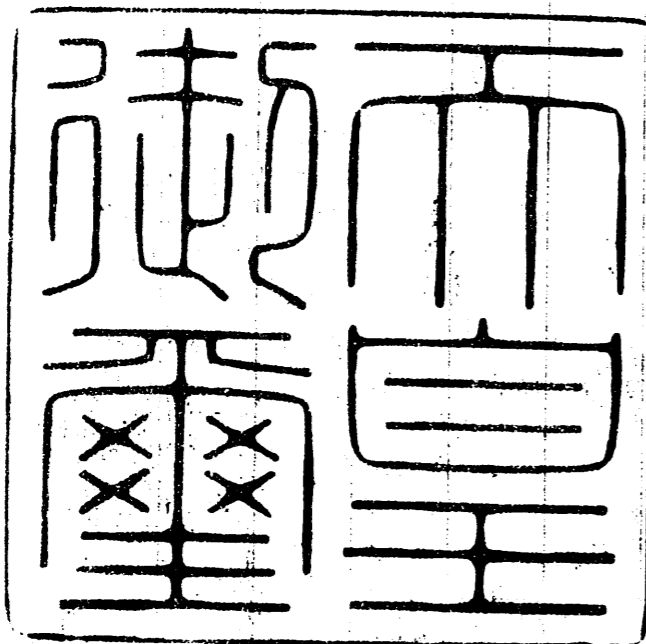


條約第三號

朕樞密顧問ノ諮詢ヲ經テ裁可シ帝國遞信大臣ガ昭和十三年六月一日
東京於テアメリカ合衆國郵政長官ガ千九百三十六年六月二十日ワシントンニ於
テ署名シタル日本國、アメリカ合衆國間小包郵便約定ヲ茲ニ公布セシム

