States and peoples, business dislocation and embittered feelings engendered by warfare, we are by tradition strong proponents of the principle that all differences between members of the family of nations should be settled by pacific means.

I need only call attention to the Hague Convention of 1907 for the pacific settlement of international disputes, the Pact of Paris, in the negotiation of which the Government of the United States played an important part, the Anti-War Pact sponsored by the Argentine Government and signed at Rio de Janeiro on October 12th, 1933, and the various conventions of conciliation and arbitration to which the United States is a party. These instruments of peace impose upon all nations parties thereto most solemn responsibilities and no nation can look with complacency upon their non-observance.

As regards the situation now unhappily existing between Ethiopia and Italy, I may point out that the Government of the United States put forth every practicable effort to aid in the preservation of peace through conferences, official acts, diplomatic communications and public statements, and emphasised particularly the principles of the Pact of Paris and the high legal and moral obligations of the signatories thereto. This Government repeatedly expressed its anxiety and the hope that the controversy would be resolved without resort to armed conflict and the conviction of the entire nation that failure to arrive at a peaceful settlement of the dispute and the subsequent outbreak of hostilities would be a world calamity.

When, however, it was found that hostilities actually existed between Ethiopia and Italy, this Government, acting on its own initiative, promptly announced a number of basic measures primarily to avoid being drawn into the war and which also would not be without effect in discouraging war.

The President of the United States, on October 5th, 1935, issued a proclamation bringing into operation under an Act of Congress an embargo on the exportation of arms, ammunition and implements of war to both belligerents.

The issuance of this proclamation automatically brought into operation another section of the Act of Congress making it unlawful for any American vessel to carry arms, ammunition or implements of war to any port of the belligerent countries or to any neutral port for transhipment to or for the use of either of the belligerents.

On the same day, the President issued a further proclamation warning American nationals against travel on belligerent vessels and stating that such travel would be at their own risk.

In addition to the three measures just mentioned, the President took a fourth and most important step by issuing a public statement definitely warning American citizens against transactions of any character with either of the belligerent nations except at their own risk.

This latter statement was later emphasised when I publicly pointed out that the warning given by the President "certainly was not intended to encourage transactions with the belligerents."

1 See page 313.
2 For the text of the proclamation, see page 319.
3 See page 320.
4 See page 321.
and that "our people might well realise that the universal state of business uncertainty and suspense on account of the war is seriously handicapping business between all countries and that the sooner the war is terminated, the sooner the restoration and stabilisation of business in all parts of the world, which is infinitely more important than trade with the belligerents, will be brought about" and that "this speedy restoration of more full and stable trade conditions and relationships among the nations is by far the most profitable objective for our people to visualise in contrast with such risky and temporary trade as they might maintain with belligerent nations". This policy with respect to transactions with the belligerents I now reiterate and reaffirm.

These steps have been taken for the purpose of dealing with this specific controversy and the special circumstances presented.

The course thus pursued in advance of action by other Governments, most of which are parties to one or more of the peace pacts to which I have referred, represents the independent and affirmative policy of the Government of the United States and indicates its purpose not to be drawn into the war and its desire not to contribute to a prolongation of the war.

Realising that war adversely affects every country, that it may seriously endanger the economic welfare of each, causes untold human misery and even threatens the existence of civilisation, the United States, in keeping within the letter and spirit of the Pact of Paris and other peace obligations, undertakes at all times not only to exercise its moral influence in favour of peace throughout the world, but to contribute in every practicable way, within the limitations of our foreign policy, to that end. It views with sympathetic interest the individual or concerted efforts of other nations to preserve peace or to localise and shorten the duration of war.

(Signed) Cordell Hull.

Co-ordination Committee/87.

2. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 1ST, 1935, FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.


I have the honour to acknowledge your reply of October 26th to my communication of October 21st on behalf of the Co-ordination Committee, forwarded to me by the Honourable Hugh R. Wilson, American Minister in Switzerland, and to inform you that I at once transmitted it to the members of the Committee.

May I express the deep appreciation which I personally feel, and which I am sure the other members of the Co-ordination Committee share, of the spirit animating your communication?

(Signed) A. De Vasconcellos, Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee.

3. NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT.

For purposes of reference, the text of the legislative and administrative measures mentioned in the letter dated October 26th, 1935, from the Secretary of State of the United States of America is reproduced below, together with the text of the measures by which they were replaced and/or terminated.

JOINT RESOLUTION,3 APPROVED AUGUST 31ST, 1935.

Providing for the prohibition of the export of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to belligerent countries; the prohibition of the transportation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war by vessels of the United States for the use of belligerent States; for the registration and licensing of persons engaged in the business of manufacturing, exporting, or importing arms, ammunition, or implements of war; and restricting travel by American citizens on belligerent ships during war.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That upon the outbreak or during the progress of war between, or among, two or more foreign States, the President shall proclaim such fact, and it shall thereafter be unlawful to export arms, ammunition, or implements of war from any place in the United States, or possessions of the United States, to any port of such belligerent States, or to any neutral port for transhipment to, or for the use of, a belligerent country.

The President, by proclamation, shall definitely enumerate the arms, ammunition, or implements of war the export of which is prohibited by this Act.

1 See page 375.
2 See page 373.
3 Public resolution No. 67, Seventy-fourth Congress (S.J.Res. 173).
The President may, from time to time, by proclamation, extend such embargo upon the export of arms, ammunition, or implements of war to other States as and when they may become involved in such war.

Whoever, in violation of any of the provisions of this section, shall export, or attempt to export, or cause to be exported, arms, ammunition, or implements of war from the United States, or any of its possessions, shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both, and the property, vessel, or vehicle containing the same shall be subject to the provisions of Sections 1 to 8 inclusive, Title 6, Chapter 30, of the Act approved June 15th, 1917 (40 Stat. 223-225; U.S.C., title 22, sections 238-245).

In the case of the forfeiture of any arms, ammunition, or implements of war by reason of a violation of this Act, no public or private sale shall be required; but such arms, ammunition, or implements of war shall be delivered to the Secretary of War for such use or disposal thereof as shall be approved by the President of the United States.

