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E 2200 Washington 10/2

*Le Chef du Département de l'Economie publique, E. Schulthess,
au Ministre de Suisse à Washington, H. Sulzer*

Abkommen mit den Vereinigten Staaten

L 155

Bern, 10. Dezember 1917

Durch die verschiedenen in den letzten Wochen gewechselten Telegramme haben wir uns über die Angelegenheit des Memorandums in der Hauptsache gegenseitig auf dem laufenden erhalten. In unsern beiden Telegrammen (Nummer 36 und 42¹⁾ haben wir Sie von der Unterzeichnung des in Paris modifizierten Memorandums in Kenntnis gesetzt und verschiedene Einzelheiten beigelegt. Heute schicken wir Ihnen eine eingehende telegraphische Zusammenfassung des neuen unterzeichneten Memorandums, verglichen mit dem von Ihnen eingesandten Entwurf, und legen dem vorliegenden Schreiben zwei Exemplare des englischen Textes, der einerseits von McCormick, andererseits von den Herren Cailier, Grobet und Heer unterzeichnet ist und für die Amerikaner als Original gilt, bei. Den definitiven französischen Text², welcher auch von Entente-Delegierten unterzeichnet ist und für Frankreich als Original gilt, besitzen wir zur Stunde noch nicht; derselbe soll dem Protokoll der Pariser Konferenzen als «Annexe» beigelegt werden.

Indem wir nun den Verlauf der Angelegenheit nochmals resümieren, wiederholen wir zunächst, dass wir Ihren Bericht vom 2. November³ und das demselben beigelegte Memorandum am 26. November erhielten und selbstverständlich mit grossem Interesse davon Kenntnis nahmen. Die von Ihnen hervorgehobenen Schwierigkeiten und der Umstand, dass Herr McCormick, mit welchem Sie in Unterhandlung standen, plötzlich nach Europa verreist war, ohne Ihnen davon Kenntnis zu geben, machten natürlich auf uns den Eindruck, dass die Aussichten auf eine befriedigende Verständigung nicht günstig stehen und von Unterhandlungen mit den amerikanischen Delegierten nicht viel für uns zu erwarten sei. Ihren Gedanken, Herrn Rappard abzuordnen, um die Herren zu veranlassen, nach Bern zu kommen und sie dadurch dem befürchteten ungünstigen Einfluss der Entente zu entziehen, nahmen wir natürlich gerne auf. Die Herren von der schweizerischen Mission hatten am Tage nach der Ankunft Ihres genannten Berichtes einer Delegation des Bundesrats Bericht⁴ über ihre Tätigkeit und ihre Beobachtungen erstattet; demselben entnahmen wir zwar mit Vergnügen, dass die Stimmung in Amerika sich hinsichtlich der Schweiz in mancher Beziehung gebessert und besonders auch Herr Wilson sich über unser Land und die Versorgung desselben in durchaus günstiger, ja erfreulicher Weise ausgesprochen habe, jedoch konnten wir uns von den pessimistischen

1. *Non reproduit.* Cf. EVD KW Zentrale 1914–1918/1+2.

2. Cf. Annexe. K (I)/2960.

3. Cf. n^o 349.

4. Cf. n^o 361.

Vorstellungen, welche Ihr Bericht und Ihre vorausgegangenen Telegramme in uns erweckt hatten, nicht völlig befreien.

Herr Rappard übernahm es gerne, die Herren Amerikaner zum erwähnten Zwecke aufzusuchen. Wir hatten vorher angenommen, dass dieselben in London stationieren würden, dann aber von Paris Bericht erhalten, dass sie in dieser Stadt eingetroffen seien und sich bereits mit den Vertretern der Entente in einlässliche Beziehungen gesetzt hätten. Herr Rappard war im Begriffe, sich dahin zu begeben, als uns von unserer Gesandtschaft telegraphiert wurde, dass dieselben sehr pressiert seien und es ihnen daher nicht möglich sein werde, nach Bern zu kommen. Wir mussten uns deshalb entschliessen, sofort eine Unterhandlungsdelegation dorthin zu schicken. Dieselbe bestand aus den Herren Cailler, Grobet und Heer sowie aus den Herren Loosli und Dr. Iklé, welche als Experten für Getreide und Baumwollwaren dienen sollten.

