

N° 1773.

ALLEMAGNE, FRANCE
ET COMMISSION
DE GOUVERNEMENT DU
TERRITOIRE DE LA SARRE

Protocole concernant les droits
d'usage à la frontière germano-
sarroise et protocole de signature
(questions d'ordre juridique et
administratif général, trafic fron-
talier). Signés à Sarrebruck, le
13 novembre 1926.

GERMANY, FRANCE
AND SAAR TERRITORY
GOVERNING COMMISSION

Protocol regarding the Usufruct on
the German-Saar Frontier, and
Protocol of Signature (Legal and
General Administrative Questions,
Frontier Traffic). Signed at Saar-
bruck, November 13, 1926.

TEXTE ALLEMAND. — GERMAN TEXT.

N^o 1773. — PROTOKOLL¹ ÜBER DIE GEBRAUCHSRECHTE AN DER DEUTSCH-SAARLÄNDISCHEN GRENZE. (ALLGEMEINE RECHTS- UND VERWALTUNGSANGELEGENHEITEN, KLEINER GRENZVERKEHR). GEZEICHNET IN SAARBRÜCKEN, AM 13. NOVEMBER 1926.

French and German official texts communicated by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the French Republic. The registration of this Protocol took place July 7, 1928.

KAPITEL I.

ALLGEMEINE RECHTS- UND VERWALTUNGSANGELEGENHEITEN.

*Artikel 1.**Strassen und Wege.*

1. In allen Fällen, in denen die Grenze durch gemeinschaftliche Strassen und Wege gebildet wird, bildet nicht die Mittellinie der Strasse oder des Weges, sondern die Strasse oder der Weg als ganze Fläche die Grenze. Bei etwaigen Verlegungen der Strassen und Wege — sowohl bei beabsichtigten, als auch bei allmählichen, unbeabsichtigten — bleibt immer die ursprüngliche Vermessung für den Grenzverlauf massgebend. Beide Teile können alsdann die Wiederherstellung des Weges in der ursprünglichen Form verlangen.

Auf den die Grenze bildenden Strassen und Wegen ist der Verkehr mit zollpflichtigen und zollfreien, mit ein- und ausfuhrfreien und -verbotenen Waren unbehindert durch Pass-, Polizei-, Zoll- sowie Ein- und Ausfuhrvorschriften gestattet. Die mit der Überwachung der Grenze betrauten Beamten der beiderseitigen Behörden (Zollbeamte, Landjäger usw.) sind berechtigt, diese Grenzwege zur Ausübung ihrer Dienstverrichtungen bewaffnet zu begehen. Keine der beiderseitigen Behörden darf auf diesen Strassen und Wegen Amtshandlungen vornehmen lassen, ausser solchen, die zur Verfolgung von strafbaren Handlungen oder deren Urhebern notwendig sind.

Die privatrechtlichen Eigentums- und Nutzungsverhältnisse an diesen Strassen und Wegen bleiben unberührt.

Die Strassen und Wege werden dem Verkehrsbedürfnis entsprechend unterhalten. Die Unterhaltungspflicht trifft beide Teile je zur Hälfte; sie wird in der Weise erfüllt, dass die beiderseits zuständigen Behörden ihre dazu Verpflichteten zur regelmässigen Unterhaltung anhalten. Zur

¹ Came into force June 1, 1928.

¹ TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.

No. 1773. — PROTOCOL REGARDING THE USUFRUCT ON THE GERMAN-SAAR FRONTIER. (LEGAL AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS, FRONTIER TRAFFIC.) SIGNED AT SAARBRUCK, NOVEMBER 13, 1926.

CHAPTER I.

LEGAL AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS.

*Article 1.**Roads.*

1. Whenever the frontier is constituted by common dividing roads, it shall not be the median line of the road which constitutes the frontier, but the entire surface of the road. Whenever the course of roads has been altered — whether the alteration has been intentional or has been effected gradually without intention — the true course of the frontier shall invariably remain as determined by the original survey. In such cases the two Parties may request the road to be re-established in its original form.

Goods, whether they are liable or not to Customs duties and whether their importation or exportation is prohibited or not, may be conveyed on roads forming the frontier notwithstanding any provisions relating to passports, police, Customs, importation and exportation. The officials charged with the supervision of the frontiers under the competent authorities on each side of the frontier (Customs officers, gendarmes, etc.) shall be authorised in the performance of their duty, to patrol these frontier roads with weapons. No authority on either side of the frontier may undertake any official action on these roads other than such action as may be necessary for the prosecution of punishable offences or of the persons guilty of such offences.

Private rights of ownership or of user over these roads shall remain intact.

The roads shall be maintained in accordance with the needs of traffic. The duty of maintaining them devolves on the Contracting Parties in equal proportion ; the competent authorities on both sides of the frontier shall accordingly compel the persons responsible for the maintenance to carry out the work regularly. For the sake of simplicity, the roads shall not be maintained by strips the direction of their length, but by sections comprising the whole surface, each section being maintained by one Party or the other and each defraying the total costs for its section ; the revenues derived from a section shall accrue to the Party responsible for its maintenance. The inhabitants on both sides of the frontier may use these roads without being in possession of any special permit.

2. With regard to roads leading to the immediate neighbourhood of the frontier or skirting the frontier, or belonging in succession and in section to one or the other territory, or situated in the immediate neighbourhood of the frontier, the competent authorities on the two sides of the

¹ Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations, à titre d'information.

¹ Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations, for information.

frontier shall also take steps to ensure that the persons responsible for these roads maintain them in a manner suitable to traffic needs.

Roads leading to the immediate neighbourhood of the frontier and skirting the frontier may be patrolled by officials of the territory of the further side of the frontier responsible for the supervision of the frontier (Customs officials, police, gendarmes, forest rangers), in uniform and carrying arms, or in civilian dress, provided they are obliged to use these roads in the performance of their duties. These officials must furnish proof of their identity and may not undertake any official action on these roads, even in connection with the prosecution of punishable offences or of the persons guilty of such offences.

3. The present arrangements for draining all roads touching or intersected by the frontier shall remain in force and shall not be altered except by agreement with the persons responsible for the maintenance of these roads on either side of the frontier.

Article 2.

Water-courses.

1. Where the median line of a water-course constitutes the frontier, the latter shall be determined by a line drawn in the direction of the stream and following the middle of the water-course at its mean level; for navigable water-courses, the median line of the navigable channel shall be taken.

When one or other of the banks marks the frontier, the frontier shall be formed by the intersection of the water surface at its mean level and the shore.

By mean level is meant the level in a normal year which is exceeded on as many days as it is not attained.

If the bed of the water-course undergoes modification as a result of the natural and repeated action of the stream, the frontier line shall follow this modification. If the modification of the bed is due to an artificial cause or to the sudden action of natural forces (breaking of dykes, etc.), it shall entail no modification of the frontier.

