

N° 481.

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ITALIE  
ET ROYAUME DES SERBES,  
CROATES ET SLOVÈNES

Accords généraux avec protocole et  
échange de notes, signés à Rome  
le 23 octobre 1922.

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ITALY AND  
KINGDOM OF THE SERBS,  
CROATS AND SLOVENES

General Agreements with Protocol  
and Exchange of Notes, signed at  
Rome, October 23, 1922.

## TEXTE ITALIEN. — ITALIAN TEXT.

No. 481. — ACCORDI GENERALI<sup>1</sup> COL PROTOCOLLO E SCAMBIO DI NOTE FRA IL REGNO D'ITALIA ED IL REGNO DEI SERBI, CROATI E SLOVENI, FIRMATI A ROMA IL 23 OTTOBRE 1922.

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*Official French and Italian texts communicated by the Italian Representative on the Council of the League of Nations and by the Minister for the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes at Berne. The registration of these agreements took place September 12, 1923.*

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SUA MAESTÀ IL RE D'ITALIA e SUA MAESTÀ IL RE DEI SERBI, CROATI E SLOVENI, animati dal desiderio di eliminare ogni difficoltà che possa nuocere alla ripresa delle relazioni d'affari fra i loro Stati, hanno deliberato di concludere accordi a quest'effetto ed hanno nominato loro plenipotenziari :

SUA MAESTÀ IL RE D'ITALIA :

S. E. Carlo SCHANZER, Senatore del Regno, Suo Ministro degli Affari Esteri ;

SUA MAESTÀ IL RE DEI SERBI, CROATI E SLOVENI :

S. E. Voislav ANTONIEVITCH, Suo Inviato Straordinario e Ministro Plenipotenziario ;

i quali, dopo aver scambiato i loro pieni poteri, trovati in buona e debita forma, hanno convenuto le seguenti disposizioni :

I. ISTITUTO DI CREDITO FONDIARIO.

*Articolo 1.*

Qualsiasi controversia riguardante la conversione delle corone austro-ungariche, che sono state presentate dall'« Istituto Provinciale di Credito Fondiario del Regno di Dalmazia », è regolata dall'accordo speciale sulla sistemazione delle Banche e degli Istituti di credito (Capitolo VI).

*Articolo 2.*

Le modalità per la ripartizione delle altre attività del suddetto « Istituto Provinciale di Credito Fondiario del Regno di Dalmazia », saranno stabilite dalla Commissione speciale incaricata della sistemazione degli interessi patrimoniali delle provincie, distretti, comuni ed altri corpi morali pubblici locali.

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<sup>1</sup> The exchange of ratifications took place at Rome, February 26, 1923.

<sup>1</sup> TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.

## No. 481. — GENERAL AGREEMENTS, WITH PROTOCOL AND EXCHANGE OF NOTES, BETWEEN THE KINGDOM OF ITALY AND THE KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES, SIGNED AT ROME, OCTOBER 23, 1922.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY and HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES, being desirous of removing all difficulties prejudicial to the resumption of commercial relations between their States, have resolved to conclude Agreements for that purpose, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY :

His Excellency Carlo SCHANZER, Senator of the Kingdom, His Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES :

His Excellency Voislav ANTONIEVITCH, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary ;

Who, having communicated their full powers found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following provisions :

## I. LAND BANK.

*Article 1.*

Any dispute concerning the conversion of Austro-Hungarian crowns which have been presented by the " Provincial Land Bank of the Kingdom of Dalmatia ", shall be settled by the special Agreement concerning the systematisation of banks and other credit establishments (Chapter VI).

*Article 2.*

The method of allocation of the other assets of the aforesaid " Provincial Land Bank of the Kingdom of Dalmatia " shall be fixed by the special Commission responsible for the systematisation of patrimonial interests in provinces, districts, communes and other public, local corporate bodies.

## II. VALUATION OF PROVINCIAL LAND AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN DALMATIA.

*Article 3.*

For the application of Article 2 of the Treaty of Rapallo, regarding the equitable distribution of provincial and communal property and of the provincial foundations in Dalmatia between

<sup>1</sup> Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations.

<sup>1</sup> Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

the Kingdom of Italy and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, the High Contracting Parties have agreed to proceed to the valuation of all landed and personal property and the appurtenances thereof in Dalmatia, including the Offices of the Provincial Council for Agriculture, by a Commission of Experts (Valuation Commission) which shall be appointed and shall enter upon its duties two months from the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement.

*Article 4.*

The valuation of the movable property in each building shall be undertaken separately.

*Article 5.*

The following shall not be included in the valuation :

- (a) Movable property in the Provincial Junta ;
- (b) Movable property in the Offices of the Provincial Council for Agriculture and the Provincial Land Bank ;
- (c) The furniture, the surgical and pharmaceutical material and medicaments, as well as any Röntgen installations which may be found in the four provincial hospitals in Dalmatia (Borgo Erizzo, Sebenico, Spalato and Ragusa), and their libraries ;
- (d) The movable property in the School of " Obstetrics " attached to the provincial hospital at Borgo Erizzo ;
- (e) The furniture and material for school use in the popular and civil schools of Dalmatia, and their libraries.

*Article 6.*

In order to constitute the Valuation Commission, each of the High Contracting Parties shall appoint :

- (a) a delegate,
- (b) an expert architect,
- (c) an agrarian expert,
- (d) an expert for the furniture.

If, in the course of the work, occasion should arise for valuing objects not included in the category of buildings, lands or furniture, each of the Delegates of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to appoint, for the purpose of valuing these objects, a capable expert from amongst those inscribed on the panel of legal experts.

*Article 7.*

Before undertaking the work entrusted to it, the Committee shall decide what principles are to be applied in the valuation.

Mortgages on landed property which is to be valued shall be made over to the Provincial Institution to which the landed property is assigned ; they shall, however, be taken into account in the valuation.

Simultaneous mortgages on landed property, part of which has been assigned to one and part to another of the High Contracting Parties, shall be treated as provincial debts without security.