Herr Professor Rappard begleitete dann die Delegation, speziell um seine persönlichen Beziehungen mit den Herren House und McCormick zu verwerten. Die Delegation reiste am 29. November ab und hatte dann in rascher Folge einige Konferenzen, an welchen auch die Entente-Vertreter teilnahmen. Von den telegraphischen Berichten, die wir sodann erhielten, haben wir Ihnen sukzessive telegraphisch Kenntnis gegeben.

Wie erwähnt, konnte ein in diesen Konferenzen vorgelegenes Memorandum, welches von den Amerikanern schon vorher aufgestellt und im Einvernehmen mit den Vertretern der Entente diskutiert und modifiziert worden war, durchberaten und nach wenigen Tagen unterzeichnet werden.

Ein Teil unserer Delegation erstattete uns am 7. Dezember mündlich Bericht und hob in erster Linie den ausserordentlich freundlichen Empfang durch die Herren Amerikaner wie übrigens auch durch die Entente-Vertreter hervor. Aus Ihren Ausführungen ersehen wir, dass die Beziehungen, in welche die Amerikaner mit der Entente getreten waren, insofern sich als vorteilhaft erwiesen, als sie die Sachlage wesentlich abgeklärt und ganz besonders bewirkt hatten, dass die Amerikaner, welche ganz neue Sicherheits- und Kontrollmassregeln hinsichtlich unseres Verkehrs mit den Zentralmächten glaubten aufstellen zu müssen, sich davon überzeugten, dass durch das S.S.S.-Reglement und durch eine Reihe von Spezialabkommen mit der Entente das Nötige in jeder Hinsicht schon reichlich getan war. Die Verhandlungen wurden dadurch wesentlich vereinfacht und abgekürzt. Die Amerikaner sollen in denselben sogar in manchen Punkten fester und entschiedener als die Alliierten zu unsern Gunsten eingetreten sein, namentlich was das Getreide und die Tonnage betrifft.

Wie Sie aus unsern Telegrammen ersehen haben, gelang es auch zu erreichen, dass die Fortsetzung unserer Ausfuhr von Baumwollgeweben und Stickereien nach den Zentralstaaten entgegen der ursprünglichen Forderung Amerikas, dieselbe ganz zu unterdrücken, bis auf weiteres zugestanden wurde. Bezügliche Verhandlungen mit der Schweiz im Sinne einer weitem Einschränkung des Exportes mit Bezug auf die vermeintlichen Lieferungen für militärische Zwecke sind aber ausdrücklich vorbehalten, und es ist uns seitens der Entente zu erkennen gegeben worden, dass eine solche Einschränkung unerlässlich sein werde.

Da wir Ihnen heute das Memorandum selbst schicken und Ihnen das wesentliche

desselben einlässlich telegraphisch mitgeteilt haben, können wir darauf verzichten, hier nochmals auf dasselbe im einzelnen einzutreten. Was erreicht worden ist, kann uns befriedigen, und es ist dies in der Konferenz, in welcher der Bericht unserer Delegation entgegengenommen wurde, allseitig anerkannt worden. Über all dem darf aber nicht vergessen werden, wie schwierig es sein wird, das Versprochene zu halten und insbesondere die nötigen Transporte zu bewerkstelligen, auch wenn der Wille Amerikas sowohl als der Entente dazu nachhaltig vorhanden sein sollte.

In hohem Masse ist wiederholt von verschiedenen Seiten hervorgehoben worden, wie Sie, Herr Minister, durch Ihre unablässigen Bemühungen und vorzüglichen Beziehungen das Terrain vorbereitet und in den langwierigen Vorverhandlungen die Basis für eine eigentliche Verständigung gelegt haben. Wir ergreifen daher den Anlass, Ihnen im Namen des Bundesrates den wärmsten Dank für Ihre grosse Hingabe und erfolgreiche Tätigkeit auszusprechen.

