

As an exception, two corresponding Offices may, by mutual consent, adopt a different method of returning undelivered correspondence.

3. If correspondence posted in one country to an address within that country is sent by persons resident in another country, and has, in consequence of non-delivery, to be sent abroad for return to the sender, it enters into the international system, and is treated in accordance with the regulations concerning redirection.

4. Correspondence for seamen and others addressed to the care of a Consul, and returned by him to the local post office as unclaimed, must be treated in the manner prescribed for undelivered correspondence in general. The amount of the charges paid by the Consul on this correspondence must at the same time be repaid to him by the local post office.

ARTICLE 41

Withdrawal of Correspondence and Alteration of Address

1. For requests to have correspondence withdrawn from the post, or to have addresses altered, the sender must use a form identical with Form J annexed. In handing this application to the post office, the sender must prove his identity and produce the certificate of posting, if any. After proof of identity, for which the Administration of the country of origin assumes responsibility, the procedure is as follows:

(a) if the request is meant to be sent by post, the form, together with an exact facsimile of the envelope or address of the packet, is despatched in a registered cover directly to the office of destination;

(b) if the request is to be made by telegraph, the form is handed over to the telegraph service, which transmits the message to the office of destination. The telegram is written in French.

2. In cases of correction of address, the telegraphic request must be confirmed by first post by a postal request accompanied by the facsimile mentioned above.

3. On receipt of Form J or of the telegram taking its place, the office of destination searches for the correspondence in question and takes such steps as may be necessary.

If, however, the case is one of an alteration of address requested by telegraph, the office of destination simply retains the letter and awaits the arrival of the necessary facsimile before complying with the request.

If the search is fruitless, or if the packet has already been delivered to the addressee, or if the request by telegraph is not sufficiently explicit to admit of identification of the article with certainty, the fact is at once communicated to the office of origin, which informs the applicant accordingly.

4. Any Administration may require, by notification addressed to the International Bureau, that, so far as it is concerned, requests shall be exchanged through the medium of its central Administration or of an office specially designated.

In cases where requests are exchanged through the medium of the central Administrations, requests sent directly by offices of origin to the offices of destination must be complied with to the extent that the correspondence concerned is withheld from delivery until the arrival of the request from the central Administration.

Administrations which avail themselves of the option accorded by the first paragraph of the present clause bear the charges involved by the transmission, in their inland service, by post or by telegraph, of the communications to be exchanged with the delivering office.

The use of the telegraph service is obligatory when the sender has himself used it and the office of destination cannot be advised in time by post.

ARTICLE 42

Simple Correction of Address

A request for simple correction of address (without modification of the name or description of the addressee) may also be addressed directly to the delivering office by the sender, that is to say, without fulfilling the formalities required for an alteration of address properly so called.

ARTICLE 43

Applications for Ordinary Correspondence

1. Every application respecting ordinary correspondence is subject to the following procedure:

(a) the applicant must fill up that part which concerns him, of a form identical with Form H annexed;

(b) the office at which the application originates forwards the form directly to the corresponding office. It is forwarded officially without any written communication;

(c) the corresponding office hands the form to the addressee or sender, as the case may be, in order to obtain the necessary information;