*Article 8.*

In any case of dispute with reference to the valuations, the experts shall appoint an arbitrator. Failing an agreement upon the choice of an arbitrator, the latter shall be chosen from among the

persons proposed by the experts of the Government on whose territory the object to be valued is situated.

*Article 9.*

All property shall be valued in the currency of the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom.

*Article 10.*

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall be responsible for the expenses incurred by the members of the Committee whom it shall have appointed.

III. SYSTEMATISATION OF THE PATRIMONIAL INTERESTS OF PROVINCES, DISTRICTS AND COMMUNES AND OTHER LOCAL, PUBLIC, CORPORATE BODIES.

*Article 11.*

The Italian Government and the Serb-Croat-Slovene Government undertake by the present Agreement to submit to the decision of special Commissions all questions with regard to the systematisation of the patrimonial interests of the frontier provinces, districts and communes of the two countries the boundary lines of which have been altered in consequence of the application of the Treaty of Rapallo.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to submit to the same Commissions any questions with regard to the systematisation of the patrimonial interests of corporate bodies which carry out their duties upon the territory of the above-mentioned provinces, whether their jurisdiction applies to the whole province or whether it is confined to a district or a commune.

The questions submitted to the aforesaid Commissions shall also include those of a similar nature concerning the establishment of mortgaged credit and questions concerning shooting rights, the right to cut fuel in the forests, rights of pasturing and other similar rights belonging to the populations of the territories through which the new frontier line passes.

*Article 12.*

For the application of the provisions contained in the preceding article, three special Commissions shall be constituted, one of which — sitting alternately at Gorizia and at Laybach — shall be competent for questions concerning the provinces of Gorizia and Carniola ; the second — which shall sit alternately at Parenzo and Ponte di Veglia (Alexandrovo) — shall be competent for those concerning the province of Istria, the island of Veglia and the commune of Castua ; the third — which shall sit alternately at Zara and at Spalato — shall be competent for questions concerning the province of Dalmatia. This third Commission shall, in the accomplishment of its task, conform to the principles and special provisions concerning the province of Dalmatia given in Chapters IV and V in so far as they concern the work of the aforesaid Commissions.

*Article 13.*

Each of the three Commissions provided for by the preceding article shall be composed of six Delegates and six Substitutes, of whom three of the former and of the latter shall be appointed by the Italian Government and three by the Serb-Croat-Slovene Government.

*Article 14.*

The High Contracting Parties shall communicate to each other the names of their Delegates and their Substitutes and the seat of the offices of the Commissions in their respective territories.

*Article 15.*

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall undertake to place at the disposal of its own Delegates the necessary staff of secretaries and if need be, a technical staff, as well as all the documents, information and data which may be necessary to enable them to arrive at an equitable judgment upon the matter submitted to the Commissions provided for by the present Agreement.

*Article 16.*

The representatives of the two States and the aforesaid offices shall be called upon to settle the question to which corporate bodies the provisions of the present chapter shall be applied by virtue of Article 11, and to collect and classify all documents and all data necessary for establishing their patrimonial systematisation.

Two months after the constitution of the aforesaid delegations and offices, the Commissions shall be convened at the initiative of one of the High Contracting Parties, in its own territory and at the seat mentioned in Article 12.

Before they are summoned to meet, the Delegations of the two Contracting States shall be allowed to communicate directly to each other the lists of the corporate bodies which are to form the subject of the coming discussions.

*Article 17.*

At the first meeting, the Commissions shall proceed to the election of a chairman from amongst their number. They shall submit all the documents and data which have been collected and classified on either side. In case of disagreement, a member chosen by each Delegation shall in turn preside over the meeting.

*Article 18.*

If one of the Delegations should require other documents or further enquiries to be made for the settlement or definition of questions forming the subject of the discussions, the Delegates and the Government of the State in which the documents are to be found or in which the enquiries have to be carried out shall defer with the utmost readiness to any requests made by the Delegation of the other Contracting State and shall make every endeavour to facilitate the researches of the latter.

*Article 19.*

Any decisions taken shall be communicated by the two Delegations to their respective Governments for ratification, within a month from the date on which they are taken.

Any questions on which the Commissions may not have been able to come to an agreement, and any questions the settlement of which is not ratified by the two Governments concerned within a period of six months from the date of their communication, shall be referred to the judgment of an arbitrator chosen by common agreement between the Governments of the High Contracting Parties.

In case of dispute as to the choice of the arbitrator, the choice shall be referred to the League of Nations.

## IV. ALLOCATION OF THE PROPERTY OF PROVINCES AND COMMUNES.

*Article 20.*

(1) Government buildings and their appurtenances, and such effects as are fixtures strictly belonging thereto, shall become the absolute property of the High Contracting Party in whose territory they are situated, and shall not be subject to division.

(2) As regards provincial Government offices situated in the territory of Zara, whose territorial competence extended over the whole of the Kingdom of Dalmatia, an equitable and proportionate allocation shall be made of such effects as are not strictly fixtures, as well as of books, instruments and other auxiliary appliances, due regard being had to the practical requirements of the two administrations so as to facilitate the peaceful and regular working of the administration under the new conditions. As regards such articles as can readily be purchased in the open market, the Government of Italy shall be free to pay the equivalent value in cash.

(3) Scholastic and scientific material (book-cases, furniture, etc.), as well as the library in the Serb-Croat language of the secondary school of Zara, shall be allocated to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and placed at its disposal forthwith.

The only library of the boys' school (*preparandio*) of Borgo Erizzo shall be equitably divided, having regard for the special requirements of the scholastic institutions in those territories of Dalmatia which have been assigned to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

(4) The practical application of the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 shall be entrusted to the "Allocation Commission" to be appointed in pursuance of the Agreement relevant thereto (see Chapter III).

*Article 21.*

The proportional ratio of the allocation of the provincial public property of Dalmatia shall be fixed on the following basis :

(1) Real estates forming part of the provincial public property of Dalmatia, irrespective of the branch of the administration and without assessment of its value, shall become the property of the High Contracting Party holding the sovereignty of the territory in which it is situated.

(2) These buildings, including the offices of the Provincial Agricultural Council of Zara as well as their furniture, shall be subject to a regular valuation by the Commission appointed in accordance with the provisions on the valuation of real estate and movable property in Dalmatia (see Chapter II).