裕仁



日

月

昭和十三年六月二十八日

内閣總理大臣公爵

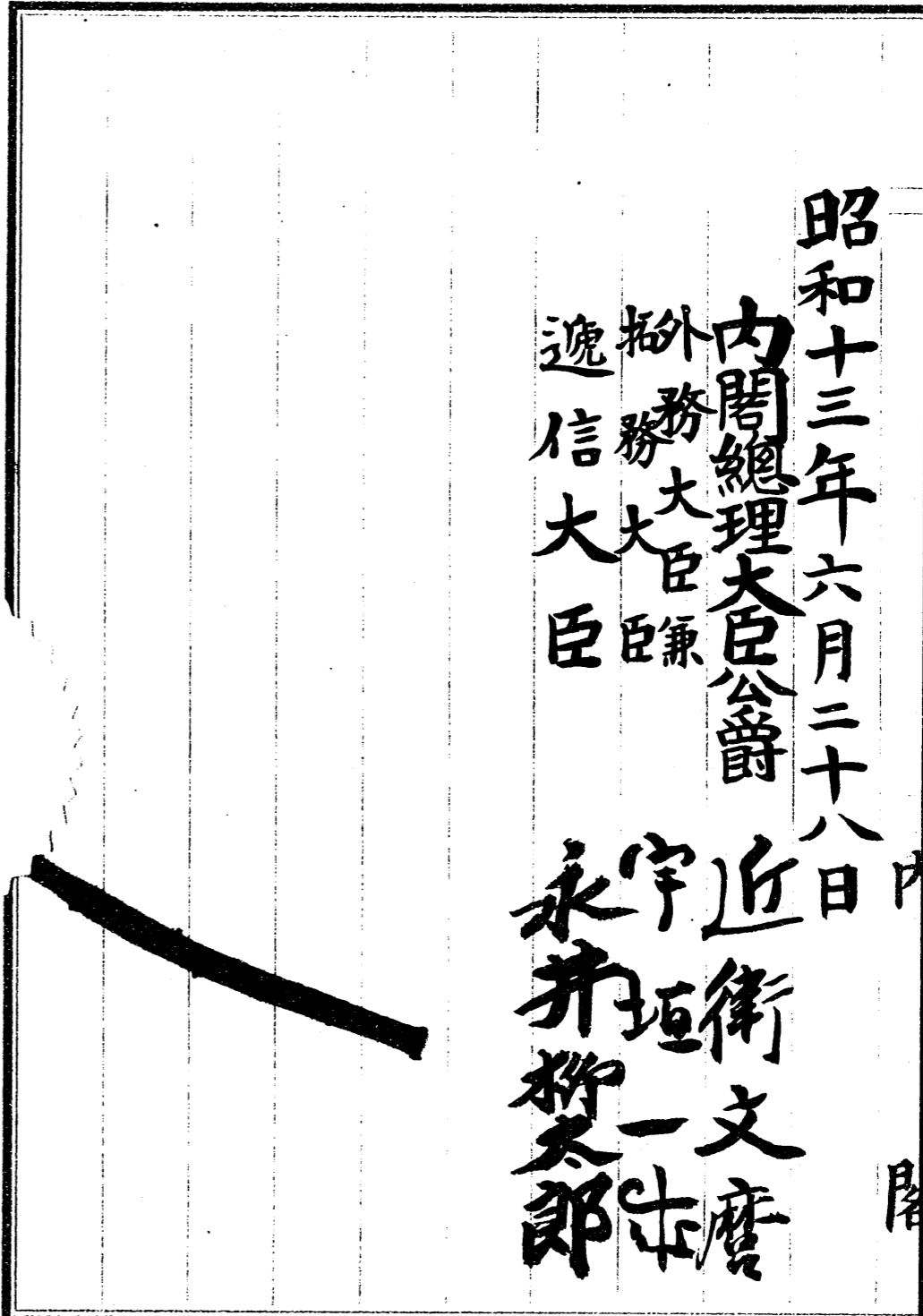
外務大臣兼

逓信大臣

近衛文磨

宇垣一平

永井柳太郎



條約第三號

日本國「アメリカ」合衆國間小包郵便約定

大日本帝國遞信省及「アメリカ」合衆國郵政省ハ兩國間ノ小包郵便關係ヲ改善スル爲左ノ諸條款ヲ協定セリ

第一條 小包ノ交換

一方日本國ト他方「アメリカ」合衆國（「アラスカ」、「プエルトリコ」、「ヴァージン」諸島、「グアム」、「サモア」及「ハワイ」ヲ含ム）トノ間ニ本約定ノ施行規則ニ定ムル重サ及大サノ制限迄ノ小包ヲ交換スルコトヲ得

第二條 小包ノ繼越

- 一 各郵政廳ハ他方ノ郵政廳ノ業務ヨリ發シ又ハ之ニ宛ツル小包ニシテ自應ト小包郵便ノ關係ヲ有スル國ニ發著スルモノニ對シ自應ノ業務ヲ經由スル繼越ノ權利ヲ保障ス
- 二 開蕩ニテ兩郵政廳ノ業務ノ一方ヲ經由シテ他方ニ發著スル小包ハ兩郵政廳間ノ小包交換ニ關スル條件及媒介郵政廳ト關係第三國郵政廳トノ間ノ小包交換ニ關スル條件ニ從フ
- 三 閉蕩ニテ兩郵政廳ノ業務ノ一方ヲ經由シテ他方ニ發著スル小包ハ兩郵政長官間ニ特ニ協定ス

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第三條 郵便料

- 一 各郵政廳ハ差出人ヨリ徵收スベキ自廳ノ小包郵便料ヲ定ムルノ権能ヲ有ス
- 二 前項ノ郵便料ハ差出人ニ於テ之ヲ前納スルコトヲ要ス

第四條 小包ノ包装

各小包ハ施行規則ニ定ムル所ニ從ヒ遞送ノ距離ニ應ジ且包有品ノ保護ノ爲適當ナル方法ニ依リ之ヲ包装スベシ

第五條 禁制

- 一 左ノ物品ハ小包郵便ニ依リ之ヲ送達スルコトヲ禁ズ
- (イ) 信書又ハ信書ノ性質ヲ有スル通信文但シ必要ノ記載ニ止マル無封ノ案内書ハ之ヲ小包ニ同封スルコトヲ得
- (ロ) 小包ノ外装ニ記載セル名宛ト異ル名宛ヲ有スル同封品
- (ハ) 生キタル動物
- (ニ) 兩國ノ何レカニ於テ施行中ノ關稅其ノ他ニ關スル法令又ハ規則ニ依リ輸入ヲ許サザル物品