2. Along these frontier water-courses, and also along all water-courses, streams or artificial water-courses intersecting the frontier line, no building shall be constructed or installation erected, on one side of the frontier which may modify the existing course on the other side of the frontier, unless such buildings or installations have been authorised by both sides of the frontier. Further, in respect of frontier water-courses, and of all water-courses, streams, or artificial water-courses intersected by the frontier, the Governing Commission of the Saar Territory and the Prussian, Bavarian or Oldenburg Governments shall apply the relevant legislative provisions regarding water-courses which are in general applicable in their own territory, to the territory situated on the other side of the frontier; they shall take account of the interests lying beyond the frontier just as if the latter were situated on the near side of the frontier.

The foregoing applies in particular to the maintenance of the hydraulic system, the unimpeded escape of flood waters, the existing hydraulic and drainage works, and the conservation of the streams and their maintenance in a clean state.

The rights of user over all the above water-courses shall remain as at present.

3. For the performance of the foregoing, the Governing Commission of the Saar Territory and the Prussian, Bavarian or Oldenburg Governments shall, with the assistance of the Landräte, the heads of the Bezirksämter or the Oldenburg Government administration at Birkenfeld, appoint, for all water-courses touching or intersecting the frontier, joint inspection committees, similarly constituted on both sides, for inspecting the water-courses in their districts or areas and ascertaining whether the water-courses and their banks are being regularly maintained or have been improperly altered or polluted. The committees shall meet once a year or, exceptionally, by mutual agreement between the Landräte, the heads of the Bezirksämter or the Oldenburg Government administration at Birkenfeld, only when required by circumstances.

In the case of the River Saar, the work of the inspection committees shall be performed by the heads of the competent local authorities, *i. e.*, at present the heads of the Wasserbauämter of Trier and of Saarbrück, who shall meet by agreement of their departmental superiors.

Any defects noted shall be remedied on either side by the competent authorities supervising the streams.

When the legislation regarding rivers in force on both sides of the frontier lays down a special procedure for the construction of new buildings or the concession of new rights of user, the examination of the individual cases by the authorities who are empowered to give a decision shall also extend to lands affected on the other side of the frontier ; in particular, the intersected parties dwelling on the further side of the frontier shall have the same right to see the plans as those dwelling on the near side ; their means of action and complaints shall be recognised and dealt with in the manner prescribed by law.

4. Where the River Saar constitutes the frontier it shall be maintained on both sides so as to meet the needs of navigation and all other requirements. Two river administrations shall concert measures for carrying out any work that cannot be regarded as ordinary maintenance work.

Where the River Saar forms the frontier it shall be divided into two sections, an upper section extending from kilometre 66.8 to kilometre 74.1 and a lower section extending from kilometre 74.1 to kilometre 74.6.

The supervision of the river, navigation and dykes shall be effected on the upper section by the Governing Commission of the Saar Territory and on the lower section by the German Reich (or Prussia) through their executive bodies ; nevertheless, permits for any kind of construction in the flood area shall be obtained from the competent dyke authorities of the two administrations. The detailed procedure shall be laid down in subsequent agreements.

Offences against the water and dyke regulations which are committed in common frontier sections and with which the maintenance authority charges an inhabitant of the adjoining administrative area, shall be prosecuted by the competent administration of the territory in question.

The maintenance of the upper section in its present and future state, *i. e.*, the upkeep of the navigable channel and of works affecting the banks and the stream on both banks, shall be effected by the Saarbrück Wasserbauamt, which is under the authority of the Governing Commission of the Saar Territory, at the sole charge of the Saar Territory. The maintenance of the lower section shall be effected, under the same conditions as in the upper section, by the German Wasserbauamt at Trier, at the sole charge of the German Reich. The receipts from sand and gravel shall accrue in each section to the competent administration.

In respect of the leasing of alluvial banks already formed, each administration shall be competent as regards its own territory ; as regards alluvial areas which are in process of formation and of which the administration of the Wasserbau still has the beneficiary ownership, the latter shall pass to the administration responsible for the upkeep of the works on the water-courses between which these alluvial areas are situated. Similarly, the revenue from alluvial areas which have been consolidated in the interim and have been leased to riparian proprietors naturally accrue to the party responsible for the maintenance of the section concerned.

No proposal on either side to modify a building in any way or to create a new installation within the statutory flood area whereby the escape of the flood waters would be interfered with shall be carried out without the authority of the other administration.

The surface of the River Saar along the whole of the section in which this river forms the frontier shall be regarded by the Customs administrations on both sides of the frontier as being outside their Customs territory. Landing places shall be subject to the competent Customs authority.

The inhabitants on both sides of the frontier shall be treated on an equal footing in respect of the leasing of lands belonging to the revenue departments on either side of the River Saar.

Moreover, the general provisions enumerated above shall be applicable to the River Saar *mutatis mutandis*.

The canalisation of the River Saar and its possible utilisation for the production of electrical power, or the erection of other installations liable to modify the course or present level of its waters, shall be the subject of special agreements.

5. The Parties shall communicate to each other regularly and as a matter of urgency information with regard to floods, the presence of ice and the freezing of the river.

Article 3.

Bridges, foot-bridges, ferries and fords.

1. Bridges, foot-bridges and ferries on frontier water-courses, and fords on such water-courses, may be used by the inhabitants on both sides of the frontier without restriction, subject to compliance with the police regulations and the general Customs provisions.

The work of maintenance shall remain in its present hands.

Ferry rights on frontier waters remain as heretofore.

2. No new bridge, foot-bridge, ferry or ford shall be created, nor any important change in existing bridges, foot-bridges, ferries or fords effected except by previous agreement between the competent authorities on both sides of the frontier.

Article 4.

Installations for water, gas and electricity.

The legal situation of communes and of physical and juridical persons, as this situation existed when the frontier was created, in respect of the maintenance and use of their water supply and distributing systems, their hydraulic installations, electrical power stations and gas-works, shall remain as established by the concessions and contracts at present in force.

The water, gas and electric current from these works supplied to communes and to the physical and juridical persons mentioned above shall continue to be exempt from all import and export prohibitions and also from Customs and other duties. Should Customs duties or any other charges be introduced on German or French Customs territory (whether in connection with import or export) on water, gas or electric current, such Customs duties or other charges may be extended by special agreement concluded beforehand to the above-mentioned supply of water, gas or electric current. In such an agreement the greatest possible consideration shall be shown to the economic interests of the persons concerned.

Article 5.

Fishing.

In the upper section, as defined in Article 2, fishing rights, both as regards administration and taxation, shall be exercised by the Governing Commission of the Saar Territory, and in the lower section by the Prussian Government. The exercise of these rights shall also extend to the leasing of fisheries.

Further, in respect of all customary fishing rights, the present legal situation remains unaltered.

Article 6.

Shooting and forestry rights.

The shooting rights deriving from the ownership of land shall remain as heretofore.

The customary forest rights of communes, to which a clear claim can be established, remain unchanged, including the right of gathering dead wood and sticks, the right of gathering litter, forage, mushrooms and berries, and also the right of pasture and other similar rights.

*Article 7.**Survey work for the cadastral administrations.*

The agricultural water-board, the waters and roads services, and the official surveyors on both sides of the frontier may at any time perform all co-ordinating work required, and in particular may take trigonometrical measurements, fix trigonometrical stations and carry out all other mesuration work in the frontier zone (see Art. 11). They may utilise for this purpose the necessary trigonometrical stations situated on the other side of the frontier.