Once the value has been assessed, the Allocation Commission referred to in Article 20, paragraph 4, shall proceed to the allocation of the buildings and of the furniture in such a way as to allot 10% to the Italian State and 90% to the Serb, Croat and Slovene State. The balances shall be payable in cash in Serb, Croat and Slovene currency.

In assessing the value on which the division is based, sums expended for the construction of buildings (more especially hospitals), and accruing from special local funds such as foundations and other private endowments, shall be deducted in proportion to the present assessed value of the buildings.

(3) The public debt of the province of Dalmatia shall be dealt with in conformity with Article 204 of the Treaty of St. Germain.

(4) All other liabilities arising from the liquidation of the various administrative funds shall be debited to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. In order to meet its quota of these liabilities at the rate of 10%, the Kingdom of Italy shall pay to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes a sum to be determined after liquidation of each part by the said Allocation Commission.

In all cases where, by reason of technical difficulties due to the exceptional circumstances in which the provincial administration was placed during the war or the occupation, it may be impossible to arrive at strictly accurate results from the point of view of accountancy, the Commission or the arbitrator shall proceed *de bono et aequo*, in conformity with the regulations contained in paragraph 2 of the present article, to the allocation of the cash and securities, as well as of the outstanding assets and liabilities in so far as these have been ascertained.

(5) The Commission, referred to in the preceding paragraph shall proceed to obtain the necessary information and shall submit proposals to the two Governments relative to the liquidation of the sums advanced by the Italian Government, as the occupying Power, either in the form of direct payments to the provincial Junta of Dalmatia and Zara, or in the form of expenditure incurred which, in accordance with the legislation hitherto in force, would have been chargeable against the autonomous provincial funds.

In the division to be effected between the two administrations of the charges arising out of the said advances and expenses incurred during the occupation, seeing that this expenditure was incurred for the sole benefit of the occupied territory of Dalmatia, the ratio of allocation shall not be 10% and 90%, but a new ratio shall be established in accordance with the numbers of population and the direct taxes paid by the occupied territory.

(6) Each High Contracting Party shall take over the rights and obligations involving the province of Dalmatia, in accordance with the laws hitherto in force, with regard to such officials and other persons actually employed or pensioned as have acquired or shall acquire the nationality of the State concerned, including the professors and the staff of the Provincial Agricultural Council. In the meantime, the contributions, whether in arrears or current, shall be paid from or retained by the respective funds from which payment has hitherto been made. Similarly, each High Contracting Party, as administrator of the pension funds of the communal employees, shall take over all rights and all obligations incumbent on the province of Dalmatia with regard to its officials and other persons, whether pensioned or not, who have acquired or shall acquire the nationality of the State concerned.

The division of the assets of the respective funds shall be made, not on the basis of the provisions laid down above, but in proportion to the charges which shall be debited against each State.

(7) The advances granted and paid for the construction of school buildings shall be debited to the High Contracting Party on whose territory the building has been erected.

From the assessment of the provincial capital assets shall be excluded such special funds or legacies of a local character for the benefit of specified schools as, in pursuance of paragraph 30 of the Education Law, must be devoted to the use of the schools benefiting thereunder.

(8) All the furniture and effects in the offices of the Provincial Dalmatian Junta and in the offices of the Provincial Land Bank shall become the absolute property of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, whereas all furniture and effects in the offices of the Provincial Agricultural Council shall similarly become the absolute property of the Kingdom of Italy.

The above provision shall in no way affect the systematisation of the Provincial Land Bank, which systematisation shall be carried out separately.

(9) Public provincial taxes of every kind, whether in arrears or not, shall, until the termination of the occupation, be payable, as of law and right, by each of the High Contracting Parties, according to the territory on which the property is situated or the person resides on which and by whom the tax is payable, subject to the final settlement of accounts between the two Governments.

(10) The High Contracting Parties agree that the foundations Monti di Knin (Glavica) and Pericic di San Gassiano, which are administered by the Dalmatian Provincial Junta, must be regarded as exclusively concerning the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats



and Slovenes. In the case of the remaining foundations administered by the State or the province or other public bodies, and whose activities extended over the whole province, the High Contracting Parties have agreed that the Allocation Commission shall follow the regulations laid down by the Conference of Rome for the execution of Articles 226 and 273 of the Treaty of St. Germain.

(11) For the purpose of establishing a Consular office of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes at Zara, the Italian Government shall undertake to cede to the said Kingdom a building in the town of Zara, subject to the approval of the Serb, Croat and Slovene Government. The price of the building concerned shall, for the purposes of the allocation, be placed to the credit of the Italian State.

(12) As regards the provincial hospital of Borgo Erizzo, the High Contracting Parties, while confirming the principle that the property rights and the management of the establishment are vested in Italy, agree to assure to Jugo Slav nationals (sick persons, women pregnant or in childbirth, foundlings), irrespective of their domicile, admission into the said hospital and treatment on a footing of absolute equality with Italian nationals. The same principle shall also apply to the cost of maintenance to be repaid by the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. The necessary measures shall be laid down in a special agreement. The same advantages shall be guaranteed to Italian subjects living in Dalmatia in hospitals and similar establishments situated in the territory of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

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*Article 22.*

The division of the public property belonging to the political commune of Zara, as it exists at present, shall be effected in accordance with the following principles :

(1) Each section of the political commune of Zara shall retain ownership of its property. The political division of the communal section of Diklo shall not in any case introduce any change into the pasturage and forestry rights at present in force.

It is at the same time agreed that there is no real estate, which is the common property of the Zara section and the remaining sections.

(2) The Municipality of Zara shall remain in control of the regular and separate administration of the different sections to be detached from its political body until the date on which such detachment shall have been carried into effect.

The financial position of each section shall be established at that date. Any surplus shall be paid over, and any deficit shall be collected.

In the case of every section assigned to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, a schedule of revenues and liquid assets shall be drawn up and shall be transmitted to the new commune to which each section shall be attached.

The division of the assets and liabilities of the Diklo section shall be effected in proportion to the population and to the sum total of the direct taxes payable by each of the sections assigned to the Kingdom of Italy and to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, respectively.