When in the judgment of the President the conditions which have caused him to issue his proclamation have ceased to exist, he shall revoke the same and the provisions hereof shall thereupon cease to apply.

Except with respect to prosecutions committed or forfeitures incurred prior to March 1st, 1936, this section and all proclamations issued thereunder shall not be effective after February 29th, 1936.

Section 2.—That for the purposes of this Act:

(a) The term "Board" means the National Munitions Control Board which is hereby established to carry out the provisions of this Act. The Board shall consist of the Secretary of State, who shall be chairman and executive officer of the Board; the Secretary of the Treasury; the Secretary of War; the Secretary of the Navy; and the Secretary of Commerce. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, or by other law, the administration of this Act is vested in the Department of State;

(b) The term "United States" when used in a geographical sense includes the several States and Territories, the insular possessions of the United States (including the Philippine Islands), the Canal Zone, and the District of Columbia;

(c) The term "person" includes a partnership, company, association, or corporation, as well as a natural person.

Within ninety days after the effective date of this Act, or upon first engaging in business, every person who engages in the business of manufacturing, exporting, or importing any of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war referred to in this Act, whether as an exporter, importer, manufacturer, or dealer, shall register with the Secretary of State his name, or business name, principal place of business, and places of business in the United States, and a list of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war which he manufactures, imports, or exports.

Every person required to register under this section shall notify the Secretary of State of any change in the arms, ammunition, and implements of war which he exports, imports, or manufactures; and upon such notification the Secretary of State shall issue to such person an amended certificate of registration, free of charge, which shall remain valid until the date of expiration of the original certificate. Every person required to register under this section shall pay a registration fee of $500, and upon receipt of such fee the Secretary of State shall issue a registration certificate valid for five years, which shall be renewable for further periods of five years upon the payment of each renewal of a fee of $500.

It shall be unlawful for any person to export, or attempt to export, from the United States any of the arms, ammunition, or implements of war referred to in this Act to any other country or to import, or attempt to import, to the United States from any other country any of the arms, ammunition or implements of war referred to in this Act without first having obtained a licence therefor.

All persons required to register under this section shall maintain, subject to the inspection of the Board, such permanent records of manufacture for export, importation, and exportation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the Board shall prescribe.

Licences shall be issued to persons who have registered as provided for, except in cases of export or import licences where exportation of arms, ammunition, or implements of war would be in violation of this Act or any other law of the United States, or of a treaty to which the United States is a party, in which cases such licences shall not be issued.

The Board shall be called by the Chairman and shall hold at least one meetings a year.

No purchase of arms, ammunition, and implements of war shall be made on behalf of the United States by any officer, executive department, or independent establishment of the Government from any person who shall have failed to register under the provisions of this Act.

The Board shall make an annual report to Congress, copies of which shall be distributed as are other reports transmitted to Congress. Such report shall contain such information and data collected by the Board as may be considered of value in the determination of questions connected with the control of trade in arms, ammunition, and implements of war. It shall include a list of all persons required to register under the provisions of this Act and full information concerning the licences issued hereunder.

The Secretary of State shall promulgate such rules and regulations with regard to the enforcement of this section as he may deem necessary to carry out its provisions.
The President is hereby authorised to proclaim upon recommendation of the Board from time to time a list of articles which shall be considered arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the purposes of this section.

This section shall take effect on the ninetieth day after the date of its enactment.

Section 3.—Whenever the President shall issue the proclamation provided for in Section 1 of this Act, thereat it shall be unlawful for any American vessel to carry any arms, ammunition, or implements of war to any port of the belligerent countries named in such proclamation as being at war, or to any neutral port for transhipment to, or for the use of, a belligerent country.

Whoever, in violation of the provisions of this section, shall take, attempt to take, or shall authorise, hire, or solicit another to take any such vessel carrying such cargo out of port or from the jurisdiction of the United States shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both; and, in addition, such vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, equipment, and the arms, ammunition, and implements of war on board shall be forfeited to the United States.

When the President finds the conditions which have caused him to issue his proclamation have ceased to exist, he shall revoke his proclamation, and the provisions of this section shall thereupon cease to apply.

Section 4.—Whenever, during any war in which the United States is neutral, the President, or any person thereunto authorised by him, shall have cause to believe that any vessel, domestic or foreign, whether requiring clearance or not, is about to carry out of a port of the United States, or its possession, men or fuel, arms, ammunition, implements of war, or other supplies to any warship, tender, or supply ship of a foreign belligerent nation, but the evidence is not deemed sufficient to justify forbidding the departure of the vessel as provided for by Section 1, Title V, Chapter 30, of the Act approved June 15th, 1917 (40 Stat.—; U.S.C., title 18, section 31), and if, in the President’s judgment, such action will serve to maintain peace between the United States and foreign nations, or to promote the security of the United States, he shall have the power and it shall be his duty to require the owner, master, or person in command thereof, before departing from a port of the United States, or any of its possessions, for a foreign port, to give a bond to the United States, with sufficient sureties, in such amount as he shall deem proper, conditioned that the vessel will not deliver the men, or the cargo, or any part thereof, to any warship, tender, or supply ship of a belligerent nation; and, if the President, or any person thereunto authorised by him, shall find that a vessel, domestic or foreign, in a port of the United States, or one of its possessions, has previously cleared from such port during such war and delivered its cargo or any part thereof to a warship, tender, or a supply ship of a belligerent nation, he may prohibit the departure of such vessel during the duration of the war.

