

(b) The nationals of one High Contracting Party resident outside the territory of the other, where the proceedings are brought, shall not be obliged to give security for costs or court fees in any case where they possess in that territory "immovable property" or other property not readily transferable which is sufficient to cover those costs and fees.

It is understood that the interpretation of the expressions "immovable property" and "property not readily transferable" is a matter within the exclusive competence of the respective courts of the High Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE 4.

Free Legal Assistance.

(1) The nationals of one High Contracting Party shall enjoy in the territories of the other free legal assistance in the same manner as nationals of the latter High Contracting Party, provided they comply with the requirements of the law of the territory where application for free legal assistance is made.

(2) This article applies to criminal as well as to civil and commercial matters, but does not apply to artificial persons.

ARTICLE 5.

Imprisonment for Debt.

The nationals of one High Contracting Party shall not in the territories of the other, be liable to imprisonment as a means of execution for debt or as a conservatory measure in any case where the nationals of the latter High Contracting Party would not be so liable.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE 6.

Any difficulties which may arise in connection with the operation of this Convention shall be settled through the diplomatic channel.

ARTICLE 7.

The present Convention, of which the English and French texts are equally authentic, shall be subject to ratification. Ratifications shall be exchanged in Berne. The Convention shall come into force one month after the date on which ratifications are exchanged, and shall remain in force for three years after the date of its coming into force. If neither of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice through the diplomatic channel to the other not less than six months before the expiration of the said period of three years of his intention to terminate the Convention, it shall remain in force until the expiration of six months from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to terminate it.

ARTICLE 8.

(a) This Convention shall not apply *ipso facto* to Scotland, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands, or the Isle of Man, nor to any of the Colonies, overseas territories or Protectorates of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, nor to any territories under his suzerainty, nor to any mandated territories in respect of which the mandate is exercised by his Government in the United Kingdom, but His Majesty may at any time, while this Convention is in force under Article 7, by a notification given through his Minister at Berne, extend the operation of the Convention to any of the above-mentioned territories.

(b) The date of the coming into force of any such extension shall be one month from the date of such notification.

(c) Either of the High Contracting Parties may, at any time after the expiry of three years from the coming into force of an extension of this Convention to any of the territories referred to in paragraph (a) of this article, terminate such extension on giving six months' notice of termination through the diplomatic channel.

(d) The termination of the Convention under Article 7 shall, unless otherwise expressly agreed to by both High Contracting Parties, *ipso facto* terminate it in respect of any territories to which it has been extended under paragraph (a) of this article.

ARTICLE 9.

(a) The High Contracting Parties agree that His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, may at any time, while the present Convention is in force, either under Article 7 or by virtue of any accession under this article, by a notification given through the diplomatic channel, accede to the present Convention in respect of any other Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, whose Government may desire that such accession should be effected, provided that no

notification of accession may be given at any time when the Swiss Federal Council has given notice of termination in respect of all the territories of His Majesty to which the Convention applies. Any such accession shall take effect one month after the date of its notification.

(b) After the expiry of three years from the date of the coming into force of any accession under paragraph (a) of this article, either of the High Contracting Parties may, by giving six months' notice of termination through the diplomatic channel, terminate the application of the Convention to any country in respect of which a notification of accession has been given. The termination of the Convention under Article 7 shall not affect its application to any such country.

(c) Any notification of accession under paragraph (a) of this article may include any dependency or mandated territory administered by the Government of the country in respect of which such notification of accession is given; and any notice of termination in respect of any such country under paragraph (b) shall apply to any dependency or mandated territory which was included in the notification of accession in respect of that country.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed the present Convention, in English and French texts, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at London, the 3rd December, 1937.

[L.S.] ANTHONY EDEN.
[L.S.] C. R. PARAVICINI.

Despatch: Nobel Peace Prize, 1940.

Department of Internal Affairs,
Wellington, 31st October, 1939.

THE following despatch, received from the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, is published for general information.

W. E. PARRY, Minister of Internal Affairs.

NEW ZEALAND.

Circular despatch C. No. 96. Downing Street,
4th October, 1939.

MY LORD,—

With reference to the Duke of Devonshire's Circular despatch C. No. 182 of the 14th September, 1938, I have the honour to transmit the accompanying copies of a circular issued by the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament regarding nominations for the Nobel Peace Prize for 1940.

2. It would be appreciated if the conditions of the prize could be made known to those bodies and persons who are qualified to nominate candidates.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Excellency's most obedient, humble Servant,
ANTHONY EDEN.

Governor-General, His Excellency Colonel the Right Honourable Viscount Galway, G.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., &c.

ALL proposals of candidates for the Nobel Peace Prize, which is to be distributed 10th December, 1940, must, in order to be taken into consideration, be laid before the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament by a duly qualified person *before the first of February of the same year.*

Any one of the following persons is held to be duly qualified: (a) Members and late members of the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament, as well as the advisers appointed at the Norwegian Nobel Institute; (b) Members of Parliament and Members of Government of the different States, as well as Members of the Interparliamentary Union; (c) Members of the International Arbitration Court at the Hague; (d) Members of the Council of the International Peace Bureau; (e) Members and Associates of the Institute of International Law; (f) University professors of Political Science and of Law, of History and of Philosophy; and (g) Persons who have received the Nobel Peace Prize.

The Nobel Peace Prize may also be accorded to institutions or associations.

According to the Code of Statutes, §8, the grounds upon which any proposal is made must be stated and handed in along with such papers and other documents as may therein be referred to.

According to § 3, every written work, to qualify for a prize, must have appeared in print.

For particulars, *qualified persons* are requested to apply to the office of the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament, Drammensvei 19, Oslo.