ANNEXE

K (I)/2960

MEMORANDUM BETWEEN THE WAR TRADE BOARD AND
THE SWISS GOVERNMENT
IN REGARD TO EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO SWITZERLAND

Paris, December 5, 1917

The War Trade Board, an administrative agency empowered by executive order of the President of the United States to license exports in certain cases, and the Swiss Minister, Mr. H. Sulzer, have considered the requirements of Switzerland for exports from the United States for the twelve months beginning October 1st, 1917, and ending September 30th, 1918. In order to set forth in definite form a statement of the quantities of such exports from the United States to Switzerland for which licenses may be granted by the said War Trade Board, and the conditions, rules and regulations, under and in accordance with which such export licenses may be issued, it is hereby stated and declared:

I.

1. It is the desire of said War Trade Board that Switzerland shall receive the maximum requirements of the several articles, commodities, material and substances hereinafter enumerated in the several schedules annexed in-so-far-as (1) the same are not required for consumption in the United States and Allied countries, and (2) will not, if their exportation is permitted directly or indirectly benefit any country or ally of any country with which United States is at war.

2. The statement of said War Trade Board in regard to issuing licenses, and the allotment of the designated quantities of the several articles, commodities, material and substances as set forth in the annexed schedules A-B-C-D-E-F-G-H, and within the limits of the contingents are not intended and shall not be held and construed to constitute an agreement or contract on the part of the United States with the Swiss Government; but shall be held, construed and regarded as a declaration merely of the domestic or internal administrative action of the said Board pertaining to the licensing of shipments from the United States. Said Board does not assume the power or authority to make contracts or agreements binding upon the government of the United States, nor does it assume to deal in regard to the policy of the United States relating to foreign affairs.

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II.

The granting of licenses for the exportation from the United States to Switzerland of the quantities of articles, commodities, material and substances as set forth in the several schedules attached is conditioned upon the undertaking of the Swiss Government to fulfill faithfully and observe each of the following stipulations and conditions:

1. It is stipulated and understood that the distribution of any and all articles, commodities, material and substances described in the next schedule shall be subject to the condition that such distribution must in every case be authorized by and shall be made pursuant to the rules and statutes of the *Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique* hereinafter designated as S.S.S. Such articles, commodities, material and substances shall in no event be delivered to agents, dealers or purchasers in greater quantities than can be accounted for by the genuine requirements of stipulated Swiss consumption.

2. That full information shall be given to any accredited representative of the United States with respect to any distribution or delivery made or proposed to be made of the articles, commodities, material and substances dealt with hereunder. If any question shall arise as to such distribution, it is agreed that the Swiss Government will give any such accredited representative of the United States full information on the subject which will include the production of any such books or documentary evidence as bears thereon. And at the request of any such accredited representative of the United States, the Swiss government will furnish full particulars in regard to the enforcement of the Swiss prohibitions and regulations concerning exports from Switzerland and will afford every facility within its power and co-operate in any inquiry concerning the effective enforcement of such prohibition, regulations and restrictions.

3. The articles, commodities, material and substances for which export licenses shall be granted pursuant to the stipulations herein contained are based upon the estimated total requirements of Switzerland for the period mentioned and since the same are to be withdrawn from the already restricted supplies in the United States, it is especially stipulated that if Switzerland is able to obtain elsewhere supplies of the same goods of American origin, the amounts thus elsewhere obtained shall be subtracted from the quantities set forth in the schedules annexed.

4. The right is reserved to determine the distribution of the allotments for export both as to time and port of sailing, but due consideration shall be given to any requests or representations of the Swiss Government that may be made in regard to the most advantageous use by the Swiss government of vessels under Swiss charter and employed in the ocean carriage of such articles, commodities, material and substances.