(3) Common funds shall continue in operation until the day preceding the transfer. From the date on which the deficit shall have been divided between all the sections on the basis of the direct taxes controlled by the State, when the balance has been struck between expenditure and revenue and when the division has been effected on the basis indicated above between the two parts of the Diklo section, the common funds shall be closed. From that date onwards, all debts or credits in respect of periods previous to that date shall be debited or credited to the political communes to which the different sections shall be attached. Consequently, as soon as the sections agreed upon have been transferred to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, as also the respective credit and debit balances, the political commune of Zara shall cease either to collect revenues

or to meet expenditure in respect of dates previous to the transfer, whether on account of the said sections or of the common fund.

The Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes shall specifically renounce any right whatsoever to a share in the effects and furniture of the administrative offices of the commune of Zara.

(4) It is agreed that the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and the sections detached from the commune of Zara shall have no right or title to the properties and foundations placed under the administration of the political commune of Zara, a list of which is given below :

The Cipriani Foundation ; the Giovino Foundation ; the foundation for the expenses of a pupil at the Academy of Fiume ; pension funds for the municipal police ; foundation for the history of Zara ; two foundation scholarships ; a foundation for orphans ; a fund for the widows and orphans of soldiers killed in the war ; the City of Zara Loan of 1911.

(5) As regards the property of the Public Charity Institution of Zara, the High Contracting Parties shall come to an agreement in due course, after having exchanged information relative to the origin, constitution and purpose of the said property.

#### *Article 23.*

The final division of the archives shall be carried out in accordance with the regulations laid down in Chapter V.

In such cases as are not provided for by Chapter V referred to above, the provisions of the Treaties and Agreements at present in force shall apply.

In the event of the division of the property of the Catholic and Orthodox Bishoprics in Zara, as well as of the seminaries attached thereto, the Allocation Commission, if occasion should arise, shall act in agreement with the competent ecclesiastical authorities in so far as the two Governments shall consider it necessary.

#### *Article 24.*

Differences of opinion of whatever kind which may arise between the High Contracting Parties relative to the provisions contained in the present chapter shall be submitted to the arbitrator to be appointed in accordance with Article 19 of the provisions for the systematisation of the patrimonial interests of the provinces, districts and communes (see Chapter III).

Payments to be made in pursuance of Article 21, paragraphs 2, 4 and 5, shall be made within six months from the date on which the respective amounts have been finally fixed.

### V. ALLOCATION OF THE ARCHIVES OF DALMATIA.

#### *Article 25.*

As regards the proposed allocation of the archives, departmental libraries, public books and registers, records, accounts, plans, maps, title deeds, documents, protocols, indices and documents of every kind relating to the property of the authorities, of the departments and of the institutions, of the various civil and military departments — without exception — of the former State Administration in Dalmatia, as well as of the autonomous, provincial and communal administrations, a special Commission shall be established on which the High Contracting Parties shall be represented by an equal number of Delegates. The word " archives " shall include offices of registration and the documents contained therein, including legal deeds in the custody of the Courts.

It is agreed that the library of the Court of Appeal shall be regarded as a departmental library.

*Article 26.*

The Commission shall have its seat at Zara. It shall begin its work within three months after the present Agreement comes into force. Its members shall have access to the places where the material referred to in Article 25 is kept, and shall be afforded the fullest support and co-operation of all the authorities and all the departments.

*Article 27.*

The duties of the Commission shall be the following :

- (a) It shall, first of all, select the documents required for the State administration of the territory of either of the two High Contracting Parties. It shall draw up accurate lists of such documents, which it shall then transmit to the competent authorities to enable the latter to take the necessary steps for the transfer of the documents in question. In cases of urgency and at the request of the authorities concerned, such documents shall be transferred without delay and by the shortest possible method.

The Commission shall separate the documents of the current administration from documents of older date. It will regard as current documents such as do not go back to a period previous to the last forty years of the Austrian Administration, dissolved at the date of the Armistice, and shall not deal with the remainder, which shall be treated in accordance with the rules to be laid down for historical documents. Such of the current documents as, on the grounds of personal or territorial jurisdiction, deal exclusively with interests of one or other of the two State Administrations shall immediately be allotted to the competent authority by the Commission and shall be transferred to the keeping of that authority. On the other hand, current documents which are regarded by the Commission as concerning both territories and such documents as the Commission, for whatever reason, may regard as indivisible shall, as a general rule, be allotted by the Commission to the competent Serb-Croat-Slovene authorities, especially such documents as concern the whole of the province of Dalmatia. Documents which mainly concern the interests of Italian territory in Dalmatia, however, shall be handed over to the competent Italian authorities. The general rules for the compilation of the lists of such documents and the method of their transfer shall be the same as in the case of those previously mentioned.

The public records and registers as well as the records of legal proceedings and of evidence shall be regarded as current documents whenever they have been in use during the last forty years, irrespective of their date of issue. As regards the bulk of the notarial records, the place where the office of the notary is situated and the date of the deposit of the documents shall be decisive. Personal documents shall be allotted and transferred irrespective of their date, in accordance with the rights of citizenship and the emoluments of each official.

- (b) The archives of the Provincial Junta of Dalmatia shall be transferred in their entirety to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes ; the same applies to those of the Provincial Agricultural Council, with the exception of such documents as refer directly to the territory of Dalmatia which forms part of the Kingdom of Italy. Similarly, only those documents which directly concern the communal sections which are to be separated from their original circumscription shall be removed from the archives of the political commune of Zara and transferred to the parties entitled to them.
- (c) The allocation of the departmental libraries shall be effected with due regard to the practical needs of the two administrations in such a way as to facilitate the normal working of these departments in the present changed circumstances.

*Article 28.*

The Commission shall take its decisions by a majority vote. Its decisions shall take effect immediately. If an agreement cannot be reached in the event of votes being equal, each High Contracting Party shall be free to appeal to the decision of an arbitrator who, in the event of non-agreement, shall be appointed by the Permanent Secretariat of the League of Nations.

*Article 29.*

Until the allocation is complete, the archives, legal records and libraries shall remain in their entirety in the places where they were in October 1918.