Section 5.—Whenever, during any war in which the United States is neutral, the President shall find that special restrictions placed on the use of the ports and territorial waters of the United States, or of its possessions, by the submarines of a foreign nation will serve to maintain peace between the United States and foreign nations, or to protect the commercial interests of the United States and its citizens, or to promote the security of the United States, he shall have the power and it shall be his duty to require the owner, master, or person in command thereof, before departing from a port of the United States, or of its possessions, for a foreign port, to give a bond to the United States, with sufficient sureties, in such amount as he shall deem proper, conditioned that the vessel will not deliver the men, or the cargo, or any part thereof, to any warship, tender, or supply ship of a belligerent nation; and, if the President, or any person thereunto authorised by him, shall find that a vessel, domestic or foreign, in a port of the United States, or one of its possessions, has previously cleared from such port during such war and delivered its cargo or any part thereof to a warship, tender, or a supply ship of a belligerent nation, he may prohibit the departure of such vessel during the duration of the war.

Section 6.—Whenever, during any war in which the United States is neutral, the President shall find that the maintenance of peace between the United States and foreign nations, or the protection of the lives of citizens of the United States, or the protection of the commercial interests of the United States and its citizens, or the security of the United States requires that the American citizens should refrain from travelling as passengers on the vessels of any belligerent nations, he shall so proclaim, and thereafter no citizen of the United States shall travel on any vessel of any belligerent nation except at his own risk, unless in accordance with such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe. When, in his judgment, the conditions which have caused him to issue his proclamation have ceased to exist, he shall revoke his proclamation and the provisions of this section shall thereupon cease to apply.

Section 7.—In every case of the violation of any of the provisions of this Act where a specific penalty is not herein provided, such violator or violators, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

Section 8.—If any of the provisions of this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of the Act, and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.
Section 9.—The sum of $25,000 is hereby authorised to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by the Secretary of State in administering this Act.

PROCLAMATION NO. 2141 OF OCTOBER 5TH, 1935 1: EXPORT OF ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR TO ETHIOPIA AND ITALY.

By the President of the United States of America a Proclamation:

Whereas Section 1 of a joint resolution of Congress, 2 entitled "Joint resolution providing for the prohibition of the export of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to belligerent countries; the prohibition of the transportation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war by vessels of the United States for the use of belligerent States; for the registration and licensing of persons engaged in the business of manufacturing, exporting, or importing arms, ammunition, or implements of war; and restricting travel by American citizens on belligerent ships during war ", approved August 31st, 1935, provides in part as follows:

"That upon the outbreak or during the progress of war between, or among, two or more foreign States, the President shall proclaim such fact, and it shall thereafter be unlawful to export arms, ammunition, or implements of war from any place in the United States, or possessions of the United States, to any port of such belligerent States, or to any neutral port for transhipment to, or for the use of, a belligerent country".

And whereas it is further provided by Section 1 of the said joint resolution that:

"The President, by proclamation, shall definitely enumerate the arms, ammunition, or implements of war the export of which is prohibited by this Act".

And whereas it is further provided by Section 1 of the said joint resolution that:

"Whoever, in violation of any of the provisions of this section, shall export, or attempt to export, or cause to be exported, arms, ammunition or implements of war from the United States, or any of its possessions, shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both, and the property, vessel, or vehicle containing the same shall be subject to the provisions of Sections 1 to 8, inclusive, Title 6, Chapter 30, of the Act approved June 15th, 1917 (40 Stat. 223-225; U.S.C., title 22, sections 238-245)."

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred on me by the said joint resolution of Congress, do hereby proclaim that a state of war unhappily exists between Ethiopia and the Kingdom of Italy; and I do hereby admonish all citizens of the United States or any of its possessions and all persons residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States or its possessions to abstain from every violation of the provisions of the joint resolution above set forth, hereby made effective and applicable to the export of arms, ammunition, of implements of war from any place in the United States or its possessions to Ethiopia or to the Kingdom or Italy, or to any Italian possession, or to any neutral port for transhipment to, or for the use of, Ethiopia or the Kingdom of Italy.

And I do hereby declare and proclaim that the articles listed below shall be considered arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the purposes of section 1 of the said joint resolution of Congress:

Category I.

(1) Rifles and carbines using ammunition in excess of calibre 26.5, and their barrels;
(2) Machine-guns, automatic rifles, and machine-pistols of all calibres, and their barrels;
(3) Guns, howitzers, and mortars of all calibres, their mountings and barrels;
(4) Ammunition for the arms enumerated under (1) and (2) above—i.e., high-power steel-jacketed ammunition in excess of calibre 26.5; filled and unfilled projectiles and propellants with a web thickness of .015 inches or greater for the projectiles of the arms enumerated under (3) above;
(5) Grenades, bombs, torpedoes, and mines, filled or unfilled, and apparatus for their use or discharge;
(6) Tanks, military armoured vehicles, and armoured trains.

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, which are designed, adapted, and intended for aerial combat by the use of machine-guns or of artillery or for the carrying and dropping of bombs or which are equipped with, or which by reason of design or construction are prepared for, any of the appliances referred to in paragraph (2) below;
(2) Aerial-gun mounts and frames, bomb racks, torpedo-carriers, and bomb or torpedo release mechanisms.

2 See page 316.
Category IV.

Revolvers and automatic pistols of a weight in excess of 1 lb. 6 oz. (630 grammes), using ammunition in excess of calibre 26.5, and ammunition therefor.

Category V.

1. Aircraft, assembled or dismantled, both heavier and lighter than air, other than those included in Category III;
2. Propellers or air-screws, fuselages, hulls, tail units, and undercarriage units;
3. Aircraft engines.

Category VI.

1. Livens projectors and flame-throwers;

And I do hereby enjoin upon all officers of the United States, charged with the execution of the laws thereof, the utmost diligence in preventing violations of the said joint resolution, and this my proclamation issued thereunder, and in bringing to trial and punishment any offenders against the same.

And I do hereby delegate to the Secretary of State the power of prescribing regulations for the enforcement of Section 1 of the said joint resolution of August 31st, 1935, as made effective by this my proclamation issued thereunder.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 5th day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixtieth.

(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt.

By the President:
(Signed) Cordell Hull,
Secretary of State.

Supplement to "International Traffic in Arms: Laws and Regulations Administered by the Secretary of State Governing the International Traffic in Arms, Ammunition, and Implements of War."