This article does not apply to the allotment of grains (Schedule B) concerning which special arrangements are made below.

5. The Swiss government obligates itself to transport at the actual cost of such transportation from any port or ports of the United States that may be designated, 1000 tons of cargo each month destined for the American Red Cross in Switzerland (prisoners of war), it being understood that these cargoes shall not absorb more than 5% of the monthly tonnage available for Switzerland in United States ports.

6. In the event the Swiss Government shall be unable to secure adequate ocean tonnage facilities to transport her supplies from this country, such aid shall be extended in securing additional tonnage facilities of neutral ownership as may be possible, consistent with the tonnage requirements of the United States and allied governments.

7. The Swiss Government recognizes that it is undesirable that vessels under Swiss charter should proceed in ballast or only partially loaded to a United States port. Spanish vessels chartered by the Swiss government to carry cargoes to France destined for the Swiss government shall when westward bound, whenever possible, carry cargoes consisting in whole or in part of pirites from Spain. In the event other acceptable cargo is available, such other cargo may be substituted. The Swiss government will co-operate in every way that lies within its power in order that all vessels inward bound to the United States shall carry full cargo.

8. It is further expressly stipulated that any articles, commodities, material or substances which may be in transit, or which may have arrived at any port in France from the United States, shall not until such time as this memorandum shall finally become effective, pass beyond such French ports in the course of transportation to Switzerland. Any export license in the meantime issued for such above

mentioned articles, commodities, material or substances from the United States, whether so recited therein or not, shall be subject to the conditions expressed in this paragraph. Cargoes licensed from the first day of October, 1917, and until this agreement becomes effective, shall provisorily remain in the custody of the French government or its representatives until released by them for final transportation to their destination in Switzerland.

9. That the importation into Switzerland of the articles, commodities, material and substances herein mentioned is for consumption in Switzerland, and the amounts and quantities thereof (notwithstanding the maximum quantities stated in the schedules, A, B, C, D, E, F, H,) at all times be limited by the genuine internal requirements of Switzerland, with due regard to the importation into Switzerland from other countries than the United States of articles, commodities, material and substances capable of use as substitutes for those described in the annexed schedules.

10. That except as set forth hereinafter, none of the articles, commodities, material or substances imported from the United States and no product, by-product, or waste and no alloy, compound, or ingredient thereof, shall, subject only to specific exceptions hereinafter designated, be directly or indirectly consigned or exported to, or used for the benefit or advantage of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria or Turkey.

11. The following exceptions applying to (a) countries, and allies of countries at war with the United States and (b) neutral European countries, are made;

a) The undertaking of the Swiss government in regard to prohibitions and restrictions against exports from Switzerland and of countries and allies of countries at war with the United States shall be subject to the following and no other exceptions:

The prohibitions of exports shall not apply to articles manufactured in Switzerland and included within the category of articles specified in article 10, paragraphs (a) and (c) 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 of the S.S.S. subject always to any modifications which may subsequently be made.

Further, the prohibition of exports shall not apply to the quantities of copper, the export of which is allowed as an integral part of machines, in virtue of Article 12 of the by-laws of the S.S.S. in its present form as modified by the agreement of March 20th, 1917, between the allied governments and Switzerland; nor to the metal of which the export is allowed as a «perfectionnement» traffic in conformity with Article 13 of said by-laws.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 10 (c) of the S.S.S. by-laws the right is always reserved to open negotiations with the Swiss government with the object of introducing in the provisions of the above mentioned Articles of the by-laws such modifications as may tend to ensure a limitation of the quantities of goods authorized for export to the countries at war with the Allies.

b) Subject to the condition that the export of articles, commodities, material or substances to neutral European countries through any country or ally of country at war with the United States shall in no event be permitted, except by special arrangement or agreement, the undertaking of the Swiss government to prohibit exports shall not apply to cotton goods wholly manufactured in Switzerland from American cotton and exported to Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden or other neutral European countries, provided allotments have been made by this board to meet the requirements of such neutral countries. But in all cases exports from Switzerland, exports from the United States and from any other neutral country shall be added together to determine whether the total allotment made by this board has been exceeded. Full information shall be given from time to time upon request of the quantities so exported from Switzerland.