(ホ) 爆發性又ハ發火性ノ物品及一般ニ遞送上危險ナル物品

(ヘ) 風俗ヲ害スベキ文書、繪畫其ノ他ノ物品

- 二 此等ノ禁制ニ牴觸スル小包ガ兩郵政廳ノ一方ヨリ他方ニ交付セララルトキハ他方ノ郵政廳ハ其ノ法令及内國規則ニ依リ之ヲ處分スベシ但シ爆發性又ハ發火性ノ物品及風俗ヲ害スベキ文書、繪畫其ノ他ノ物品ハ差出元ニ返送セズ郵便物中ニ之ヲ發見シタル郵政廳ニ於テ即時毀棄ス
- 三 兩郵政廳ハ相互ニ禁制品ノ目錄ヲ送付スベシ

第六條 價格表記

- 一 小包ハ五百「フラン」ノ金額又ハ差出國ノ通貨ニ依ル其ノ相當額迄之ヲ價格表記ト爲スコトヲ得但シ兩郵政長官ハ協議ヲ以テ五百「フラン」ヲ超ユル價格表記金額ノ制限ヲ定ムルコトヲ得
- 價格表記金額ハ包有品ノ實價ヲ超ユルコトヲ得ズ但シ實價ノ一部ノミヲ表記スルコトヲ得
- 二 價格表記小包ニ付テハ差出ノ際郵便料ノ外差出國郵政廳ノ定ムル價格表記料ヲ徵收ス
- 三 硬貨、金銀地金、寶石其ノ他ノ貴重品ヲ包有スル小包ハ總テ之ヲ價格表記ト爲スコトヲ要ス
- 價格表記ト爲サザル小包ガ硬貨、金銀地金、寶石其ノ他ノ貴重品ヲ包有スルコトヲ名宛國ニ於テ發見シタルトキハ該小包ハ價格表記小包トシテ名宛人ニ之ヲ交付スルコトヲ得此ノ場合ニ於テ

ハ名宛國郵政廳ハ前項ノ規定ニ依リ自應ノ定ムル價格表記料ヲ徴收スルコトヲ得

第七條 差出證

普通小包ノ差出人ハ差出國郵政廳ノ定ムルコトアルベキ料金を支拂ヒ差出ノ際差出證ヲ請求スルコトヲ得但シ價格表記小包ノ差出人ニハ價格表記受領證以外ニ差出證ヲ交付セズ且價格表記受領證ニ對シテハ價格表記料以外ニ料金を課セズ

第八條 到達證、取調

一 價格表記小包ノ差出人ハ差出國郵政廳ノ定ムルコトアルベキ料金を支拂ヒ差出ノ際又ハ差出後到達證ヲ請求スルコトヲ得

二 普通又ハ價格表記ノ小包ノ差出人ハ差出國郵政廳ノ定ムルコトアルベキ料金を支拂ヒ差出後該小包ニ付取調ヲ請求スルコトヲ得但シ價格表記小包ニ付テハ差出人ガ到達證ヲ受クル爲既ニ特別料金を支拂ヒタルトキハ何等ノ料金を課セズ

三 小包差出後ニ於テ爲ス到達證又ハ取調ノ請求ハ差出ノ日ノ翌日ヨリ起算シ一年ノ期間内ニ限リ之ヲ許ス

第九條 關稅

小包ハ名宛國ニ於テ施行中ノ總テノ關稅法令及規則ニ從フ之ニ因リ徴收スベキ税金ハ小包交付ノ際名宛人ヨリ之ヲ徴收ス

第十條 通關料、配達料、保管料

一 名宛國郵政廳ハ稅關手續履行ニ對シ小包一個ニ付五十「サンチム」ヲ超エザル料金を名宛人ヨリ徴收スルコトヲ得

二 名宛國郵政廳ハ名宛人ノ住所ヘノ小包配達ノ爲小包一個ニ付五十「サンチム」ヲ超エザル料金を名宛人ヨリ徴收スルコトヲ得同一ノ料金ハ名宛人ノ住所ニ於ケル第一回後ノ各提示ニ付之ヲ課スルコトヲ得