*Article 30.*

In the case of any part of the material which, although it concerns common interests, is, for whatever reason, allotted to only one of the High Contracting Parties or remains in any way in the custody of one of the High Contracting Parties, both Parties shall mutually agree to grant, upon the request of either Party, the right of inspecting such material on the spot, as well as every facility for taking copies, extracts, photographs, etc., and, in special cases, to permit the loan of any particular article or document, subject to its return within a period to be determined.

The High Contracting Parties undertake carefully to preserve such material and to keep it intact in the place where it shall be deposited by common consent.

The cost involved in the various methods of use of such material shall be charged against the Party making the request.

*Article 31.*

Such deeds and documents as concern only the private rights or interests of individuals or legal persons having their domicile or seat in Serb, Croat or Slovene territory shall be transferred to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

Such deeds and documents as concern rights or interests common to the nationals of both States shall be kept in the archives in which they are at present, and copies shall be issued at the expense of any Italians or Serbs, Croats and Slovenes concerned who may ask for them.

Such part of the archives of Zara, together with deeds, documents or articles, as are preserved there and constitute a record, or recall the memory, of the dominion of the Republic of Venice in Dalmatia shall not be subject to division. They shall be preserved by the Italian State.

The establishment of general rules for the allocation of archives and libraries belonging to ecclesiastical authorities and institutions shall, whatever their origin, be subject to special negotiations.

## VI. SYSTEMATISATION OF BANKS.

*Article 32.*

Whereas divergencies of opinion have arisen between the Government of Italy and the Government of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes with regard to the existence and the amount of the interests of Serb, Croat and Slovene nationals in those banks and credit establishments which have their head office in the territory annexed to Italy, and also possess branches in that territory ;

And whereas there exists also a dispute between the two Governments with regard to the conditions under which these interests can be taken into account, in accordance with Article 215 of the Treaty of St. Germain ; and whereas the Italian Government contends that this article is applicable to the relations between the two High Contracting Parties ;

And whereas the Governments of Italy and of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes desire to remove all difficulties in the way of the re-establishment of friendly commercial relations between the two countries, without prejudice, however, to the principles upon which the High Contracting Parties base their opinion in this dispute ;

And whereas both Governments intend and pledge themselves to facilitate the creation of such a credit institution as may bring Italy and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes into closer commercial relations ;

The High Contracting Parties have agreed to settle the dispute by an amicable arrangement, the conditions of which shall be as follows :

#### *Paragraph 1.*

The Government of the Kingdom of Italy shall, at the earliest opportunity, effect the conversion of the Austro-Hungarian crowns held by Serb, Croat and Slovene nationals, or standing to their credit in establishments, or in the charge of individuals or legal persons, in the territory of Zara, the conversion of which was previously refused, at the same rate of exchange and under the same conditions as were agreed upon in the case of Italian nationals residing in the territory of Zara.

The deposits shall be converted even in those cases in which they have been made in the name of Serb, Croat and Slovene nationals residing abroad.

#### *Paragraph 2.*

The Government of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes shall effect the conversion of the Austro-Hungarian crowns held by Italian nationals, or standing to their credit in establishments, or in the charge of individuals or legal persons, in the territory of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, at the same rate and under the same conditions as were, or may be, agreed upon with reference to Serb, Croat and Slovene nationals.

The deposits shall be converted even in those cases in which they have been made by nationals residing abroad.

#### *Paragraph 3.*

For the purpose of settling the other questions in dispute between the two High Contracting Parties, with regard to interests in the above-mentioned credit establishments, the Government of the Kingdom of Italy shall place the sum of 16 million Italian lire at the disposal of the Government of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes within 40 days of the date of the entering into force of the present Agreement.

Should this amount be paid before or after the above-mentioned date, the Italian Government shall be credited or debited with interest at the rate of 5% per annum.

#### *Paragraph 4.*

The Government of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes recognises that neither itself nor its own nationals shall have any right or claim on the Italian Government to any compensation or any payment on any grounds whatever in connection with the conversion of the Austro-Hungarian currency into lire, the conversion of deposits in credit establishments, or any losses in connection therewith sustained by Serb, Croat and Slovene nationals, within the territory annexed to the Kingdom of Italy, and which are not covered by any special agreements.

## VII. SOCIAL INSURANCE INSTITUTIONS.

*Article 33.*

The Italian Government and the Serb-Croat-Slovene Government have agreed to entrust to a special Commission the duty of taking the necessary preliminary measures and formulating definite proposals for regulating the relations between the High Contracting Parties with regard to all Social Insurance Institutions and funds previously operating in the territory of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy which have now come under the sovereignty of one of the two Contracting States.

This Commission shall have its seat at Trieste and shall be appointed at such a time as will enable it to enter upon its duties within two months of the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement.

## VIII. WAYS OF COMMUNICATION.

*Article 34.*

All questions concerning communications shall be settled by a Commercial Treaty to be concluded between the two High Contracting Parties.

## IX. NATIONALISATION OF COMPANIES AND COMMERCIAL FIRMS.

*Article 35.*

Companies trading under a joint name or as public companies, joint-stock companies, incorporated joint-stock companies and limited liability companies at present established on territory which formed part of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and has been assigned to one or other of the High Contracting Parties shall possess the nationality of the State in which they were founded in law and on the territory in which their business and their head offices are situated.

*Article 36.*

If, on the one hand, the head offices of any company referred to in the preceding article, and the seat of the Court in which the company is registered and if, on the other hand, the place of business or the head offices are not situated in the territory of the same State, the provincial political authority of the place in which the main object of the business is situated shall determine the nationality of the company.

If, however, the main business is outside the frontiers of one of the High Contracting Parties, and also in cases in which it is impossible to determine which of several undertakings or what office should be regarded as the main part of the business, the provincial political authority in the jurisdiction of the Court before which the company is registered shall determine the nationality of that company.

*Article 37.*

Individual and partnership undertakings, including economic syndicates of limited and unlimited liability, which only have their head office in territory which was formerly part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and has been assigned to one of the High Contracting Parties may

transfer their head office to the territory of the other High Contracting Party in which the principal object of their business is situated.