Such re-export of articles so manufactured in Switzerland from material imported into Switzerland from the United States shall be made only to the neutral countries herein mentioned and provided that the manufactured articles so exported from Switzerland shall be consumed in the neutral country to which they are exported. In estimating the quantity required by any neutral including Switzerland, the quantity imported by such neutral from other neutral countries importing from the United States will in every case be subtracted from the amounts allotted by the War Trade Board.

III.

In consideration of the foregoing stipulations and conditions and subject to the approval of the French government of the plan and arrangements herein expressed, said War Trade Board hereby makes the following declaration of policy in regard to granting export licenses to meet the require-

ments of Switzerland, and hereby establishes the rules and regulations which shall govern the issuance of licenses from the United States of articles, commodities, material and substances described in the annexed schedules.

If quantities equal to those set forth in said annexed schedules are not deemed available for exportation from the United States at the designated time or times at which licenses for export thereof shall be requested, according to the policy and rules and regulations of the said Board as herein declared, then licenses shall be granted for as great a proportion thereof as are available for export, consistent with the policy herein declared. The maximum quantities for which such licenses shall be issued are calculated upon the ascertained requirements for Swiss consumption as specified in said annexed schedules.

Considerations shall be given to any application for license to export to Switzerland articles not specified in said schedules and if such are not now, and shall not hereafter be placed upon general embargo, it shall be the policy of the said Board to issue such licenses in due course, subject always to all other conditions hereof, and to the internal requirements of the United States, and the policy of the said Board in respect to such exports.

Because of the better information possessed by the representatives of the French government this trade agreement shall not become effective until it shall receive the formal approval of the French Government.

*Schedules showing quantity of
ascertained requirements*

Explanatory Note.

1. Wherever definite quantities of the requirements as set forth in the following schedules are not stated, but the expressions "by agreement", or "to be determined", or "as may be determined" or other equivalent form of expression is appended, it is understood that no declaration of policy is made by said Board and no rule or regulation is established in regard to the quantity for which license will be issued. The quantities shall in each such instance be hereafter determined in the ordinary routine consideration for export licenses.

2. Wherever the statement of the quantity in the annexed schedules is recited to be "subject to British guaranty" it is understood that no declaration of policy is made or rule or regulation is established by the Board in respect to licensing such exports except conditioned upon favorable recommendation by the British government.

3. Special conditions and provisions are hereinafter stated in particular instances modifying the declaration of policy and rules and regulations. But said special conditions and provisions shall be limited to the specific articles, commodities, material or substances to which they refer.

4. The quantities indicated in the following schedules refer to the allotments agreed to by United States and form part of the total rations made to the S.S.S. by the allied governments. Nothing in this agreement shall be considered as being in contradiction with the present or future S.S.S. rations.

Schedule A. Metals

<i>Articles</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>
Antimony	52
Antimony sulphide	80
Copper-sheets, filing, pipes, wire, etc.	10000 (none from Japan)
Copper, fabricated	800
Copper sulphate	2500
Lead	2000
Zinc	200
Iron sheets, galvanized, etc., except tin	
less than 3 mm thick	6000
Iron sheets between 3 mm and 3/8 inch	7000
Steel forgings, machines, machine parts, without prejudice to arrangements already made by the Allies	special

Aluminium sulphate	2000
Round steel bars, hot rolled, forged	by agreement
Square steel bars, hot rolled, forged	by agreement
Seamless tubing, exclusive boiler tubes, welded tubing, lap and butt-welded pipes	by agreement
Watch cases, raw and finished	by agreement
Agricultural small tools	800

The allotments of the articles in this schedule are subject to the following express conditions, in addition to the conditions hereinbefore set forth and applicable to all schedules.