Before such work is begun, notice shall be given to the competent authority on the other side of the frontier. Should the work involve clearance of undergrowth, permission must be sought from the competent authority.

*Article 8.**Exemptions.*

Exemption from Customs and other duties and also from import and export prohibitions shall be accorded in respect of materials, machines, instruments, implements and tools required for the maintenance of frontier roads (Article 1), frontier watercourses (Article 2), frontier bridges, footbridges, ferries and fords, including those newly constructed (Article 3), and for surveying purposes (Article 7), provided such machines, instruments and tools are returned within a reasonable period.

The same applies to used machines, tools and instruments required for the maintenance and repair of water, gas and electricity works (Article 4) situated in the frontier zone (see Article 11), provided the machines, tools and instruments are returned within a reasonable period.

The movements of persons concerned with the performance of the work described in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be subject to no passport or police restrictions.

*Article 9.**Schools.*

The inhabitants on both sides of the frontier within an area of fifteen kilometres on either side of the frontier shall have the right to attend secondary and high schools, schools of agriculture and other technical schools as hitherto. In particular, in fixing school fees and in issuing railway tickets to scholars, no distinction shall be made between scholars living on different sides of the frontier.

*Article 10.**Settlement of questions regarding documents.*

Wherever Kreise, boroughs, or communes have been divided by the frontier, the German Government and the Governing Commission of the Saar Territory shall hand over to each other, through their competent authorities, the deeds and documents relating to the separated portion and, pending a definitive settlement of the division of the property, shall be ready to supply at any moment information regarding the former common administration, and shall allow access to all relevant deeds, books, archives, etc.

The cadastral archives for the territories or communes intersected by the frontier shall be handed over to the cadastral office in whose area the major portion of the territory or commune in question is henceforward situated. The cadastral office on the other side of the frontier shall

have the necessary drawings and copies prepared in the archives for the portion assigned to it, and at its own expense.

Should it be decided not to make such drawings and copies for the present, the cadastral archives shall be available at any time to enable the cadastral offices in question to make drawings and copies later free of charge.

CHAPTER II.

FACILITIES OF MOVEMENT AND TRAFFIC FACILITIES FOR FRONTIER DWELLERS (FRONTIER TRAFFIC).

Section I.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Article 11.

The inhabitants of the frontier zones on both sides of the frontier shall enjoy the facilities and privileges in respect of persons and property enumerated in the following provisions.

For the purpose of these provisions, the frontier zone is a strip of territory approximately ten kilometres in width on both sides of the frontier.

The Governing Commission of the Saar Territory and the French Government (French Customs administration) reserve the right to exclude partly or wholly from the following provisions the town of Neunkirchen and the commune of Wiebelskirchen, which would otherwise belong to the frontier zone.

The internal boundary of each frontier zone is shown in Annexe I. No alterations shall be made in this line except with the agreement of the Governing Commission of the Saar Territory, the German Government and the French Government (French Customs administration).

The Governing Commission of the Saar Territory and the French Government (French Customs administration), on the one side, and the German Government, on the other side, shall communicate to each other as soon as possible a list of the localities situated in their frontier zone and shall bring it, in a suitable manner, to the knowledge of the inhabitants of the frontier zone.

Article 12.

Sanitary, veterinary and police regulations, phytopathological restrictions, especially those relating to phylloxera, regulations regarding the collection of inland taxes (taxes on consumption, traffic and commercial transactions), and measures prohibiting the import and export of capital, shall not be affected by the provisions of the present Protocol, unless such is expressly stipulated in these provisions or in subsequent agreements.

Section II.

FACILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE MOVEMENT OF PERSONS.

Article 13.

The inhabitants of either frontier zone are entitled for professional, economic, family, religious, educational, social, health or any other reasons to proceed to the other frontier zone and to remain there for a period reasonably sufficient for them to fulfil their particular intention.

This provision shall extend to periods spent in hospitals or convalescent homes.

The identity card in use on both sides of the frontier shall as a general rule be regarded as sufficient evidence of identity, even when the holder travels by rail.

The general regulations regarding police notification, and especially those relating to the permanent " permis de séjour " in the Saar Territory and to the issue of workmen's identity cards, shall not be affected by the present stipulation.

Section III.

FACILITIES IN RESPECT OF PROPERTY, ETC.

Preliminary note.

The Governing Commission of the Saar Territory and the German and French Governments, as the result of the preparatory work and recommendations of the International Boundary Commission which marked out the frontier in conformity with Article 48 of the Treaty of Versailles, and of their own consideration of the subject, are convinced that the peculiar circumstances, both legal and material, on the Saar-German frontier, and especially the economic and social position of the frontier population, make it essential to treat the wishes and petitions of this population with particular sympathy. In consequence they have accorded to it in the following Articles a series of special privileges and facilities within the body of the general provisions.

SUB-SECTION I.

TRAFFIC IN CONNECTION WITH WORK IN FIELDS AND IN FORESTS.

Article 14.

Inhabitants of the frontier zones whose farms or businesses are situated in one of the frontier zones and who exploit farm and forest lands belonging to them in the other frontier zone may import or export to or from their lands the following products and articles free from Customs and other duties and notwithstanding any import or export prohibition :

1. Agricultural and forest produce from their lands in the condition in which it is normally removed from the lands on which it is produced.

By farm and forest produce is understood the normal harvest from the lands, *i. e.*, cereals, pulses, oil producing plants, seeds, roots and tubers, green fodder, hay, straw, vegetables, fruit, grapes (including crushed grapes), raw material from forest holding (e. g., common wood, including carpenters' wood, barked or not, firewood, faggots, withies, forest litter, charcoal, potash), etc.

This privilege shall also extend to produce ensilaged on the lands in question (e. g., roots and tubers) or threshed and placed in sacks (e. g., cereals and oil plants) or stacked (cereals, straw, hay). It shall not, however, extend to produce that has undergone any changes beyond those resulting from the above-mentioned operations, or to produce stored in barns.

2. Natural and artificial manures (including lime) required on the land, seeds and saplings, farm or forest tools, implements and machinery, pack and draught animals, vehicles and fodder, motor fuel and accessories, in short, everything normally required for working the land.

3. The animals forming part of their livestock, on their way to and from pasture on their holdings, including the increase while at pasture and the milk derived from these animals, and also such animals belonging to their livestock as had to be immediately slaughtered in the other frontier zone.

4. Small supplies of provisions sufficient for the period of their stay in the adjoining frontier zone, but not exceeding one day's supply.

5. Game and fish from the same holdings, subject to compliance with the fishing and shooting regulations issued by one or other of the Governments concerned.

Article 15.

Tenants, farmers and all other persons having the enjoyment of the lands in question, and also the families and employees of persons having the enjoyment of such lands, irrespective of the nature of their title thereto, shall be placed on the same footing as the landowners referred to in Article 14.

Article 16.

