

The Plenipotentiaries of Persia declare that nothing justifies the maintenance in the Convention of a special provision regarding the Persian Gulf. The fact that the Convention contains Article 90, constituting Section V of Part II, prevents them from signing without making the most express reservations. The Plenipotentiaries of Persia declare, in addition, that the *status quo* cannot in any way bind their Government.

On the other hand, they reserve on behalf of their Government the right not to apply the provisions of Article 8 relative to the obligatory notification of the diseases mentioned in that Article.

The Plenipotentiary of Portugal declares that he is authorized by his Government to sign the Convention *ad referendum* under the reservations inserted in the *procès-verbal* of the last plenary sitting.

The Plenipotentiary of Turkey declares that Turkey has not renounced by any Treaty its right to be represented on the Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Board of Egypt. On the other hand, having regard to the stipulations of the Straits Convention signed at Lausanne, and to the special conditions affecting the Straits of the Bosphorus and of the Dardanelles, he reserves the right of the Sanitary Administration of Turkey to place a sanitary guard on board any merchant ship passing through the Straits without a doctor and arriving from an infected port, in order to ensure that the ship does not call at a Turkish port. It remains understood, however, that the delay and expense necessitated by such a guard will be reduced to a minimum.

The Plenipotentiaries of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics recalling the declaration which they made on the 26th May at the sitting of the First Commission, on the subject of Article 7 of the proposed text of the Convention, declare that they have no objections to make on the subject of the provision relative to the right of the Office International d'Hygiène publique to conclude arrangements with other sanitary organizations; but they are of the opinion that this right results from the Agreement of Rome of 1907, which determined the functions of the Office. They consider, therefore, that the provision referred to above, which is merely a confirmation of this right, should have appeared in the *procès-verbal* only, and should not have been made an Article of the Convention itself.

The Plenipotentiaries of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics recall that on the occasion of the discussion of Article 12 of the Convention they voted against the provision giving Governments the right to prolong in exceptional cases the application of sanitary measures, notwithstanding the declaration of the interested State that the danger from the disease no longer exists. They consider that this provision may affect one of the fundamental principles of earlier Conventions and become the cause of misunderstandings which may arise from its application. They declare, therefore, that, having regard to the spirit of the Convention, this provision can be considered only in exceptional cases, when the Government of the infected local area do not fulfil the obligations prescribed by the Convention in the matter.

The Plenipotentiaries of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics recall the reservations which they have already made in the Second Commission on the subject of the functions and duties of the Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Board of Egypt. They desire to emphasize that Articles 70 and 165, in particular, give the right to the Board to establish various sanitary, maritime and quarantine police regulations on condition that such regulations to become executory shall be accepted by the various Powers represented on the Board. As the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have not yet any representative on the Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Board of Egypt, the Delegation of the Union reserve for their Government the right to accept, or not to accept, the measures instituted by that Board.