三 名宛國郵政廳ハ自應ノ定メタル期間内ニ引取ラレザル小包ニ對シ相當ノ保管料ヲ名宛人ヨリ徴收スルコトヲ得但シ該料金ハ小包一個ニ付五「フラン」ヲ超ユルコトヲ得ズ

四 前三項ニ規定スル料金ハ小包ガ國外ニ轉送又ハ返送セラルル場合ト雖モ之ヲ取消サズ

第十一條 轉送

一 小包ハ名宛國內ニ於ケル名宛人ノ居所變更ニ因リ名宛人ノ請求アルトキハ之ヲ轉送スルコトヲ得

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- 二 名宛國郵政廳ハ其ノ領域内ニ於テ轉送セラルル小包ニ付テハ其ノ内國規則ノ定ムル追加料金ヲ名宛人ヨリ徴收スルコトヲ得該料金ハ小包ガ國外ニ轉送又ハ返送セラルル場合ト雖モ之ヲ取消サズ
- 三 小包ハ名宛人ノ請求アル場合ニノミ且爾後ノ遞送ニ要スル條件ニ適合スル限り之ヲ國外ニ轉送スルコトヲ得價格表記小包ハ價格表記郵便トシテノ外ハ他ノ國ニ之ヲ轉送スルコトヲ得ズ
- 四 小包ガ國外ニ轉送セラルルトキハ關係郵政廳ニ歸屬スベキ遞送料並ニ價格表記料アルトキハ該價格表記料及再發送郵政廳ガ取消ヲ許サザル諸種ノ料金アルトキハ該料金ヲ名宛人ヨリ追加徴收ス
- 五 差出人ハ小包及稅關告知書ニ適當ナル記載ヲ爲シ轉送ヲ禁止スルコトヲ得

第十二條 取戻、名宛變更

- 一 小包ガ名宛人ニ交付セラレザル間ハ差出人ハ之ヲ取戻シ又ハ其ノ名宛ヲ變更スルコトヲ得右取扱ニ付テハ差出國郵政廳ハ其ノ内國規則ノ定ムル料金ヲ徴收スルコトヲ得
- 二 前條第二項乃至第四項ノ規定ハ取戻又ハ名宛變更ニ因リ返送又ハ轉送セラルル小包ニ之ヲ準用ス

第十三條 不能配達

- 一 小包ノ差出人ハ名宛ニ配達スルコト能ハザル場合ニ於ケル小包ノ處分方ニ付差出ノ際請求ヲ爲スコトヲ得其ノ細目ハ施行規則ニ之ヲ定ム
- 二 差出人前項ノ規定ニ依リ請求ヲ爲サザルトキ又ハ差出人ノ請求ニ從フモ交付ヲ爲スコト能ハザルトキハ不能配達ノ小包ハ名宛局ニ到着ノ日ノ翌日ヨリ起算シ三十日經過後豫告ナクシテ差出人ニ之ヲ返送ス但シ名宛人ノ拒絶シタル小包ハ直ニ之ヲ返送ス
- 三 第十一條第二項及第四項ノ規定ハ不能配達ニ因リ名宛國內ニ於テ轉送セラレ又ハ差出元ニ返送セラルル小包ニ之ヲ準用ス
- 四 同一ノ規定ハ禁制品ヲ包有スル爲差出元ニ返送セラルル小包ニモ亦之ヲ準用ス
- 五 不能配達ノ小包ニシテ差出人ガ「Abandon」ト表示シタルモノハ之ヲ返送セズ前記第二項ノ期間經過後名宛國ノ法制ニ依リ之ヲ處分ス