In the case of a transfer of ownership, the new owner shall satisfy the competent Customs office as to his right of ownership by producing the necessary documents (e. g., deed of inheritance, contract of purchase).

The documents shall be returned to him after being officially noted.

These provisions are applicable, with appropriate changes, to other persons having the enjoyment of land (Article 15).

Article 17.

Landowners and other persons having the enjoyment of lands to which the foregoing provisions apply shall, in conformity with the regulations adopted by the competent Customs authorities for the frontier zone, furnish a statement regarding the kind of crops raised on each property and the approximate quantities of produce they intend to import or export.

Article 18.

The import and export of crops, animals, implements, etc., shall be effected through the Customs office to which the statement in Article 17 has been submitted. The local heads of the Customs administration may, however, authorise such exceptions as they consider justifiable.

Article 19.

As a general rule no certificate to the effect that the articles to be imported or exported have been produced on particular properties will be required. However, in doubtful cases the Customs office may require a certificate from the competent communal authority to the effect that the produce was obtained from particular properties. No charges (stamp or other duties) shall be made for these certificates.

Article 20.

The privileges above enumerated shall also be accorded to communes in the frontier zones and to members of these communes having the enjoyment of such property and rights in respect of agricultural and forest lands situated in the opposite frontier zone and over which these communes possess rights of ownership or in virtue of customary rights, rights of user (such as rights of user in connection with fields, pastures, forests, right to collect dead wood, sticks, litter, mushrooms, berries, etc.).

Article 21.

In addition to the exercise by the communes of rights of user, exemption from Customs and other duties and from import and export prohibitions shall also be accorded for the importation and exportation of dead wood and sticks, litter, etc., collected by the inhabitants of the frontier zones for their own use.

Article 22.

The inhabitants of a frontier zone may obtain from the other frontier zone, free from Customs and other duties and notwithstanding any import or export prohibition, such seeds and plants as are customarily employed in the area and also the following natural and artificial manures :

- (a) Lime ;
- (b) Thomas slag and superphosphates ;
- (c) Nitrogenous manures (especially sulphate of ammonia).

This privilege shall only be accorded in respect of the use of these substances exclusively on farm and forest holdings exploited by the inhabitants of the frontier zone themselves and solely for the quantities sanctioned, regard being had to the area, the kind of soil and the kind of crops, by the competent Customs authorities for the place of domicile of the person concerned. The Customs authorities may require a certificate from the competent Bürgermeister. It is understood that application for the above-mentioned manures shall only be granted for quantities not exceeding the following figures :

(a) Lime	600 kg.	} per hectare each agricultural year.
(b) Thomas Slag and	200 »	
superphosphates	200 »	
(c) Nitrogenous manures	200 »	

SUB-SECTION II.

INDUSTRIAL TRAFFIC.

Article 23.

The inhabitants of the frontier zones shall be at liberty to import or export free from Customs and all other duties, and notwithstanding any import or export prohibition, grain (cereals, pulses), oil-seeds (rape-seed, linseed, hempseed, etc.), common timber (including carpenters' wood and firewood) and oak-bark, which the inhabitants of one frontier zone bring to the mills or sawmills of the other frontier zone for cleaning, crushing, threshing or milling (cereals and pulses), crushing (oil-seeds) sawing (timber), cutting up into small pieces or reducing to powder (oak-bark), subject to the worked materials and their by-products, if any, being re-exported.

The same privilege shall be accorded to the inhabitants of the frontier zones for the conveyance of wool, hemp and flax of their own growing, intended for spinning in the other frontier zone, subject to the yarn being re-exported.

The above privileges shall extend only to mills, saw-mills and other works existing on January 10, 1925.

Article 24.

The same privileges shall be accorded to the inhabitants of one frontier zone in respect of the movement of livestock conveyed separately (but not for purpose of trade) to be weighed, shod, served or gelded, or for veterinary treatment, in the other frontier zone, subject to the animals being re-exported.

Article 25.

The same shall apply to the employment in the other frontier zone of agricultural implements and machinery (e. g., threshing machines, etc.) for temporary use by the inhabitants of the frontier zone, to the extent hitherto customary, and subject to the implements and machinery being re-exported.

Article 26.

The same shall apply to used instruments and tools carried by official surveyors, doctors, midwives, disinfectors, male and female nurses, artisans, workmen and other persons belonging to the frontier zone, for temporary use, subject to the instruments and tools being re-exported. In general this privilege shall not extend to machinery. However, in particular instances the Customs authorities may also permit the importation, for temporary use and subject to re-exportation, of machinery (e. g., machinery for constructional or surface or excavation work), provided there are special reasons for so extending the privilege.

Article 27.

Farmers, merchants, artisans, and the members of their families or their employees, inhabiting one of the frontier zones, may convey to the customary fairs and markets in the other frontier zone (weekly or annual fairs or markets, cattle markets and others), reasonable quantities of such goods as are bought and sold in the open market and are usually brought to such fairs and markets, and may bring back free of Customs and other duties, and without being liable to any import or export prohibition, such goods as have remained unsold. In the other frontier zone they shall only be required to pay the Customs and other duties appertaining to the goods that have been sold. In other respects, general import and export prohibitions shall not be affected by the preceding provisions.

The import or export of goods intended for conveyance to fairs and markets shall be effected through the Customs offices competent to clear them, not more than twenty-four hours before the opening of the fairs or markets; unsold goods shall be brought back not later than twenty-four hours after the closing of the fair or market through the same Customs offices which effected the export or import. Further, when goods for fairs and markets are cleared for import and for export, a list made out in duplicate shall be submitted to the competent Customs office in addition to the usual Customs declaration. This list shall show clearly and precisely the nature and quantities (weight and number) of the goods to be imported or exported, in such a way that the unsold goods can be identified on their return without the slightest difficulty at the re-exportation or re-importation Customs office. The Customs offices responsible for clearing the goods are also authorised to take samples of goods and to affix a Customs mark to the goods.

Article 28.

Owners or users, who reside in one of the zones, of quarries and sandpits situated in the other zone or extending from one zone to the other, shall be free from Customs and other duties and from import and export prohibitions in respect of the produce of these quarries and sandpits and also of the raw material or tools required for working them, subject to these tools being re-exported. For the prohibition regarding the importation of explosives, see Article 12.

Article 29.

Communes and private persons belonging to one frontier zone may obtain from the adjoining zone, free from Customs and other duties and notwithstanding any import or export prohibition, sand and stones (including broken stones) for the construction and maintenance of roads.

Article 30.