No export licences will be issued for shipments destined to Ethiopia or Italy or any Italian possession of any of the arms, ammunition, or implements of war enumerated in the President's Proclamation of October 5th, 1935.

In virtue of the power delegated to the Secretary of State to prescribe regulations for the enforcement of Section 1 of the joint resolution of August 31st, 1935, and of the President's proclamation issued thereunder, the Secretary of State may require exporters of any of the arms, ammunition, or implements of war enumerated in the President's proclamation to present convincing evidence that they are not destined to Ethiopia, Italy, or Italian possessions and may refuse to issue an export licence for the same until such convincing evidence has been presented to him.

Co-ordination Committee.

Proclamation No. 2142 of October 5th, 1932: Travel by American Citizens on Vessels of Belligerent Nations.

By the President of the United States of America:

Whereas Section 6 of the joint resolution of Congress approved August 31st, 1935 (Public Resolution number 67, Seventy-fourth Congress), provides that:

"Whenever, during any war in which the United States is neutral, the President shall find that the maintenance of peace between the United States and foreign nations, or the protection of the lives of citizens of the United States, or the protection of the commercial interests of the United States and its citizens or the security of the United States requires that the American citizens should refrain from travelling as passengers on the vessels of any belligerent nation, he shall so proclaim, and thereafter no citizen of the United States shall travel on any vessel of any belligerent nation except at his own risk, unless in accordance with such rules and regulations as the President shall prescribe: Provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to a citizen travelling on the vessel of belligerents whose voyage was begun in advance of the date of the President's proclamation and who had no opportunity to discontinue his voyage after that date; And provided further that they shall not apply under ninety days after the date of the President's proclamation to a citizen returning from a foreign country to the United States or any of its possessions. When, in the President's judgment, the conditions which have caused him to issue his proclamation have ceased to exist, he shall revoke his proclamation and the provisions of this section shall thereupon cease to apply."

And whereas war now unhappily exists between Ethiopia and the Kingdom of Italy:

And whereas I find the protection of the lives of citizens of the United States requires that American citizens should refrain from travelling as passengers on the vessels of either of the belligerent nations;

1 See page 319.
2 See page 316.
3 See page 316.
4 See page 318.
Now, therefore I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the said joint resolution of Congress, do hereby admonish all citizens of the United States to abstain from travelling on any vessel of either of the belligerent nations contrary to the provisions of the said joint resolution;

And I do hereby give notice that any citizen of the United States who may travel on such a vessel contrary to the provisions of the said joint resolution will do so at his own risk.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[Seal.]

Done at the City of Washington this fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixth.

(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Co-ordination Committee/6.

STATEMENT MADE ON OCTOBER 5TH, 1935, BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.¹

In view of the situation which has unhappily developed between Ethiopia and Italy, it has become my duty, under the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress approved August 31st, 1935, to issue, and I am to-day issuing, my proclamation² making effective an embargo on the exportation from this country to Ethiopia and Italy of arms, ammunition and implements of war. Notwithstanding the hope we entertained that war would be avoided and the exertion of our influence in that direction, we are now compelled to recognise the simple and indisputable fact that Ethiopian and Italian armed forces are engaged in combat, thus creating a state of war within the intent and meaning of the joint resolution.

In these specific circumstances, I desire it to be understood that any of our people who voluntarily engage in transactions of any character with either of the belligerents do so at their own risk.

Co-ordination Committee/6.

STATEMENT MADE ON OCTOBER 10TH, 1935, BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.³

As I said to you gentlemen heretofore, the language of the President's statement has thoroughly well defined meaning and every person should be able to grasp its meaning and its implications. Technically, of course, there is no legal prohibition—apart from the proclamation governing the export of arms—against our people entering into transactions with the belligerents or either of them. The warning given by the President in his proclamation concerning travel on belligerent ships and his general warning that during the war any of our people who voluntarily engage in transactions of any character with either of the belligerents do so at their own risk were based upon the policy and purpose of keeping this country out of war—keeping it from being drawn into war. It certainly was not intended to encourage transactions with the belligerents.

Our people might well realise that the universal state of business uncertainty and suspense on account of the war is seriously handicapping business between all countries and that the sooner the war is terminated the sooner the restoration and stabilisation of business in all parts of the world, which is infinitely more important than trade with the belligerents, will be brought about.

This speedy restoration of more full and stable trade conditions and relationships among the nations is by far the most profitable objective for our people to visualise in contrast with such risky and temporary trade as they might maintain with belligerent nations.

I repeat that our objective is to keep this country out of war.

Co-ordination Committee/73.

STATEMENT MADE ON OCTOBER 30TH, 1935, BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.⁴

In dealing with the conflict between Ethiopia and Italy, I have carried into effect the will and intent of the neutrality resolution recently enacted by Congress. We have prohibited all shipments of arms, ammunition and implements of war to the belligerent Governments. By my public statement of October 5th, which was emphasised by the Secretary of State on October 10th, we have warned American citizens against transactions of any character with either of the belligerent nations except at their own risk.

This Government is determined not to become involved in the controversy and is anxious for the restoration and maintenance of peace.

However, in the course of war, tempting trade opportunities may be offered to our people to supply materials which would prolong the war. I do not believe that the American people will wish for abnormally increased profits that temporarily might be secured by greatly extending our trade in such materials; nor would they wish the struggles on the battlefield to be prolonged because of profits accruing to a comparatively small number of American citizens.

Accordingly, the American Government is keeping informed as to all shipments consigned for export to both belligerents.

² See page 319.
A correspondent then asked whether a record would also be kept of shipments of such materials as oil, etc., to neutral countries for transshipment to belligerents and the President answered in the affirmative.

Co-ordination Committee/73.

STATEMENT MADE ON OCTOBER 30TH, 1935, BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

We have been and are each day giving the most diligent and earnest attention to this and other phases of our situation as it relates to the Ethiopian-Italian controversy. At this stage I reiterate and call special attention to the definite implications and the effect of the policy of this Government to discourage dealings with the two belligerent nations as put forth in the President's public statement of October 5th and my statement of October 10th warning our people not to trade with the belligerents except at their own risk. The policy of the Government as thus defined by the recent neutrality Act is designed to keep the nation out of war and upon the further purpose not to aid in prolonging the war.