In this case the liquidation of the firm will not be required, even in the case of a limited company.

*Article 38.*

Deletion from the commercial register will be effected at the request of the party concerned, with the approval of the provincial political authority of the State into the territory of which the head office of the firm in question is to be transferred.

*Article 39.*

Any firm which has obtained this deletion shall be exempted from the payment of ordinary and extraordinary taxes, including war taxes and any additional taxes arising therefrom, imposed on commercial profits in the State where it had its head office and from which it has been transferred. This exemption shall come into effect from the date on which the request was presented, provided that such request be presented within a term of six months from the date on which the present Agreement comes into force, and that the actual transfer of the head office takes place immediately after permission for the said transfer has been obtained. This exemption also applies to taxes which would become payable during liquidation, and especially to the proceeds of liquidation and the tax on property.

X. TRUSTS.

*Article 40.*

Nationals of one of the High Contracting Parties shall, in no case, be excluded by reason of their nationality from the right to receive income from a trust, subject to the legislation of the other Party.

*Article 41.*

In the event of the dissolution of a trust or the breaking of an entail by one of the High Contracting Parties, the nationals of the other Party succeeding to the property shall, either in the case of the division of the said property or in the case of payment of compensation, enjoy the same treatment as nationals of the State in which the property is situated.

*Article 42.*

No taxes, duties or charges, under whatever form, shall be levied in this respect on nationals of the High Contracting Parties to which the nationals of the State in which the property is situated are not also liable.

XI. TAXES.

*Article 43.*

In accordance with the terms of a special Agreement concerning the liquidation of taxes after November 3, 1918, to be effected before the end of the financial year 1922, in the territory of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy transferred to the High Contracting Parties, and with

the object of avoiding double taxation, a special Commission shall be appointed within three months from the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement.

The Commission shall be composed of one Delegate, furnished with full powers, for each of the High Contracting Parties.

It shall meet within one month of its appointment, at Ljubliana.

## XII. SEA FISHERIES.

### *Article 44.*

The Governments of the two High Contracting Parties have agreed to consider as executive, without further ratification, the Convention regulating fisheries in the Adriatic which was signed by the technical Delegates of the two States at Brioni on September 14, 1921.

The aforesaid Convention shall remain in force for five years as from the day of the coming into force of the present Agreement. Should neither of the High Contracting Parties have denounced it a year before the date of its expiry, it shall continue in force by tacit renewal until the expiry of another year from the day on which one or other of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it.

It is, however, agreed that the aforesaid Convention shall not be denounced as long as the Treaty on Commerce and Navigation, which is to be concluded between the High Contracting Parties, remains in force, and that consequently it will in any case remain effective until the aforesaid Treaty ceases to be applied.

## XIII. COMPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION CONCLUDED AT ROME ON APRIL 6, 1922, CONCERNING RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

### *Article 45.*

In pursuance of the provisions contained in the Treaty of Rapallo, November 12, 1920, and the provisions set out below, all persons who, by a declaration of option handed in not later than February 2, 1922, have obtained rights of citizenship from the competent authorities of the Kingdom of Italy shall be considered as having acquired Italian nationality and all rights deriving therefrom.

### *Article 46.*

With regard to declarations of option handed in after the above-mentioned date and before the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement, the Government of the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom shall decide, if the question arises, whether the aforesaid declarations shall confer Italian nationality as in Article 45.

Persons whose rights of citizenship are not recognised in conformity with Article 7, No. 2, of the Treaty of Rapallo shall, if they so request, be entitled to remain nationals of the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom.

### *Article 47.*

Individuals living in territories still occupied by the Royal Italian Army who opt for Italian nationality within a period of six months from the date of evacuation shall enjoy all rights mentioned in the preceding articles.

### *Article 48.*

The provisions of Article 7, No. 2, of the Treaty of Rapallo, as well as the provisions contained in all agreements deriving therefrom, shall also be applied, in their entirety, in the island of Veglia.



XIV. PRELIMINARY AND TEMPORARY PROVISIONS CONCERNING THE EXERCISE OF PROFESSIONS, INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE PENDING THE CONCLUSION OF THE TREATY OF COMMERCE.

*Article 49.*

The nationals of territories which, until November 3, 1918, belonged to the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and which, by virtue of the Treaties of St. Germain and Trianon and the Treaty of Rapallo, have been transferred to the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom, who, by the right conferred upon them under Article 7, No. 2, of that Treaty, shall have opted in favour of Italian nationality shall have the personal right to continue to exercise in the territory of the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom the arts, trades, industries and professions of any kind which they legitimately exercised until the conclusion of the Treaty of Rapallo.

The above does not apply to notaries, surveyors, registered civil engineers and advocates.

Any interruption in the exercise of an art, trade, industry or profession, due to *force majeure*, shall not be taken into consideration in connection with paragraph 1.

These provisions shall not apply to public officials.

*Article 50.*

The Serb-Croat-Slovene Government reserves the right to revoke any concessions granted after the occupation by the Royal Italian Army should there exist any valid reason for this termination in accordance with the laws in force.

*Article 51.*

Concessions and industrial licences which, according to the laws of the old régime were transmissible to heirs, may be transmitted to heirs who have directly or indirectly opted for Italian nationality under Article 49 and who would inherit even in case of intestacy.

Transmission shall take place even if Serb-Croat-Slovene nationality were requisite for the exercise and the enjoyment of the aforesaid concessions of licences, and upon the same conditions as would apply in the case of nationals of the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom.

*Article 52.*

All measures adopted by the former Austro-Hungarian Government, in consequence of the war, as from July 25, 1914, and until November 3, 1918, against societies, institutions, or individuals of Italian nationality, shall be considered to be invalid, and all rights formerly enjoyed by such societies, institutions and individuals shall be restored in full. The Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom shall be under no obligation to pay any indemnity whatever.

*Article 53.*

Without prejudicing the right of free contract, in respect of contracts of service, the nationals in question shall not be excluded from exercising their profession on account of their Italian nationality — even if, at the present time or in the future it may be necessary, in order to exercise such professions, to be a national of the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom — provided they conform to the regulations in force for nationals of that Kingdom.