In view of the fact that local circumstances oblige the inhabitants of certain communes in the frontier zone to obtain their supplies of building material from the other frontier zone, the inhabitants of the communes enumerated below :

I. — Communes in the German frontier zone :

Kreis of Saarburg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weiten. Orscholtz. Nohn. Büschdorf. Wehingen-Bethingen. Tünsdorf. Eft-Hellendorf. Castel-Staad. Hamm. Taben-Rodt. Freudenburg.
Kreis of Wadern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bergen. Britten. Hausbach. Losheim. Niederlosheim. Rimlingen. Rissenthal. Oppen. Scheiden. Waldhözbach. Wahlen. Michelbach. Nunkirchen.
Birkenfeld	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hirstein. Steinberg-Deckenhart.
Kreis of Baumholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gehweiler. Grügelborn. Reitscheid. Freisen. Leitersweiler. Oberkirchen. Hauersweiler-Seitzweiler.
District of Kusel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Herchweiler. Selchenbach. Langenbach. Osterbrücken. Hoff. Marth. Niederkirchen. Saal. Bubach. Krottelbach. Herschweiler-Pettersheim. Oberrohmbach. Niederrohmbach.
District of Waldmohr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frohnhofen. Altenkirchen. Steinbach. Breitenbach. Dittweiler.

District of Waldmohr.	Brücken. Dunzweiler. Schmittweiler. Kübelberg. Schönenberg. Sand. Gries. Obermiesau. Niedermiesau. Waldmohr. Ville de Deux-Ponts.
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II. — Communes in the Saar frontier zone :

Kreis of Merzig	Mettlach. Saarhölzbach. Keuchingen. Bachem. Brottdorf.
Kreis of Saarlouis	Aussen. Bettingen. Dorf. Limbach.
Kreis of St. Wendel	Hofeld. Roschberg. Furschweiler. Baltersweiler. Urweiler. St. Wendel.
Kreis of Ottweiler	Fürth. Lautenbach.
District of Homburg	Einöd. Webenheim. Mimbach. Altheim. Brenschelbach.
District of St. Ingbert	Blieskastel.

are at liberty to obtain from the opposite frontier zone free from Customs and other duties and notwithstanding any import or export prohibition, ordinary building material (bricks, hewn stones, rubble, lime, mortar, sand, gravel, cement, plaster, earthenware pipes, tile slabs, slates, tiles, building and other similar irons) on the following conditions :

(a) This privilege is only accorded to the inhabitants of these communes for building materials which they have been in the habit of obtaining hitherto from the opposite zone, and within the limits hitherto customary ;

(b) This privilege is accorded only for normal building work and repairs, for the housing and working requirements of the inhabitants of these communes and not, therefore, for luxurious buildings or for large industrial buildings such as factories ;

(c) Persons desiring to make use of this privilege shall produce, when requested to do so by the Customs authorities, a certificate from the competent administrative authority for their place of domicile (Landräte, Bezirksamtmänner or the Oldenburg Government administrations at Birkenfeld), stating the nature and quantity of materials and the object and desirability of the building work.

This privilege shall be extended, in an appropriate manner, to buildings for religious or charitable purposes on the territory of the above-mentioned communes.

For the supply of carpenters' and joiners' timber, see Articles 20 and 31.

Article 31.

In order to allow the inhabitants of certain communes in a frontier zone to participate as hitherto in the public sales of timber held in the other frontier zone to the extent justified by local circumstances, the inhabitants of the communes enumerated below, belonging to a frontier zone may, when public sales of timber are held in the communes of the other frontier zone, similarly enumerated below, purchase, free from Customs and other duties, and notwithstanding any import or export prohibition, common timber (including unworked carpenters' timber, whether stripped of bark or not), up to a total amount of seven cubic metres and also wood for fuel up to a total quantity of ten cubic metres yearly, for the requirements of their households or their businesses.

I. — Communes in the German frontier zone :

The following are authorised to obtain timber :

The inhabitants of the communes of :	From public sales of wood in the communes of :
Birkenfeld	{ Selbach } { Neunkirchen } Theley.
Kreis of Baumholder . .	{ Gehweiler } { Reitscheid } Hofeld, St. Wendel and { Freisen } Ottweiler. { Grügelborn } { Oberkirchen } { Haupersweiler-Seitzweiler . . } { Leitersweiler }
District of Kusel	{ Osterbrüchen } { Selchenbach } State and communal forests { Hoof } situated in the territory of { Marth } the communes of St. Wendel, { Niederkirchen } Werschweiler and Dörrenbach. { Bubach } { Saal }
	{ Herchweiler } { Konken } State and communal forests { Langenbach } situated in the territory of the { Herschweiler-Pettersheim . . } communes of Fürth, Lauten- { Krottelbach } bach, Münchwies, Höchen and { Oberohmbach } Jägersburg. { Niederohmbach }
District of Waldmohr . .	{ Frohnhofen } { Altenkirchen } State forests situated in the { Breitenbach } territory of the communes of { Dittweiler } Höchen, Frankenholz, Jägers- { Brücken } burg, Oberbexbach and Hom- { Dunzweiler } burg. { Gries } { Sand } { Schönenberg }

The inhabitants of the Communes of :	From public sales of wood in the communes of :
District of Waldmohr . . . District of Deux-Ponts . . . Town of Deux-Ponts . . .	Kübelberg Schmittweiler Waldmohr Elschbach Obermiesau Niedermiesau Lamsborn Kirrberg State forests situated in the territory of the communes of Höchen, Frankenholz, Jägers- burg, Oberbexbach and Hom- burg. State forests situated in the territory of the communes of Homburg and Kirkel - Neu- häusel. Communal and private forests situated in the territory of the communes of Wörschweiler, Einöd - Ingweiler, Bierbach, Lautzkirchen, Webenheim, Mimbach, Breittfurt, Böckwei- ler and Altheim.

II. — Communes in the Saar frontier zone :

The following are authorised to obtain timber :

Kreis of Merzig Kreis of Saarlouis Kreis of Ottweiler	Wellingen Schweilingen Dreisbach Keuchingen Mettlach Saarlözbach Bachem Brotdorf Ponten-Besseringen Hilbringen Merzig Hargarten Erbringen Reimsbach Aussen Limbach Dorf Neipel Lindschaid Scheuern Niederhofen Theley Tholey Hasborn-Dautweiler	Bethingen and Nohn. State forests situated in the territory of the communes of Orscholz and Weiten. Zerf, Greimerath, Britten, Haus- bach and Losheim. Nohn, Zerf and Greimerath. Rissenthal, Oppen and Wahlen, and also the State forest of Lückner. Oppen and Wahlen. State forests situated in the territory of the communes of Büschfeld and Nunkirchen. Selbach.
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The inhabitants of the communes of :	From public sales of wood in the communes of :	
Kreis of St. Wendel . . .	Gronig	Selbach, Neunkirchen and Steinberg.
	Oberthal	
	Guidesweiler	Walhausen, Wolfersweiler and Hirstein, and also the State forests situated in the terri- tory of the communes of Walhausen, Nohfelden and Wolfersweiler.
	Namborn-Heisterberg	
	Hofeld-Mauschbach	
	Baltersweiler	
	Eisweiler	
	Pinsweiler	
	Furschweiler	
	Roschberg	
Urweiler	Leitersweiler.	
St. Wendel	Marth, Niederkirchen, Bubach, Saal and Breitenbach.	
Werschweiler		
Dörrenbach		Breitenbach.
Kreis of Ottweiler	Fürth	Breitenbach and Dunzweiler, and also the State forests situated in the territory of the commune of Dunzweiler.
	Lautenbach	
District of Homburg . . .	Höchen	Waldmohr, Obermiesau, Nieder- miesau, Bruchhof-Sanddorf, Bechhofen, Kähofen and Kirrberg, and also the forests of the Eichelscheid Govern- ment Stud Farms and the State forests situated in the territory of the communes of Dunzweiler, Obermiesau, Niedermiesau, Bruchhof-Sand- dorf, Kähofen and Kirrberg.
	Jägersburg	
	Erbach-Reiskirchen	
	Homburg	
	Einöd-Ingweiler	

SUB-SECTION III.