It is my opinion that our citizens will not be disposed to insist upon transactions to derive war profits at the expense of human lives and human misery. In this connection, I again repeat that an early peace with restoration of normal business and normal business profits is far sounder and far preferable to temporary and risky war profits.

Co-ordination Committee/101.

STATEMENT MADE ON NOVEMBER 15TH, 1935, BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

In view of the many enquiries that are being asked from time to time with respect to trade with Ethiopia and Italy, I deem it proper again to call attention to the statement by the President on October 5th that he desired it "to be understood that any of our people who voluntarily engage in transactions of any character with either of the belligerents do so at their own risk".

On October 10th, I explained that the President's statement was based primarily upon the policy and purpose of keeping this country out of war and that "it certainly was not intended to encourage transactions with the belligerents". I further explained that "our people might well realize that the universal state of business uncertainty and suspense on account of the war is seriously handicapping business between all countries and that the sooner the war is terminated the sooner the restoration and stabilisation of business in all parts of the world, which is definitely more important than trade with the belligerents, will be brought about". The President, in a statement on October 30th, further emphasised the spirit of this policy.

The American people are entitled to know that there are certain commodities such as oil, copper, trucks, tractors, scrap iron and scrap steel which are essential war materials although not actually arms, ammunition or implements of war and that, according to recent Government trade reports, a considerably increased amount of these is being exported for war purposes. This class of trade is directly contrary to the general spirit of the recent neutrality Act.

The Administration is closely observing the trend and volume of exports to those countries and within a few days the Department of Commerce expects to have complete detailed lists of all commodities exported to the belligerents which will enable exact comparison with lists for the same period last year.

J OINT RESOLUTION 1 extending and amending the joint resolution (Public Resolution numbered 67, Seventy-fourth Congress), approved August 31st, 1935: 2 approved February 29th, 1936.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That Section 1 of the joint resolution (Public Resolution numbered 67, Seventy-fourth Congress), approved August 31st, 1935, be, and the same hereby is, amended by striking out the first section, on the second line, after the word "assembled", the following words: "That upon the outbreak or during the progress of war between," and inserting therefor the words: "Whenever the President shall find that there exists a state of war between"; and by striking out the word "may" after the word "President" and before the word "shall" in the twelfth line, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "shall"; and by substituting for the last paragraph of said section the following paragraph: "except with respect to offences committed, or forfeitures incurred, prior to May 1st, 1937, this section and all proclamations issued thereunder shall not be effective after May 1st, 1937."

Section 2.—There are hereby added to said joint resolution two new sections, to be known as Sections 1(a) and 1(b), reading as follows:

"Section 1(a).—Whenever the President shall have issued his proclamation as provided for in Section 1 of this Act, it shall thereafter during the period of the war be unlawful for any person within the

1 Department of State, Press Releases, Volume XIII, No. 318, November 2nd, 1935, Publication No. 798.
2 Department of State, Press Releases, Volume XIII, No. 320, November 16th, 1935, Publication No. 804.
3 See page 321.
4 Public Resolution, No. 74, Seventy-fourth Congress (H.J.Res. 491).
5 See page 316.
United States to purchase, sell, or exchange bonds, securities, or other obligations of the Government of
any belligerent country, or of any political subdivision thereof, or of any person acting for or on behalf of such
Government, issued after the date of such proclamation, or to make any loan or extend any credit to any
such Government or person: Provided that, if the President shall find that such action will serve to
protect the commercial or other interests of the United States or its nationals, he may, in his discretion,
and to such extent and under such regulation as he may prescribe, except from the operation of this section
ordinary commercial credits and short-time obligations in aid of legal transactions and of a character
customarily used in normal peace-time commercial transactions.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to a renewal or adjustment of such indebtedness as
may exist on the date of the President's proclamation.

Whoever shall violate the provision of this section or of any regulations issued hereunder shall,
upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than $50,000 or imprisoned for not more than five years, or
both. Should the violation be by a corporation, organisation, or association, each officer or agent thereof
participating in the violation may be liable to the penalty herein prescribed.

When the President shall have revoked his proclamation as provided for in Section 1 of this Act, the
provisions of this section and of any regulations issued by the President hereunder shall thereupon cease to apply.

Section 1(b).—This Act shall not apply to an American republic or republics engaged in war against
a non-American State or States, provided the American republic is not co-operating with a non-American
State or States in such war."

Section 3.—Section 9 of said joint resolution is amended to read as follows:

"There is hereby authorised to be appropriated from time to time, out of any money in the Treasury
not otherwise appropriated, such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the provisions and accomplish
the purposes of this Act."

Co-ordination Committee/126.

PROCLAMATION NO. 2159, FEBRUARY 29TH, 1936: EXPORT OF ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND IMPLEMENTS
OF WAR TO ETHIOPIA AND ITALY.

By the President of the United States of America a Proclamation:

Whereas Section 1 of a joint resolution of Congress, entitled: "Joint resolution providing for the prohibition
of the export of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to belligerent countries; the prohibition of the
transportation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war by vessels of the United States for the use of
belligerent States; for the registration and licensing of persons engaged in the business of manufacturing,
exporting, or importing arms, ammunition, or implements of war; and restricting travel by American citizens
on belligerent ships during war ", approved August 31st, 1935, provides as follows:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

That, upon the outbreak or during the progress of war between, or among, two or more foreign States, the
President shall proclaim such fact, and it shall thereupon be unlawful to export arms, ammunition, or implements
of war from any place in the United States, or possessions of the United States, to any port of such belligerent
States, or to any neutral port for transhipment to, or for the use of, a belligerent country.

The President, by proclamation, shall definitely enumerate the arms, ammunition, or implements of war
the export of which is prohibited by this Act.