1. Allotments of steel forgings may be made only after special application in case of each export for which license is asked.

2. None of the machines, forgings or machine parts for which export licenses may be granted, shall be employed either directly or indirectly in the manufacture of arms or parts thereof, ammunitions, gunpowder, or explosives of any kind destined for export to a country or ally of a country at war with the United States.

Schedule B. Grains

<i>Articles</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>
Wheat and rye	300 000
Oats	120 000
Barley	31 000
Corn	140 000
Malt	30 000
Oatmeal, semoline, etc.	3 500
Flour	2 500
Grass seed, etc.	1 100
Linseed	2 000
Oil-cake and oil-seed meal	46 000

The following special conditions apply to the articles in this schedule.

In addition to the general conditions applicable to all schedules, the following conditions shall apply to grains licensed for export to Switzerland.

1. From December 1, 1917, until September 1, 1918, in accordance with proposal adopted at the recent meeting of the Section of Revictualling of the Inter-Allied Conference, Switzerland is to receive a guaranteed allotment of 240 000 tons of cereal bread stuffs ($\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ s of which to consist of wheat).

This allotment is, if possible, to be shipped to the port of Cette and to be supplied under the same conditions as the cereal bread stuff supplied to the allies. These supplies are to be transported on allied ships or on ships supplied to Switzerland by the allies for this purpose, subject to an arrangement made or to be made between the Wheat Executive and the Inter-Allied Chartering Executive. This stipulation is not to be considered as in any way affecting the existing arrangements under which the Swiss government agrees to charter neutral ships for Swiss service through the intermediary of the International Chartering Executive.

It is understood that the fourth or the third of the above mentioned allotment of 240 000 tons of cereal bread stuff which may consist of other than wheat, is not to be deducted from the allotments above mentioned.

2. Shipments of grain are to be distributed as evenly as possible throughout the year. Said shipments not to begin prior to November 15th, 1917.

3. All purchases of grain other than wheat made in the United States for export to Switzerland shall be made from the grain corporation in the department of the Food Administrator of the United States and vessels engaged in carrying such tonnage shall receive such grain at any Atlantic or Gulf coast port that may be designated by said grain corporation.

4. It is specifically stipulated and declared by the Swiss government that imports of grain, food-stuffs or feeding-stuffs in this schedule described shall in no event operate to release any grains, feeding-stuffs, or food-stuffs of Swiss origin, or now contained in Swiss stocks for export from

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Switzerland to any of the following countries; Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey, Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

5. The issuance of license for export from the United States to Switzerland of oil-cake and oil-seed meal shall be subject to the proviso that the existing agreement between the Swiss government and the governments of Great Britain and France respecting the supply of condensed milk from Switzerland shall be fully carried out.

6. Considering that the existing stocks of cereal bread-stuffs in Switzerland will be completely depleted by February of the coming year, considering the time required under present conditions for the transportation of supplies from American ports to Switzerland, a minimum quantity of 30 000 tons of bread grain (to be deducted from the 240 000 guaranteed tons) is to be shipped by the competent organs in the course of the month of December 1917, without prejudice to the origin of these products.

Schedule C. Mineral Oils, etc.

<i>Articles</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>
Crude oil, kerosene, gasoline, including	
10 500 tons benzene	75 000
Paraffin, vaseline, etc.	1 500
Lubricating oils	20 000
Nitro-benzene, naphthol and its derivatives	up to 300
(for use of the Swiss government)	
Bitumen	1 200

The Swiss government expressly guarantees that none of the substances, articles, commodities and material mentioned in this schedule shall be used directly or indirectly in the manufacture of arms or parts thereof, gunpowder, amunitions, explosives, projectiles and war materials in general, destined for export from Switzerland to any country or ally of any country at war with the United States.

Schedule D. Sugar

<i>Article</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>
Sugar	60 000 tons

The Swiss government agrees and undertakes to make its purchases of sugar in the western hemisphere through the Food-Administrator of the United States in accordance with the regulations of said Food Administrator and from such ports as he may designate. It is understood that the contracts for sugar already made in Brazil can be executed without the intervention of the said Food Administrator.