TRAFFIC IN DOMESTIC GOODS.

Article 32.

In view of the fact that local economic conditions oblige the inhabitants of several communes in the frontier zones to obtain their food and small household provisions from the other frontier zone, and also other necessary household articles in common use, the inhabitants of the communes enumerated below may procure from the opposite frontier zone, free from Customs and other duties and notwithstanding any import or export prohibition, the following articles, but solely for use or consumption in their own households, under the conditions stated below :

(1) Food, small household provisions and household soap for inhabitants of the communes mentioned below :

	Householders	Not householders
(a) Meat, fresh or simply prepared, bacon and sausages, up to a quantity not exceeding in all	2 kg.	1 kg.
(b) Ordinary milling and baking products up to a quantity not exceeding in all	3 kg.	1 kg. 500

	Householders	Not householders
(c) Alimentary pastes (vermicelli, etc.) up to a quantity not exceeding	0 kg. 500	0 kg. 250
(d) Butter, margarine, fat, oil, up to a quantity not exceeding	1 kg.	0 kg. 500
(e) Potatoes up to a quantity not exceeding	10 kg.	5 kg.
(f) Coffee (roasted or green) up to a quantity not exceeding	0 kg. 500	0 kg. 250
(g) Sugar, up to a quantity not exceeding	1 kg.	0 kg. 500
(h) Household soap up to a quantity not exceeding	0 kg. 500	0 kg. 250

The articles enumerated above under (a) to (d) may only be taken across the frontier twice a week ; those enumerated under (e) to (h) only once a week.

The Customs authorities on both sides of the frontier are authorised to restrict the above list by agreement, or to supplement it by agreement when there is urgent need for doing so, either by increasing the quantities provided or by adding to it other articles of food and small household provisions.

(2) Articles normally required for every-day use (excluding all luxury articles, such as silk or artificial silk garments, patent leather shoes, linen trimmed with lace. etc.) :

(a) Clothing :

For each member of the same household (for a period of one year) :

- One suit or dress ;
- One hat or cap ;
- One pair of boots or shoes ;
- Two under-garments ;
- Four pairs of stockings.

(b) Utensils in every-day use in the house or kitchen or for domestic use, of iron, rough or worked (excluding articles of nickel, or plated with nickel, copper, or copper or aluminium alloy) or of wood, earthenware, stone and glass, (excluding articles carved, decorated or similarly worked) ; further, brooms, ordinary brushes and also ordinary wicker work manufactured from vegetable substances (excluding woven vegetable fibres) up to a quantity not exceeding 4 kg. in all per month. Importation or exportation may only take place on the particular day in the first week of each month prescribed by the Customs authorities on both sides of the frontier.

The facilities provided for above shall only be accorded on the production by the persons entitled of a household card made out by the officials of the Mairie (*Bürgermeisteramt*) competent to do so for their place of permanent residence. The Customs authorities on both sides of the frontier shall mutually decide the form which the household card is to take ; it must give the names and ages of the members of the household, and also indicate the kind and quantity of the various provisions, household supplies and articles in everyday use allowed. The Customs authorities shall further take all the necessary measures for the supervision of this traffic.

Permission to import or export shall be accorded to holders of household cards ; they are required, when requested to do so by the Custom's official, to furnish proof of their right to import or export by producing their identity card as well as their household card. Further, members of the households of the foregoing persons may also import or export the articles in question provided always that their names appear on the household card and that they satisfy the Customs officials as to their identity by producing both the household card and their identity card.

All provisions and small household supplies, together with the articles in everyday use enumerated in Nos. 1 and 2 shall, except in particular instances, be presented at the frontier Customs office during legal hours and be imported or exported only by the legal routes prescribed and on the days fixed for importation and exportation by the Customs authorities on either side of the frontier.

The preceding privileges shall be accorded to the communes enumerated below :

Communes :	I. In the German frontier zone :	For the articles in the preceding list under Nos. :
Kreis of Saarburg . . .	In the commune of Nohn : Butweg,	I and 2
	Schleif, Bleichmühle, Scheuerhof.	I and 2
Kreis of Wadern . . .	In the commune of Orscholz : Steinbach	I and 2
	Britten	2
	Hausbach	2
	Rimlingen	I and 2
	Rissenthal	I and 2
	Oppen	I and 2
Birkenfeld	Michelbach	I and 2
	Selbach	I and 2
	Eiweiler	I and 2
	Neunkirchen	2
	Steinberg-Deckenha	I and 2
	Walhausen	2
	Mosberg-Richweiler	I and 2
	Hirstein	I and 2
	Wolfersweiler	2
	Eitzweiler	2
Kreis of Baumholder	Asweiler	2
	Leitzweiler	2
	Hahnweiler	2
	Freisen	2
	Reitscheid	I and 2
	Eschweiler	I and 2
	Gehweiler	I and 2
	Grügelborn	I and 2
	Leitersweiler	I and 2
	Oberkirchen	2
District of Kusel	Haupersweiler-Seitzweiler	2
	Selchenbasch	2
	Osterbrücken	2
	Hoof	2
	Marth	2
	Niederkirchen	2
	Saal	2
Bubach	2	
District of Waldmohr	Frohnhofen	2
	Altenkirchen	2
	Breitenbach	2
	Dittweiler	2
District of Deux-Ponts	Dunzweiler	2
	Bechhofen	2
	Käshofen	2
	Kirrbach	2

II. In the Saar frontier zone :

Communes :		For the articles in the preceding list under nos. :
Kreis of Merzig	Büdingen	I and 2
	Wellingen	I and 2
	Keuchingen	I D and E
	Mettlach	I D and E
	Saanhölbach	I D and E
Kreis of Saarlouis	Bettingen	I D and E
	Aussen	I D and E
	Linbach	I D and E
Kreis of Saint-Wendel	Dorf	I D and E
	Gronig	I D and E
	Guidesweiler	I D and E
	Oberthal	I D and E
	Namborn	I D and E
	Pinsweiler	I D and E
	Heisterberg	I D and E
	Hofeld	I D and E
	Baltersweiler	D and E
	Furschweiler	I D and E
Roschberg	I D and E	
Kreis of Ottweiler	Urweiler	I D and E
	Fürth	I A, D and E
District of Saint-Ingbert	Lautenbach	I A, D and E
	Wörschweiler	2
District of Homburg	Bierbach	2
	Einöd-Ongweiler	2
	Altheim	2
	Brenschelbach	2

SUB-SECTION IV.

GENERAL TRAFFIC.

Article 33.