This provision shall not apply to public officials.

The provisions of this article and of Article 49 of the present chapter shall apply by analogy to nationals of the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom in residence at Zara.

*Article 54.*

The provisions contained in this chapter shall remain in force until these questions involved have been finally settled by a Treaty of Commerce between the two High Contracting Parties.

XV. SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS FOR RULES OF PROCEDURE WITH REGARD  
TO ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION.

*Article 55.*

To supplement the provisions contained in the Convention concerning foreign-born populations concluded at St. Germain on September 10, 1919, and approved by the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom by the Declaration of December 15, 1919, it has been agreed that the aforesaid provisions shall also apply to persons who have become Italian nationals in virtue of the Treaty of Rapallo, November 12, 1920, in respect of the use of the Italian language and the freedom to attend and conduct religious services in that language, and in respect of the right to establish, direct and supervise schools and other educational institutions ; charitable, religious or social welfare institutions, and institutions for promoting intellectual culture to the extent granted by the aforesaid Treaties of St. Germain and Rapallo.

Attendance at the private schools and institutions mentioned above shall count as attendance at schools of the same category in the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom.

Certificates granted by private schools and institutions shall be recognised as equivalent to those granted by the corresponding public schools.

In these private schools the teaching of the Serb-Croat tongue shall be obligatory.

In the private schools in question teaching shall be given by masters and catechists chosen by the Italian nationals and approved by the competent authorities of the Serb-Croat and Slovene Kingdom.

The mere fact that a headmaster, master or catechist in any of these private schools and establishments is of Italian nationality shall not constitute a valid reason for the withholding of approval for his appointment.

XVI. PROPERTY RIGHTS.

*Article 56.*

Persons, societies and enterprises of all kinds, including bodies corporate, being respectively nationals of the Kingdom of Italy or nationals of the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom, shall not be subjected to any disadvantage, impediment or restriction in respect of their goods and possessions, their rights or interests in the territories transferred and annexed to the other State by virtue of the Treaties of Peace and the Treaty of Rapallo, which is not also applied to the nationals of the countries themselves and which does not in all cases give the right to a suitable compensation.

*Article 57.*

The methods for the calculation and payment of the compensation mentioned in the preceding article shall be settled by a special agreement to be arrived at in the course of the negotiations concerning the Treaty of Commerce.

*Article 58.*

Persons, societies, enterprises of any kind, corporate bodies, their property, rights and interests referred to in Article 56 shall not be subject to any tax or duty higher than those levied on the persons or enterprises of the nationality of the State which gathers the tax, or upon their goods, rights and interests.

## XVII. ELIGIBILITY FOR ELECTION TO ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCILS AND EXPLOITATION OF CREDIT.

*Article 59.*

The Governments of the two High Contracting Parties reserve the right to place on record by an exchange of Notes that :

(1) All nationals of the two States, except Public Officers of Law, shall be eligible for election to Administrative Councils, to Governing Bodies, to Boards of Directors of Joint-stock Companies, to Colleges of Curators and to Directorships of bodies corporate.

(2) The nationals referred to in Article 45 of the chapter concerning rights of citizenship in application of Article 7 of the Treaty of Rapallo shall be entitled as of right to make use of their credits with firms or individuals, without restrictions other than those imposed upon nationals of the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom.

*Article 60.*

The High Contracting Parties recognise the necessity for adopting measures to prevent all exercise of pressure with a view to the dismissal, merely on account of their rights of citizenship or nationality, of employees and workers who conform to the provisions in force for nationals.

## XVIII. REQUISITIONS.

*Article 61.*

It is agreed that the nationals of the two High Contracting Parties shall enjoy the same rights as native nationals with regard to compensation for requisitions made by the authorities or the troops of the two States during the time of occupation in territories now annexed either to the Kingdom of Italy or to the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom.

Indirect damage shall not be included under this provision.

*Article 62.*

Nationals who, before May 1, 1922, have notified the authorities of one of the High Contracting Parties concerning damage or injury suffered shall have a right to compensation and indemnification in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties, except in the case of territories still occupied by the Italian troops. In territories which are still occupied by the Italian troops on May 1, 1922, notification to the authorities of one of the High Contracting Parties may be made within a period of 45 days after the evacuation of the respective territories.

*Article 63.*

When the competent authorities of one of the High Contracting Parties have already assessed the damage and injury, such assessment shall be definitively accepted by the authorities of the other as a basis for calculating compensation or indemnification.

Damage and injury which have not yet been assessed shall be assessed by the local authorities with the help of the authorities of the other High Contracting Parties.

Such assessment shall be made within a period of three months after the coming into force of the present Agreement with regard to territories already evacuated, and four months after the evacuation of any territories which may still be occupied at that date.

*Article 64.*

Within three months from the date of the coming into force of the present Agreement — or, if on that date assessment has not yet been made, within three months from the date on which the damage and injury is assessed — the sums to be paid shall be definitely fixed by the competent authorities, and payment shall be effected within one month of such decision.

XIX. SEQUESTRATION OF PROPERTY.

*Article 65.*

As soon as the nationals in question have submitted a declaration concerning their rights of citizenship in the form provided for by the Agreements now concluded and ratified or to be ratified, or have presented a declaration from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the State of which they are nationals, to the organisations which are competent to pronounce judgment, all sequestrations and other restrictive measures decreed in conformity with Article 249 of the Treaty of Peace of Trianon in respect of the property, rights or interests of the nationals of one of the High Contracting Parties shall be cancelled.

*Article 66.*

The provisions of Article 65 shall be applicable on condition that the ownership of or share in the sequestrated property, rights or interests shall be proved to have existed on November 3, 1918, or that the transfer was effected in consequence of succession in the case of death of a national who, if he were still alive, would have the right to enjoy that advantage.

*Article 67.*

The provisions of the present chapter shall be applicable in all cases in respect of the property, rights or interests of persons who have become nationals of the High Contracting Parties as of right, or on the basis of a declaration made in conformity with the provisions of the Treaties of Peace, the Treaty of Rapallo or the present Agreement, even if the period referred to in Article 249 of the Treaty of St. Germain and Article 232 of the Treaty of Trianon shall have elapsed.