If so determined by the Food Administrator a part of the allotment herein provided for shall be obtained by the Swiss government from Java.

Schedule E. Leather

<i>Articles</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>
Raw hides, all kinds	800
Tanned hides	20
Sole leather	2000
Leather for uppers	1000
Leather for harness	150
Leather belting	30
Saddle leather and metal parts	50
Shoes and parts in rubber, leather, etc.	1000

It is expressly stipulated and guaranteed by the Swiss government that the export from Switzerland shall be prohibited of leather or rubber, shoes, boots, slippers and parts thereof, soles, uppers, harness and parts thereof, saddles and parts thereof, and raw hides or prepared leather, to Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, or Turkey.

Schedule F. Cotton

<i>Article</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>
Cotton (as cotton or cotton goods)	18 000

The Swiss government expressly declares and guarantees that it will prohibit the exportation to Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey or Bulgaria, of all American cotton including raw cotton, cotton linters, cotton waste, and all cotton goods and fabric containing cotton in any proportion, and of all goods and articles manufactured from cotton.

This declaration shall not apply at present to the goods specified in Article 10 (c) paragraphs 4 and 6 of the by-laws of the S.S.S. In accordance with article 10 (c) of the S.S.S. by-laws the right is always reserved to open negotiations with the Swiss government with the object of examining (aided by American experts) the possibility of modifying the provisions of said article 10 (c) paragraphs 4 and 6 in conformity with the exigencies of the war.

Schedule G. Fats

<i>Articles</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>
Edible fats	8000
Cottonseed oil and other edible oils	8000
Linseed oil	2000
Fatty acids	1400
Tankage grease and bone fat	1400
Fatty acids for soap, oleine	1400
beeswax	25

All purchases in the United States by the Swiss government of fats must be made through the Food Administrator of the United States, or in accordance with instructions, recommendations, or regulations of the Food Administrator.

Where fats or oleaginous substances of any kind are required for use in Switzerland for any purpose for which palm oil may be a substitute, then the allotment herein referred to may be reduced by specifying the quantities of such palm oil which may be obtained by Switzerland from the African westcoast.

Schedule H. Articles not included in the above groups.

<i>Articles</i>	<i>M.T.</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Alcohol, absolute		Subject to approval of Munitions Board
Coal and wood tar	50	
Canned vegetables	75	
Poultry not over	2500	As may be determined
Dried fruits	2000	
Tobacco	8700	
Jute	1200	Subject to British guaranty
Jute thread	300	Subject to British guaranty
Starch, industrial, fecular, etc.	5100	
Turpentine	1600	
Celluloid	60	To be obtained in U.S. if not from France
Sporting arms and ammunition	47	
Miners wicks, lamp	100	
Acetic acid, lactic acid, pyridin bases, etc., up to . . .	1300	Acetone excluded
Bromine and iodine for pharmaceutical use, up to . .	69	
Bicycles and automobiles, sausage casings, except beef casings, etc., up to	600	Occasional orders
Feathers, fowl	300	

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Telegraph and telephone equipment	100	
Machines for agriculture	1540	
Pure rubber, up to	270	To be obtained from Great Britain
Articles of rubber, including toys, erasers, suspenders, garters etc.	110	To be obtained in the U.S. if it cannot be delivered from France. Contingent upon receiving permit from Great Britain for rubber, quantities according to agreement
Automobile tires	110	For federal army only
Sashes and doors		To be determined
Cabinet lumber		To be determined
Raw furs, domestic		By agreement
Kodak films, up to	300	
Dental and other special apparatus		By agreement
Asbestos	1000	
Tanning materials	1000	
Sisal binding twine	1000	
Chemical products for pharmaceutical use	160	By agreement
Oil and wax cloth	20	
Liquid and solid extract for dyeing purpose	400	
Hair felt	50	
Denatured formaldehyde	300	