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ARMS CONVENTION and
LIQUOR CONVENTION

1919

August

previous Paper.

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Telegram from Mr Balfour, Paris.

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Dear

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H. J. D.

14/8/19

Kenya 26 Aug 1919

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London Convention and Treaty

Colleges

etc

PARIS

POLITICAL

Telegram (in cipher) from Mr. Balfour.

To. August 6th, 1919.

AMBASSY

PARIS

India. - The Indian delegation has been fully
briefed on the subject of the revision
of the Berlin and Brussels Acts. In accordance
with the precedent adopted in the Polish treaty and
other treaties under discussion here, these conventions
which form part of the general peace settlement,
entered into in the name of the British Empire, should
be signed by the representatives of the Dominion
and of India.

2. The negotiation of the arms convention and the
liquor convention began before the Dominion plenipotentiaries left Paris, and Dominion representatives
were consulted on their terms and took part in the
discussions. The departure of the Dominion plenipotentiaries has however prevented their taking any part
in the discussions on the Spitzbergen convention or on
the convention for the revision of the Berlin and
Brussels Acts. It is, therefore, desirable to acquaint
the Dominion Government briefly with the contents and
with the present position of these conventions.

3. The Spitzbergen convention is under preparation
by a committee of the conference (see my Despatch No. 935
of July 21st) and provides for the recognition of
Norwegian sovereignty over the group subject to safe
guards.

1. The Conference of Commerce, which is not yet satisfactory, and equitable treatment of
Europe. Representatives of the
French have not yet been heard by the
opinion of French, Italian and United
States seems at present in favour
and the other lines rather than by insinuating
the most liberal with this view.
A present form would impose no obligation
on recognition of Norwegian sovereignty
and no burden upon the Dominions.
It follows, the general
of the W. French and
representatives who took
particular interest
that imposes no restriction
on the war
of the Empire.

territories of Central Africa in
Asia. On these a. 1919
changed since the ear. discussion in Paris.

5. The draft liquor convention subjects the
liquor traffic throughout Central Africa to rigorous
control, prohibits the importation of trade spirits, in-
creases the minimum duties on other spirits, prohibits

(3)

except in one area their local manufacture. This one area is the Ituan colonies where different consideration is given to the spirit manufactured locally and subject to a rate equal to the import duty.

6. Ratification of the Convention by the Home and Colonial Office has been communicated to the Foreign Office and will be communicated directly to the text in due course of time.

7. The Government of India has resolved that the Indian Act of 1878 prohibiting the exportation of opium to foreign countries with the exception of China, shall remain in force for commercial purposes. The Government of India has also taken action of the same kind in respect of the Hague Convention of 1891. The Government of India has issued an order that no such restriction on the amount of import duty, this has been found in practice to be contrary to the interests of food administration.

Please inform Colonial Office.

(12.8.8/4).