The President may, from time to time, by proclamation, extend such embargo upon the export of arms,
ammunition, or implements of war to other States as and when they may become involved in such war.

Whoever, in violation of any of the provisions of this section, shall export, or attempt to export, or cause
to be exported, arms, ammunition, or implements of war from the United States, or any of its possessions, shall
be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, both, and the property, vessel, or
vehicle containing the same shall be subject to the provisions of Sections 1 to 8, inclusive, Title 6, Chapter 30,

In the case of the forfeiture of any arms, ammunition, or implements of war by reason of a violation of
this Act, no public or private sale shall be required; but such arms, ammunition, or implements of war shall
be delivered to the Secretary of War for such use or disposal thereof as shall be approved by the President of
the United States.

When in the judgment of the President the conditions which have caused him to issue his proclamation
have ceased to exist, he shall revoke the same and the provisions hereof shall thereupon cease to apply.

Except with respect to prosecutions committed or forfeitures incurred prior to March 1st, 1936, this
section and all proclamations issued thereunder shall not be effective after February 29th, 1936."

And whereas Section 1 of a joint resolution of Congress extending and amending the joint resolution
approved August 31st, 1935, which was approved February 29th, 1936,2 provides as follows:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
that Section 1 of the joint resolution (Public Resolution numbered 67, Seventy-fourth Congress) approved

1 Department of State, Press Releases, Volume XIV, No. 335, February 29th, 1936, Publication No. 846.
2 See page 316.
3 See page 322.
August 31st, 1935, be, and the same hereby is, amended by striking out in the first section, on the second line, after the words 'assembled' the following words: 'That upon the outbreak or during the progress of war between', and inserting therefor the words: 'Whenever the President shall find that there exists a state of war between'; and by striking out the word 'may' after the word 'President' and before the word 'from' in the twelfth line, and inserting in lieu thereof the word 'shall'; and by substituting for the last paragraph of said section the following paragraph: 'except with respect to offences committed, or forfeitures incurred, prior to May 1st, 1937, this section and all proclamations issued thereunder shall not be effective after May 1st, 1937.'

And whereas my proclamation of October 5th, 1935, issued pursuant to Section 1 of the joint resolution approved August 31st, 1935, declared that a state of war unhappily existed between Ethiopia and the Kingdom of Italy.

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred on me by the said joint resolution as amended by the joint resolution of Congress approved February 20th, 1936, do hereby proclaim that a state of war unhappily continues to exist between Ethiopia and the Kingdom of Italy; and I do hereby admonish all citizens of the United States or any of its possessions and all persons residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States or its possessions to abstain from every violation of the provisions of the joint resolution above set forth, hereby made effective and applicable to the export of arms, ammunition, or implements of war from any place in the United States or its possessions to Ethiopia or to the Kingdom of Italy, or to any Italian possession, or to any neutral port for transhipment to, or for the use of, Ethiopia or the Kingdom of Italy.

And I do hereby declare and proclaim that the articles listed below shall be considered arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the purposes of Section 1 of the said joint resolution of Congress:

**Category I.**

1. Rifles and carbines using ammunition in excess of calibre .22, and barrels for those weapons;
2. Machine-guns, automatic or auto-loading rifles, and machine-pistols using ammunition in excess of calibre .22, and barrels for those weapons;
3. Guns, howitzers, and mortars of all calibres, their mountings and barrels;
4. Ammunition in excess of calibre .22 for the arms enumerated under (1) and (2) above, and cartridge-cases or bullets for such ammunition; filled and unfilled projectiles or forgings for such projectiles for the arms enumerated under (3) above; propellants with a web thickness of .015 inch or greater for the projectiles of the arms enumerated under (3) above;
5. Grenades, bombs, torpedoes and mines, filled or unfilled, and apparatus for their use or discharge;
6. Tanks, military armoured vehicles, and armoured trains.

**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, which are designed, adapted, and intended for aerial combat by the use of machine-guns or of artillery or for the carrying and dropping of bombs, or which are equipped with, or which by reason of design or construction are prepared for, any of the appliances referred to in paragraph (2) below;
2. Aerial-gun mounts and frames, bomb racks, torpedo carriers, and bomb or torpedo release mechanisms.

**Category IV.**

1. Revolvers and automatic pistols using ammunition in excess of calibre .22;
2. Ammunition in excess of calibre .22 for the arms enumerated under (1) above, and cartridge-cases or bullets for such ammunition.

**Category V.**

1. Aircraft, assembled or dismantled, both heavier and lighter than air, other than those included in Category III;
2. Propellers or air-screws, fuselages, hulls, wings, tail units, and undercarriage units;
3. Aircraft engines, assembled or unassembled.

**Category VI.**

1. Livens projectors and flame-throwers;
2. Mustard gas (dichlorethylsulphide), Lewisite (chlorovinyldichlorarsine and dichlorodivinylchlor-arsine), ethyldichlorarsine, methyl dichlorarsine, ethyliodoacetate, brombenzylcyanide, diphenolchlorarsine, and dyphenolcyanourarsine.

And I do hereby enjoin upon all officers of the United States, charged with the execution of the laws thereof, the utmost diligence in preventing violations of the said joint resolution, and this my proclamation issued thereunder, and in bringing to trial and punishment any offenders against the same.

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1 See page 319.
And I do hereby delegate to the Secretary of State the power of prescribing regulations for the enforcement of Section 1 of the said joint resolution of August 31st, 1935, as amended by Section 1 of the joint resolution of Congress approved February 29th, 1936, and as made effective by this my proclamation issued thereunder.

And I do hereby revoke my proclamation of October 5th, 1935, concerning the export of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to Ethiopia and Italy, which was issued pursuant to the terms of Section 1 of the joint resolution of Congress approved August 31st, 1935, provided, however, that this action shall not have the effect of releasing or extinguishing any penalty, forfeiture or liability incurred under the aforesaid proclamation of October 5th, 1935; and that the said proclamation shall be treated as remaining in force for the purpose of sustaining any proper action or prosecution for the enforcement of such penalty, forfeiture or liability.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 20th day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixth.