Exemption from Customs and other duties and from any import and export prohibition shall be accorded to vehicles, teams and implements taken by relief parties organised in a frontier zone when proceeding to the other zone in case of fire, flood or any other disaster menacing the community, subject to the vehicles, teams and implements being re-exported.

Article 34.

The same privilege shall be accorded to the inhabitants of a frontier zone for the importation or exportation of coffins containing mortal remains or urns containing human ashes, and of wreaths and other objects adorning the coffins and urns, together with the means of conveyance.

The same shall apply to, wreaths, foliage, palm branches, sprays, etc. — composed entirely of real flowers or foliage — including the usual accessories (ribbons, bows), provided such flowers and wreaths are for adorning graves on the occasion of a burial or the celebration of All Saints'

Day, All Souls' Day and All Souls' Sunday ; such flowers and wreaths shall not be conveyed beyond the frontier for industrial or commercial purposes.

Article 35.

The inhabitants of a frontier zone may obtain from the other zone, free from Customs and all other duties, for their own requirements and those of the members of their households, and also for the treatment of their animals, medicines and dressing only if they are obliged by local circumstances to procure them in this manner. In the case of drugs the sale of which is subject to restrictions, this privilege is only accorded on production of a prescription made out by an authorised doctor or veterinary surgeon in the frontier zone.

General import and export prohibitions shall not be affected by the preceding provisions.

Article 36.

Exemption from Customs and other taxes and from any import and export prohibition shall further be accorded in the case of marriage, in respect of the personal wedding outfit (made-up linen, garments, etc.), which the party coming to reside in the frontier zone brings with him or her within a reasonable period ; in the case of succession, in respect of the inherited property, and in the case of removal, in respect of the articles removed ; nevertheless in the case of succession and removal, this shall only apply to used articles and to livestock.

Article 37.

The same privilege shall be accorded for riding, draught and pack animals, bicycles, motor-bicycles, automobiles and vehicles of any kind whatsoever, provided they are used for the transport of persons or goods and have only been brought from one frontier zone to the other for the particular occasion and for the above object ; this privilege shall extend to accessories and articles of equipment and also to fodder or motor fuel in reasonable quantities, subject to the vehicles and animals, and the accessories and articles of equipment, being re-exported.

SUB-SECTION V.

USE OF RAILWAY STATIONS, TRANSIT TRAFFIC, LEGAL ROUTES, AND SPECIAL RIGHTS
OF CERTAIN PERSONS AND CERTAIN COMMUNES.

Article 38.

Inhabitants of frontier zone communes separated by the frontier from railway stations which they have regularly employed hitherto may continue to use these stations for passenger and goods traffic with their own territory. Provided that such goods traffic is in transit, it shall be free from Customs and all other duties and from any import and export prohibition.

The Customs authorities on both sides of the frontier further reserve the right to authorise, as far as practicable, in respect of road traffic, the transport on roads other than legal routes of goods which, in order to proceed from one point to another within a frontier zone, require to make use of the territory of the other zone, but for which no legal route is available. Such goods shall continue to be free from Customs and all other duties and shall not be affected by import or export prohibitions.

When making use of the facilities accorded in this Article the persons concerned shall observe the Customs regulations and the supervisory measures issued on both sides of the frontier in transit traffic.

Article 39.

Roads leading from one Customs territory to the other which were declared by both sides to be legal routes not later than September 1st, 1926, shall continue as such. These legal routes shall not be altered or suppressed except by common agreement between the competent authorities on both sides of the frontier. Consent to such alterations shall not be withheld if they are justified by important reasons.

The Customs authorities on both sides of the frontier shall authorise, if local circumstances so require, in respect of goods traffic across the frontier, especially forestry and agricultural traffic, exceptions as generous as possible to the rule whereby goods traffic is permitted only on legal routes and during legal hours.

Article 40.

The special rights accorded to private persons and to communes are enumerated in Annex 2 to this Protocol.

SUB-SECTION VI.

EXECUTIVE AND SUPERVISORY MEASURES.

Article 41.

In order to prevent abuse of the facilities provided in Articles 14 to 40 inclusive (including Annex 2), the Customs authorities on both sides of the frontier shall, on the entry into force of this Protocol, prescribe the necessary supervisory measures in conformity with their Customs regulations. They shall endeavour to make these measures as simple and as uniform as possible on both sides of the frontier. As far as possible, the Customs marks and the times fixed for re-importation or re-exportation by one Customs authority shall be recognised by the other.

With regard to facilities accorded for articles conditional on their re-exportation, the frontier Customs office through which they are imported may require a Customs security or suitable guarantee. Provided the relevant regulations are observed, this shall be restored to the owner when the articles are returned.

The Customs authorities on both sides of the frontier shall communicate to one another the measures they take and shall see that they are brought to the knowledge of the inhabitants concerned in the frontier zones in an appropriate manner.

Article 42.

If serious abuses should occur in connection with the facilities provided for in Articles 14 to 40 inclusive (including Annex 2), the competent Customs authorities may, without prejudice to subsequent legal proceedings and the recovery of any Customs dues or fines which may be payable, temporarily restrict or suspend one or other of these facilities in the case of individual inhabitants of the frontier zone, or entire communes, or particular frontier sections, or a particular category of goods. The Customs authorities on both sides of the frontier shall communicate to one another measures of this kind as speedily as possible.

CHAPTER III.

FINAL PROVISIONS.

Article 43.

The special facilities regarding the movement of workmen accorded to workmen and employees in the Protocol of September 14, 1926, shall not be affected by the provisions of the present Protocol.

Provided the workmen and employees mentioned in the Protocol of September 14, 1926, are inhabitants of a frontier zone, they shall enjoy, as inhabitants of the frontier zone, the facilities accorded to the said inhabitants by Articles 14 to 31 and 33 to 40 (including Annex II); they may further avail themselves of the facilities provided in Article 32 in the sense that the provisions, small household supplies and necessary articles indicated therein may be also conveyed by members of their household.

With regard to workmen and employees inhabiting the frontier zone who, in conformity with Article 8 of the Protocol of September 14, 1926, enjoy special privileges for manures accorded to them as "Deputat" and who avail themselves of the facilities accorded in Article 22, the quantities of manure included as "Deputat" shall be deducted from their account.

Article 44.

The date of the coming into force of the present Protocol shall be agreed upon by an exchange of notes between the Governing Commission of the Saar Territory, the German Government and the French Government.

On the expiry of one year after the coming into force of the present Protocol, the Governing Commission of the Saar Territory, the German Government and the French Government shall have the right to denounce the Protocol during the first two weeks of each quarter, and it shall cease to be in force at the end of the third month following denunciation.

In the event of denunciation, the Governing Commission of the Saar Territory, the German Government and the French Government undertake to resume negotiations within one month and to consider whether the Protocol shall be abrogated or amended. If amendment appears desirable, the validity of the present Protocol may be extended by a simple exchange of notes until the coming into force of the amended text.

Article 45.

Independently of the provisions of the preceding Article, the Governing Commission of the Saar Territory, the German Government and the French Government undertake, on the expiry of a period of two years following the coming into force of the present Protocol, to enter into negotiations and consider whether, in the light of the experience gained up to that date, it appears expedient to amend the Protocol.