第十四條 賣却、毀棄

- 一 填類又ハ腐敗ノ虞アル物品ニ限リ送達又ハ返送ノ途中ニ於テモ豫告又ハ司法上ノ手續ヲ經ルコトナク權利者ノ利益ノ爲ニ直ニ之ヲ賣却スルコトヲ得

- ゼズ但シ各郵政廳ハ自應ノ業務ニ於テ生ズルコトアルベキ亡失、盜取又ハ毀損ニ付他方ノ郵政廳ニ對スル求償權ヲ生ズルコトナク賠償ヲ爲スノ自由ヲ有ス
- 四 兩郵政廳ハ第二條第二項及第三項ノ小包ノ亡失又ハ其ノ包有品ノ盜取若ハ毀損ニ付其ノ責任ゼズ但シ兩郵政長官間ニ反對ノ協定アルトキハ此ノ限ニ在ラズ
- 第十八條 收得額
- 一 兩國間ニ交換スル各小包ニ對シ差出國郵政廳ハ施行規則ニ指示スル金額ヲ名宛國郵政廳ニ支拂フベシ
- 二 兩國ノ一方ヨリ他方ニ小包ヲ轉送又ハ返送スル場合ニ於テハ再發送郵政廳ハ前項ノ自應收得額ニ相當スル金額及場合ニ依リ左ノ料金ヲ他方ノ郵政廳ニ請求スベシ
- （イ） 再發送郵政廳ニ歸屬スベキ海路料
- （ロ） 再發送郵政廳ニ於テ取消サザル諸料金
- （ハ） 第三國ニ歸屬スベキ諸料金
- 三 兩國ノ一方ヨリ發シ他方ヲ經由シテ第三國ニ送付セラルル小包ニ付テハ差出國郵政廳ハ媒介郵政廳ニ共ノ要求スル金額ヲ支拂フベシ

- 四 第三國ヨリ發シ開港ニテ兩國ノ一方ヲ經由シテ他方ニ送付セラルル小包ニ付テハ媒介郵政廳ハ施行規則ニ指示スル金額ヲ名宛國郵政廳ニ支拂フベシ
- 第十九條 規定セザル郵便料金ノ徵收禁止
- 本約定ヲ適用スル小包ニハ本約定ノ諸條款ニ定ムルモノ以外ノ郵便料金ヲ課スルコトヲ得ズ
- 第二十條 航空小包、課金別納小包
- 兩郵政長官ハ航空小包及課金別納小包ノ交換ノ爲特別ノ協定ヲ爲スコトヲ得
- 第二十一條 基準貨幣單位
- 本約定ノ規定ニ於テ貨幣單位トシテ採用スル「フラン」ハ重サ三十一分ノ十グラムニシテ品位千分ノ九百ナル百「サンチーム」ノ金「フラン」トス
- 第二十二條 業務ノ一時停止
- 小包郵便ノ業務ヲ停止スルヲ至當ナリトスル非常ノ場合ニ於テハ各郵政廳ハ他方ノ郵政廳ニ直ニ通知スルコトヲ條件トシテ一時該業務ノ全部又ハ一部ヲ停止スルコトヲ得
- 第二十三條 施行規則、內國法制ノ適用
- 一 本約定ノ施行ニ必要ナル細目ハ兩郵政廳間ノ施行規則ヲ以テ之ヲ定ム

Article XIX.

Postal charges other than those prescribed
not to be collected.

The parcels to which this Agreement applies shall not be subject to any
postal charges other than those contemplated by the different articles hereof.

Article XX.

Air parcels.

Parcels for delivery free of charge.

The Chiefs of the two Postal Administrations may come to special arrange-
ments for the exchange of air parcels and of parcels for delivery free of charge.

Article XXI.

Standard monetary unit.

The franc regarded as the monetary unit in the provisions of this Agreement
is the gold franc of 100 centimes of a weight of 10/31 of a gram and of a fineness of
0.900.

Article XXII.

Temporary suspension of service.

In extraordinary circumstances such as will justify the measure, either Postal
Administration may temporarily suspend the Parcel Post Service, either entirely or
partially, on condition of giving immediate notice to the other Administration.