(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt.

By the President:

(Signed) Cordell Hull,
Secretary of State.

STATEMENT MADE ON FEBRUARY 29TH, 1936, BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

By the resolution approved August 31st, 1935, a definite step was taken toward enabling this country to maintain its neutrality and avoid being drawn into wars involving other nations. It provided that, in the event of the Executive proclaiming the existence of such a war, thereupon an embargo would attach to the exportation of arms, ammunition and implements of war destined to any belligerent country. It also authorised the Executive to warn citizens of this country against travelling as passengers on the vessels of any belligerent except at their own risk.

By the resolution I have just signed, the operation of the August resolution is extended and strengthened until May 1st, 1937. A new and definite step is taken by providing in substance that, when an embargo becomes effective, obligations of any belligerent Government issued after the date of the proclamation shall not be purchased or sold in this country, and no loan or credit extended to such Government, but with authority to the Executive, if our interests require, to except from the prohibition commercial credits and short-term loans in aid of legal transactions. In addition, it in general exempts the other republics of this hemisphere from the operation of the law.

Following the August enactment promptly on October 5th, 1935, I issued a proclamation which made effective the embargo with respect to exportations to Italy and Ethiopia, and I have now issued a new proclamation in order to meet the requirements of the new enactment.

The policies announced by the Secretary of State and myself at the time of and subsequent to the issuance of the original proclamation will be maintained in effect. It is true that the high moral duty I have urged on our people of restricting their exports of essential war materials to either belligerent to approximately the normal peace-time basis has not been the subject of legislation. Nevertheless, it is clear to me that greatly to exceed that basis, with the result of earning profits not possible during peace, and especially with the result of giving actual assistance to the carrying-on of war, would serve to magnify the very evil of war which we seek to prevent. This being my view, I renew the appeal made last October to the American people that they so conduct their trade with belligerent nations that it cannot be said that they are seizing new opportunities for profit or that, by changing their peace-time trade, they give aid to the continuation of war.

Co-ordination Committee/127.

PROCLAMATION OF JUNE 20TH, 1936: EXPORT OF ARMS, AMMUNITION AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR TO ETHIOPIA AND ITALY.

By the President of the United States a Proclamation.

Whereas by my proclamation of February 29th, 1936, issued pursuant to Section 1 of the joint resolution of Congress approved on the same date extending and amending the joint resolution of Congress approved August 31st, 1935, I proclaimed that a state of war unhappily continued to exist between Ethiopia and the Kingdom of Italy;

And whereas all citizens of the United States or any of its possessions and all persons residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States or its possessions were thereby admonished to abstain from every violation of the provisions of the joint resolution made effective and applicable by that proclamation to the export of arms, ammunition and implements of war from any place in the United States or its possessions to Ethiopia or to the Kingdom of Italy or to any Italian possession or to any neutral port for transhipment to or for the use of Ethiopia or the Kingdom of Italy;

And whereas Section 1 of the aforesaid joint resolution of Congress approved August 31st, 1935, as extended and amended by the aforesaid joint resolution of Congress of February 29th, 1936, provides in part as follows:

1 Department of State, Press Releases, Volume XIV, No. 335, February 29th, 1936; Publication No. 846.
2 Department of State, Press Releases, Volume XIV, No. 351, June 20th, 1936; Publication No. 889.
3 See page 323.
4 See page 322.
5 See page 316.
When, in the judgment of the President, the conditions which have caused him to issue his proclamation have ceased to exist, he shall revoke the same and the provisions hereof shall thereupon cease to apply.

And whereas the conditions which caused me to issue my aforesaid proclamation of February 29th, 1936, have ceased to exist;

Now therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby revoke the aforesaid proclamation of February 29th, 1936.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twentieth day of June in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-six and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixtieth.

(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt.

By the President:
(Signed) Cordell Hull,
Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION OF JUNE 20TH, 1936: TRAVEL BY AMERICAN CITIZENS ON VESSELS OF BELLIGERENT NATIONS.

Whereas by my proclamation of October 5th, 1935, issued pursuant to Section 6 of the joint resolution of Congress approved August 31st, 1935, I proclaimed that war unhappily existed between Ethiopia and the Kingdom of Italy;

And whereas all citizens of the United States were thereby admonished to abstain from travelling on any vessel of either of the belligerent nations contrary to the provisions of the said joint resolution;

And whereas notice was thereby given that any citizens of the United States who might travel on such a vessel contrary to the provisions of the said joint resolution would do so at his own risk;

And whereas Section 6 of the aforesaid Joint Resolution provides in part as follows:

"When, in the President's judgment, the conditions which have caused him to issue his proclamation have ceased to exist, he shall revoke his proclamation and the provisions of this section shall thereupon cease to apply;"

And whereas the conditions which caused me to issue my aforesaid proclamation of October 5th, 1935, have ceased to exist;

Now therefore I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby revoke the aforesaid proclamation of October 5th, 1935.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twentieth day of June in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-six and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixtieth.

(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt.

By the President:
(Signed) Cordell Hull,
Secretary of State.

STATEMENT MADE ON JUNE 20TH, 1936, BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

At the time of issuing these proclamations, the President also issued the following statement:

"When it was ascertained that a state of war existed between Italy and Ethiopia, I performed the duty imposed upon me by legislation theretofore enacted by issuing proclamations making effective an embargo on arms, ammunition and implements of war from the United States to the belligerent countries and admonishing American citizens to abstain from travelling on belligerent vessels. In doing so, I was passing upon a question of fact. Having now ascertained that in fact the conditions which led to the issue of the proclamations have ceased to exist I have in conformity with the duty imposed upon me issued proclamations revoking my earlier proclamations. Therefore the statements which I issued in respect to commercial transactions with the belligerents are no longer applicable."