The present Convention shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Rome. It shall come into force within a period of 12 days from the date of its ratification.

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and have affixed their seals thereto.

Done at Rome, in Italian and in French, in duplicate on October 23, 1922.

(L. S.) (Signed) CARLO SCHANZER.

(L. S.) (Signed) VOISLAV ANTONIEVITCH.

## PROTOCOL.

On the occasion of the signature of the Agreement and Conventions concluded this day between the Kingdom of Italy and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, the Plenipotentiaries of the two High Contracting Parties have agreed to make the following declarations :

## I.

It is agreed that the system of communications at present existing between Zara and the surrounding territory shall not be altered until the questions connected therewith have been settled by the Treaty of Commerce.

## II.

It is agreed that, in virtue of Article 54 of Chapter XIV of the Convention concerning general agreements, it is only the question of professions excluded from the Agreement, referred to in the second paragraph of Article 49, which shall be re-examined and finally settled in the Treaty of Commerce to be concluded between the High Contracting Parties. That is to say, the other provisions mentioned in Chapter XIV shall be regarded as fixed and shall definitely come into force as soon as the Convention in question has been ratified.

## III.

It is agreed that the provisions contained in the Agreement and Conventions concluded this day shall in no case be interpreted in such a way as to place Italian nationals in a less favourable position than that resulting from the Treaty of St. Germain and the Treaty of Rapallo.

The present Protocol, which shall be considered as approved and sanctioned, without further special ratification, by reason merely of the exchange of the ratifications of the Agreement and Conventions to which it relates, has been drawn up in duplicate in Italian and in French at Rome, this 23rd day of October 1922.

(L. S.) (Signed) CARLO SCHANZER.

(L. S.) (Signed) VOISLAV ANTONIEVITCH.

THE ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES TO THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE KINGDOM OF ITALY.

ROME, *October 23, 1922.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to inform you that I am authorised by my Government to make the following declaration to Your Excellency :

“ The Government of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes gives the following interpretation to Article 55 of Chapter XV concerning *Complementary Provisions relating to Administrative and Educational Regulations* :

“ (a) The administration and control of the private schools in question shall be exercised within the limits fixed by the general laws in force in the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom.

“ (b) It is understood that the term ‘ Italian nationality ’, to which reference is made in the last paragraph of Article 55, applies also to Italian nationals, that is to say, masters, teachers and catechists in private schools may also be Italian nationals. These masters, teachers and catechists may be persons who have obtained their teaching qualifications in Italy.

“ In the schools and establishments in question, the use of the textbooks employed in Italian public schools shall be authorised.”

I have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) V. ANTONIEVITCH.

To His Excellency  
M. Carlo SCHANZER,  
Minister for Foreign Affairs,  
Rome.

THE ITALIAN MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE ENVOY EXTRA-ORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES.

ROME, October 23, 1922.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

On behalf of the Royal Italian Government, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated October 23, 1922, P. N. 910, and to note that the Royal Serb-Croat-Slovene Government has instructed Your Excellency to make the following declaration :

“ The Government of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes gives the following interpretation to Article 55 of Chapter XV concerning *Complementary Provisions relating to Administrative and Educational Regulations*.

“ (a) The administration and control of the private schools in question shall be exercised within the limits fixed by the general laws in force in the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom.

“ (b) It is understood that the term ‘ Italian nationality ’, to which reference is made in the last paragraph of Article 55, applies also to Italian nationals, that is to say, masters, teachers and catechists in private schools may also be Italian nationals. These masters, teachers and catechists may be persons who have obtained their teaching qualifications in Italy.

“ In the schools and establishments in question, the use of the textbooks employed in Italian public schools shall be authorised.”

I have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) SCHANZER

To His Excellency  
M. Voislav ANTONIEVITCH,  
Minister of the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom  
Rome.

ROME, October 23, 1922.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I am instructed by my Government to ask you to be good enough to furnish me with information concerning the legislation in force in the Kingdom of Italy with regard to teaching in schools and other private establishments, which have been set up by nationals of foreign countries, or in which masters of nationalities other than Italian are employed, and also with regard to the question of the use of textbooks.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) V. ANTONIEVITCH.

To His Excellency

M. Carlo SCHANZER,  
Senator of the Kingdom,  
Minister for Foreign Affairs,  
Rome.

THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.  
No. 3653.

ROME, October 23, 1922.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In reply to the Note which you addressed to me on October 23, 1922, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a summary of the legislation in force in the Kingdom of Italy with regard to the matters on which you ask for information.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

(Signed) SCHANZER.

To His Excellency

M. Voislav ANTONIEVITCH,  
Minister of the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom,  
Rome.

MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

#### SUMMARY OF ITALIAN LAW WITH REGARD TO EDUCATION.

(1) No provision of the law prohibits foreign nationals from teaching in the private elementary schools of the Kingdom. A certificate of competence and a certificate of good character are alone required for this purpose.

(2) With regard to private secondary schools, Italian naturalisation is not required, except in the case of the head of such an institution ; it is not required in the case of the assistant teachers, as Article 246 (No. 1) of the law must be interpreted in the sense that the qualifications required for teaching in private schools are only those which prove aptitude for teaching.

(3) Italian naturalisation is definitely prescribed as necessary (Article 255 of the law) for permission to teach in public secondary schools : the Minister for Education can, however, dispense from naturalisation a foreigner who applies for permission to compete for a post in these secondary or other similar schools, upon presentation of a certificate which proves his intention to establish his domicile in the Kingdom. These decrees need not be registered at the " Cour des Comptes ".

(4) Finally, it should be stated that both primary and secondary schools established in the Kingdom by foreign nationals for foreign pupils enjoy special privileges.

Such schools have for practical purposes been assimilated to the " paternal " schools (Article 251, Law Casati), and are, therefore, free from all disciplinary control on the part of the educational authorities as regards either teaching qualifications, the Italian naturalisation of the headmasters and teaching staff, or textbooks ; these may be freely chosen from amongst those in use in the schools of the country of which the teachers and scholars are nationals.