Article XXIII.

Detailed Regulations.

Application of internal legislation.

1. The details necessary for the execution of this Agreement will be fixed
in the form of Detailed Regulations between the two Postal Administrations.

2. As regards the items not provided for in this Agreement the internal
legislation shall remain applicable in each country.

3. The two Postal Administrations notify each other of their laws, ordinances,
and tariffs concerning the exchange of parcel post, as well as all modifications
thereof which may be subsequently made.

Article XXIV.

Entry into force and duration of Agreement.

1. This Agreement shall supersede the Convention signed at Washington
on the 30th day of the 6th month of the 37th year of Meizi corresponding to the
30th day of June 1904.

2. This Agreement shall come into force on the 1st day of the 7th month of
the 13th year of Syōwa corresponding to the 1st day of July 1938, and shall remain
in force until the expiration of six months from the date on which one of the two
Postal Administrations has given notice to the other of its intention to terminate
the Agreement.

Done in duplicate and signed at Tōkyō on the 1st day of the 6th month
of the 13th year of Syōwa, and at Washington on the 20th day of June 1938.

Ryutaro Nagai

Minister of State for Communications of Japan.

James A. Farley

Postmaster General of the United States of America.

Article XVII.

Indemnity.

1. Except in the cases mentioned in the next section, the two Postal Administrations are responsible for the loss of insured parcels exchanged between the two countries and for the abstraction of or damage to their contents under the conditions prescribed by the Detailed Regulations.

2. The Postal Administrations are relieved from all responsibility :

(a) In case of parcels of which the addressee or the sender as regards returned parcels has accepted delivery without reservations.

(b) In case of loss or damage through force majeure, although either Postal Administration may, at its option and without recourse to the other Administration, pay indemnity for loss or damage due to force majeure even in cases where the Administration in the service of which the loss or damage occurred recognizes that the damage was due to force majeure.

(c) When they are unable to account for parcels in consequence of the destruction of official documents through force majeure.

(d) When the damage has been caused by the fault or negligence of the sender or when it is due to the nature of the article.

(e) For parcels which contain prohibited articles.

(f) For parcels which have been fraudulently insured for a sum exceeding the actual value of the contents.

(g) For parcels seized by the customs because of false declaration of contents.

(h) When any request for inquiry or application for indemnity has not been made within the period of one year counting from the day following that of mailing the parcel.

3. The two Postal Administrations will not be responsible for the loss of ordinary parcels exchanged between the two countries nor for the abstraction of or

damage to their contents; but either Administration is at liberty to indemnify for the loss, abstraction, or damage which may occur in its service, without recourse to the other Administration.

4. The two Postal Administrations are not responsible for the loss of the parcels mentioned in Article II, Sections 2 and 3, nor for the abstraction of or damage to their contents unless an arrangement to the contrary is made between the Chiefs of the two Postal Administrations.

Article XVIII.

Credits.

1. For each parcel exchanged between the two countries, the Postal Administration of the country of origin shall pay to that of the country of destination the sums indicated in the Detailed Regulations.

2. In case of redirection or of return of parcels from one of the two countries to the other, the retransmitting Administration shall claim from the other the sums equal to its credits mentioned in the preceding section and the following charges, as the case may be :

(a) Sea rates due to the retransmitting Administration.

(b) Charges which are not canceled by the retransmitting Administration.

(c) Charges due to a third country.

3. As regards parcels originating in one of the two countries and sent through the other to a third country, the Postal Administration of the country of origin shall pay to the intermediate Administration the sums required by the latter.

4. As regards parcels originating in a third country and sent to one of the two countries through the other in open mail, the intermediate Administration shall pay to the Administration of destination the sums indicated in the Detailed Regulations.

Article XII.

Recall. Change of address.

1. So long as a parcel has not been delivered to the addressee, the sender may recall it or cause its address to be altered.

For this service, the Postal Administration of the country of origin may collect the charge fixed by its internal regulations.