STATEMENT MADE ON JUNE 20TH, 1936, BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

In view of the proclamations issued by the President to-day, the Secretary has revoked Section VIII of the "Laws and regulations administered by the Secretary of State governing the International Traffic in Arms, Ammunition and Implements of War and Other Munitions of War", which dealt with special provisions with regard to the exportation of arms, ammunition and implements of war to Ethiopia and Italy.
LETTER, DATED JANUARY 28TH, 1936, FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE KINGDOM OF SA‘UDI ARABIA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

With reference to the two communications Nos. I/202491/202491 from the Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee, dated October 21st and November 5th respectively, I have the honour to inform you that, on receiving these communications and the attached documents, the Government of His Majesty the King of Sa‘udi Arabia carefully considered its position in the matter with a view to deciding what assistance it could give without departing from the attitude which it is obliged to maintain as a pacific Government that is on friendly terms with both belligerents.

As the Government responsible for the affairs of the Sacred Land of Islam, His Majesty’s Government is above all anxious to maintain the most friendly and stable relations with neighbouring countries or those inhabited by Moslems, so that pilgrims coming from all parts of the Moslem world may be able to perform their religious rites. As a Government co-operating with the international community in all matters which concern the tranquillity and peace of the world, it is also anxious to support any measures designed to promote world peace in general, to substitute peaceful procedures and arbitration for wars and disputes, and, as far as possible, to restrict the area of the conflict.

As a non-member of the League of Nations, however, it considers that its participation in economic sanctions would involve heavy responsibilities without the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages conferred on Members of the League.

Finally, and notwithstanding its sincere desire to support any measures calculated to further world peace in general and to shorten the duration of the war between Italy and Ethiopia, its unique position in relation to the Moslem world and the fact that it is not a Member of the League make it absolutely essential for it to observe complete neutrality in the present Italo-Ethiopian conflict unless, however, special measures are adopted granting to States non-members of the League the same rights and privileges as are accorded to Member States.

I shall be glad to receive any further information or details which you may have to communicate.

(Signed) FAISAL.

Brazil.

LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 7TH, 1935, FROM THE CONSUL-GENERAL OF BRAZIL TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE.

[Translation.]

I am instructed by my Government to transmit the following communication, the original of which will reach you by air-post:

"I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Excellency’s note of October 21st last, transmitting to me various documents regarding the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, including the recommendations approved by the Co-ordination Committee of which you are the Chairman.

"I am most grateful for Your Excellency’s communication, to which the Brazilian Government has duly given its most careful attention.

"Not being a Member of the League of Nations, Brazil does not propose to participate in the measures now adopted by that body and reserves its freedom to act in any future contingency as its interests, its international obligations and the principles which have always guided its foreign policy shall dictate.

(Signed) José Carlos de Macedo Soares,
Minister for Foreign Affairs."

(Signed) J. C. Muniz,
Consul-General of Brazil.

Costa Rica.

LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 12TH, 1935, FROM THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE.

[Translation.]

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your note of October 21st last and the documents concerning the dispute between Ethiopia and Italy which you have been good enough to send me.

My Government thanks you for your kindness and will carefully study the important documents mentioned above.

(Signed) Teodoro Pinedo,
Secretary for Foreign Affairs.
EGYPT.

CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE/71.

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

I. TELEGRAM, DATED OCTOBER 31ST, 1935, FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF EGYPT TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

Egyptian Government has decided in principle to adhere application economic and financial sanctions in connection Italo-Ethiopian conflict and to execute within limits of possibility such measures as may be decided upon by League of Nations. Text decision follows by post.—Aziz IZZET.

CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE/71(a).

PROPOSALS Nos. II, III AND IV.

2. LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 4TH, 1935, FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF EGYPT TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE.

[Translation.]

I have the honour to confirm my telegram of October 31st, 1935, 1 which reads as follows:

"Egyptian Government has decided in principle to adhere application economic and financial sanctions in connection Italo-Ethiopian conflict and to execute within limits of possibility such measures as may be decided upon by League of Nations. Text decision follows by post."

I must add that the Egyptian Cabinet examined this question at its meeting of October 30th, 1935, and decided in principle that Egypt would accede to the principle of the financial and economic sanctions decided upon by the League of Nations.

Owing to lack of time, the Egyptian Government has been unable to fix the date on which Egypt could begin to put sanctions into force. It has accordingly postponed its decision on this point until it is informed of the decision which is to be taken by the Co-ordination Committee on October 31st, 1935, as regards the date of the entry into force of sanctions.

(Signed) Aziz IZZET.

CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE/71(c).

ALL PROPOSALS.

3. LETTER, DATED DECEMBER 5TH, 1935, FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF EGYPT TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

[Translation.]

I have the honour to forward to you herewith the text of the note adopted by the Council of Ministers regarding the Egyptian Government's decision to accede in principle to the application of sanctions.

(Signed) Aziz IZZET.

NOTE, DATED DECEMBER 5TH, 1935, TO THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

[Translation.]

The League of Nations, to which the Italo-Ethiopian dispute has been referred, has proclaimed, by a unanimous vote, that Italy has committed a breach of the Covenant of the League by waging a war of aggression with Ethiopia.

This conclusion necessarily led to the application, as regards the States Members, of the provisions of Article 16 of the Covenant. A Co-ordination Committee was therefore set up to make concrete proposals regarding the sanctions to be applied to Italy. The Committee made five Proposals, which it communicated to all the Members, and also to the non-member States, informing the latter that "the Governments represented on the Co-ordination Committee would welcome any communication which any non-member State may deem it proper to make or notification of any action which it may be taking in the circumstances".

This invitation is clearly based on a resolution taken by the Assembly on October 4th, 1921, regarding the conditions for the execution of Article 16, recommending the conclusion of "arrangements which would ensure the co-operation of States non-members of the League in the measures to be taken". Italy agreed to that resolution and thereby gave in advance her acquiescence in the application of sanctions by non-member States.

In point of fact, as the outcome of this resolution, no discrimination whatever should be made between States Members of the League and States which are not Members as regards the application of sanctions. In consenting to apply them, the latter States are deemed to have

1 See Communication No. 1 above.