2. The provisions of Sections 2 to 4 of the preceding article are applicable to the parcel returned or redirected in consequence of the recall or the change of address.

Article XIII.

Non-delivery.

1. The sender of a parcel may make a request at the time of mailing as to the disposal of the parcel in the event it is not deliverable as addressed, the particulars of which are set forth in the Detailed Regulations.

2. If the sender does not make any request in accordance with the preceding section or the sender's request has not resulted in delivery, undeliverable parcels will be returned to the sender without previous notification at the expiration of thirty days counting from the day following that of receipt at the office of destination, while parcels refused by the addressee will be returned at once.

3. The provisions of Article XI, Sections 2 and 4 are applicable to the parcel redirected in the country of destination or returned to origin in consequence of non-delivery.

The same provisions are also applicable to the parcel returned to origin for the reason that it contains any prohibited articles.

4. Undeliverable parcels which the sender has marked "Abandon" are not returned but are disposed of in accordance with the legislation of the country of destination after the expiration of the period mentioned in Section 2 above.

Article XIV.

Salvage. Destruction.

1. Articles liable to deterioration or corruption, and those only, may be sold immediately, even on the outward or return journey, without previous notice or judicial formality, for the benefit of the right party.

2. If for any reason a sale is impossible, the spoilt or putrid articles are destroyed.

Article XV.

Parcels wrongly accepted.

Missent parcels.

1. If parcels of which the weight or dimensions exceed the limits allowed have been wrongly accepted and dispatched, they are returned to origin by the Postal Administration to which the parcels were sent.

2. Parcels, when missent, are reforwarded to their correct destination by the most direct route at the disposal of the Postal Administration to which the parcels were missent; nevertheless, the parcels which cannot be reforwarded to their correct destination are returned to origin.

Insured parcels may not be reforwarded except as insured mail.

3. The parcels mentioned in the two sections above must not be charged by the retransmitting country with customs or other non-postal charges.

Article XVI.

Cancellation of customs charges.

The two Postal Administrations agree to urge the services concerned in their countries to cancel customs and other non-postal charges on parcels which are returned to origin, abandoned by the sender, destroyed because the contents are completely damaged, or redirected to a third country.

Article VIII.

Advice of delivery. Inquiry.

1. The sender of an insured parcel may request, either at the time of mailing or after mailing, an advice of delivery upon payment of a fee which may be fixed by the Postal Administration of the country of origin.
2. The sender of an ordinary or insured parcel may request, after mailing, an inquiry for the parcel upon payment of a fee which may be fixed by the Postal Administration of the country of origin. As regards insured parcels, no fee is, however, charged if the sender has already paid the special fee to obtain an advice of delivery.
3. The request for an advice of delivery or an inquiry made after the mailing of a parcel is admitted only within the period of one year, counting from the day following that of mailing.

Article IX.

Customs duties.

Parcels are subject to all customs laws and regulations in force in the country of destination. The duties collectible on that account are collected from the addressee on delivery of the parcel.

Article X.

Fee for customs formalities.

Fee for delivery.

Warehousing charges.

1. The Postal Administration of the country of destination may collect from the addressee, for the fulfillment of customs formalities, a fee not exceeding 50 centimes per parcel.
2. The Postal Administration of the country of destination may collect from the addressee, for delivery of parcels at the addressee's residence, a fee not exceeding

50 centimes per parcel. The same fee may be charged for each presentation after the first at the addressee's residence.

3. The Postal Administration of the country of destination may collect from the addressee a suitable warehousing charge for parcels which are not withdrawn within the period which it has fixed. This charge may not, however, exceed 5 francs per parcel.

4. The fees and charges prescribed by the above three sections shall not be canceled even in case the parcel is redirected or returned out of the country.

Article XI.

Redirection.

1. A parcel may be redirected, at the request of the addressee, in consequence of the addressee's change of address in the country of destination.
2. For parcels redirected in its territory, the Postal Administration of the country of destination may collect from the addressee additional charges fixed by its internal regulations. These charges shall not be canceled even in case the parcel is redirected or returned out of the country.
3. A parcel may be redirected out of the country only at the addressee's request, and provided that the parcel complies with the conditions required for its further conveyance. Insured parcels shall not be redirected to another country except as insured mail.
4. When a parcel is redirected out of the country, the charges for conveyance due to the Postal Administrations concerned and, if any, the insurance fees, as well as the various charges cancellation of which is not allowed by the retransmitting Administration, shall be collected additionally from the addressee.
5. The sender is entitled to forbid any redirection, by means of a suitable entry on the parcel and on the customs declaration.

1. Each Postal Administration is entitled to fix its postage rates for parcels to be collected from the sender.

2. The postage mentioned in the preceding section must be prepaid by the sender.

Article IV.

Preparation of parcels.

Every parcel shall be packed in a manner adequate for the length of the journey and the protection of the contents as set forth in the Detailed Regulations.

Article V.

Prohibitions.

1. The following articles are prohibited transmission by parcel post :

(a) A letter or a communication having the nature of a letter. Nevertheless it is permitted to enclose in a parcel an open invoice, confined to the particulars which constitute an invoice.

(b) An enclosure which bears an address different from that placed on the cover of the parcel.

(c) Any live animal.

(d) Any article the admission of which is not authorized by the customs or other laws or regulations in force in either country.

(e) Any explosive or inflammable article, and in general, any article the conveyance of which is dangerous.

(f) Documents, pictures, and other articles injurious to public morals.

2. When a parcel contravening any of these prohibitions is handed over by one of the two Postal Administrations to the other, the latter shall proceed in accordance with its laws and inland regulations. However, explosive or inflammable articles, as well as documents, pictures, and other articles injurious to public morals are not returned to origin; they are destroyed on the spot by the Administration

which has found them in the mails.

3. The two Postal Administrations shall furnish each other with a list of prohibited articles.

Article VI.

Insurance.

1. Parcels may be insured up to the amount of 500 francs or its equivalent in currency of the country of origin. However, the Chiefs of the two Postal Administrations may, by mutual consent, fix the limit of insured value above 500 francs.

The insured value may not exceed the actual value of the contents, but it is permissible to insure only part of that value.

2. For an insured parcel, an insurance fee fixed by the Postal Administration of the country of origin shall be collected at the time of mailing in addition to the postage.

3. The insurance of all parcels containing coin, bullion, valuable jewelry, or any other precious article is obligatory.

If, in the country of destination, a parcel which has not been insured is found to contain coin, bullion, valuable jewelry, or any other precious article, it may be delivered to its addressee as an insured parcel. In this case, the Postal Administration of the country of destination may collect the insurance fee fixed by that Administration in accordance with the provisions of the preceding section.

Article VII.

Certificate of mailing.

The sender of an ordinary parcel may request, at the time of mailing, a certificate of mailing upon payment of a fee which may be fixed by the Postal Administration of the country of origin. However, no certificate of mailing, other than the insurance receipt, will be furnished the sender of an insured parcel, and no charge other than the insurance fee will be made for the insurance receipt.

PARCEL POST AGREEMENT BETWEEN JAPAN
AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Department of Communications of Japan and the Post Office Department of the United States of America have agreed upon the following articles for the purpose of improving the relations of Parcel Post between the two countries:

Article I.

Exchange of parcels.

Between Japan on one hand and the United States of America (including Alaska, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, Samoa, and Hawaii) on the other hand, there may be exchanged parcels up to the limits of weight and dimensions stated in the Detailed Regulations for the execution of this Agreement.

Article II.

Transit of parcels.

1. Each Postal Administration guarantees the right of transit through its service, to or from any country with which it has parcel post communication, of parcels originating in or addressed for delivery in the service of the other Administration.

2. Parcels sent in open mail and in transit to or from one of the services of the two Postal Administrations through the other are subject to the conditions of exchange of parcels between them as well as those between the intermediate Administration and that of the third country concerned.

3. Parcels sent in closed mails and in transit to or from one of the services of the two Postal Administrations through the other are subject to the conditions specially agreed upon between the Chiefs of the two Postal Administrations.

Article III.

Postage.