At the express wish of the Governing Commission of the Saar Territory, the German Government or the French Government, this period may be reduced to one year.

In faith whereof, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries :

For the Governing Commission of the Saar Territory :

M. Jean MORIZE, Member of the Governing Commission ;
Dr. Max OBÉ, Director ;

For the German Government :

M. Maximilian Friedrich Freiherr VON MIRBACH, Landrat.

For the French Government :

Colonel Richard RIEDER,

Having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have signed the present Protocol and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done in triplicate at Saarbruck, November 13, 1926.

ANNEXE I.

LIMITS OF THE FRONTIER ZONES.

(Article 11).

For the purpose of Article 11 of the present Protocol the frontier zone shall be constituted by a strip of land which is bounded towards German Customs territory and towards French Customs territory by the following internal lines :

1. *In German Customs territory :*

The internal boundary line starts from Cahren, where it joins the internal line towards the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg from Mannebach and Rehlingen-Littdorf. From Cahren the internal line follows the road through Saarburg, Beurig, Irsch, Niederzerf, Baldringen, Hentern, Frommersbach, Mandern, as far as Waldweiler, and subsequently the Waldweiler road through Weiskirchen, Steinberg, Reidelbach, Wadrill, Sitzerath, Bierfeld, Nonnweiler as far as Otzenhausen.

From Otzenhausen the internal line follows the road through Waldbach, Eisen, as far as Achtelsbach, and then, beyond Achtelsbach, the same road as far as the point where the road from Traunen emerges on the Achtelsbach Brücken road ; it follows the road leading to Traunen and Dambach and then this same road to its junction with the road from Birkenfeld to the station of Birkenfeld-Neubrücke ; from this point it follows the road passing the station of Birkenfeld-Neunbrücke, through Hoppstädten, Heimbach, Linden, Föhren, Berschweiler, Tallichtenberg to Pfeffelbach.

From Pfeffelbach the internal line proceeds southwards following the road to Albessen, from Albessen it follows the road through Konken and Wahnwegen, passes to Sangerhof and then through Trahweiler and Haschbach ; thence it follows the road leading to Nanzweiler and subsequently the road through Nanzdiezweiler and Hütschenhausen as far as Hauptstuhl. From Hauptstuhl it follows the Reich highway as far as Mühlbach, and then the road, through Langwieden, Gerhardsbrunn, towards Oberhausen ; from this point the road leading to Schmittshausen and then the Schmittshausen-Rieschweiler-Dellfeld road as far as Dellfeld. From Dellfeld it follows the road leading to Walshausen as far as its intersection with the State road Firmasens-Deux-Ponts, where it meets the internal boundary line towards the Lorraine frontier.

All localities indicated as points on the internal line or intersected by it, including their dependencies, such as gardens, barns, enclosures, etc., and also all roads, etc., themselves forming the internal line, shall be regarded as belonging to the frontier zone.

2. *In French Customs territory :*

The internal line bounding the frontier zone starts from the point where the Burg-Esch (France) road to Oberesch (Saar) crosses the Franco-Saar frontier. It then follows the Oberesch-Mondorf road to the point where it meets the Waldwiese (France)-Merzig (Saar) railway south of Mondorf ; it skirts this railroad as far as the point where the latter crosses the River Saar. From this point the boundary is formed by the River Saar as far as the mouth of the Condeler-Bach, proceeding up this stream as far as the Condeler-Mill, where it reaches the road leading to Diefflen ; it follows this road as far as the outskirts of Diefflen and passing round them to the south joins the Prims ; thence it follows the Prims to the confluence of the Prims and the Theele. From this point it follows the Theele to its confluence with the Dirmingerbach (also called III), skirting Lebach towards the south ; thence follows the Dirmingerbach as far as Dirmingen, passing round it to the south. From this point, it follows the road leading to Urexweiler, then the road from Urexweiler to Ottweiler through Mainzweiler, then skirts Ottweiler leaving it within the zone, to follow, south of the Ottweiler slaughterhouse, the Hangard road, skirting the Röhnberg. From the latter village it proceeds direct to the point of junction of the two roads from Wiebelskirchen, the one leading to Frankenholz and the other to Mittelbexbach, subsequently passing to the point of intersection of the Neunkirchen-Homburg railway and the Neunkirchen-Wellesweiler road adjacent to the Blies, and follows this road as far as Wellesweiler. Thence the Ludwigsthal road, then towards the south-west the road passing the forest house of Landerthal as far as the Neunkirchen-Neuhäusel road (hill 339), subsequently following this road. Reaching the St. Ingbert-Homburg-railway-crossing, the boundary follows the railway and meeting the St. Ingbert-Deux-Ponts line, follows the latter as far as the village of Niederwürzbach, where the road towards Assweiler meets the St. Ingbert-road at Niederwürzbach. It continues along this road through Seelbach, Assweiler, Ehlingen, Erfweiler-

Rubenheim, Herbitzheim until it meets the Blies, which subsequently forms the boundary as far as the point at which it crosses the French frontier.

The localities above enumerated, with the exception of Neunkirchen, Wiebelskirchen and St. Ingbert, are included in the frontier zone, as are also such roads, railways, water-courses, etc., as themselves form the internal boundary.

ANNEX II.

SPECIAL RIGHTS OF CERTAIN PERSONS AND CERTAIN COMMUNES.

(Article 40).

I.

The priests and sacristans of the communes enumerated below shall enjoy exemption from Customs and other duties and from any import or export prohibition in respect of revenues in kind (Deputat), derived from communes in their parish situated in the other frontier zone and due to them at the time of entry into force of the present Protocol :

The Catholic vicar and the sacristan of Furschweiler ;
 The Catholic vicar and the sacristan of Reimsbach ;
 The Protestant pastor and the sacristan of St. Wendel.

2.

In so far as the owners of the farms of Steinbach (commune of Orscholz, Kreis of Saarburg) and of Buttweg (commune of Nohn, Kreis of Saarburg) possess the right of working a private ferry across the River Saar, the Customs authorities on both sides of the frontier shall authorise these ferries to be worked under the following conditions : the transport of goods shall only be allowed for the working of agricultural and forest lands belonging to these owners and situated in the other frontier zone. They shall further be permitted, during the summer months, on Sundays and legal holidays, to transport persons unaccompanied by any goods that are subject to Customs duty to an import or export prohibition, or to any form of control. Boats may only touch at one particular point on either bank. These points shall be designated by the Customs authorities.

3.

The Homburg knacker's yard may, as hitherto, obtain animal carcasses unfit for consumption from the boroughs of Niedermiesau (Kusel) and from the communes of Breitenbach, Dunzweiler and Waldmohr (Kusel), and Bruchhof-Sanddorf (Deux-Ponts) ; similarly the Enkler knacker's yard at Ernstweiler (Deux-Ponts) may similarly obtain carcasses from the communes in the districts of St. Ingbert and Deux-Ponts situated in the frontier zone. With regard to the observance of police, sanitary and veterinary regulations, see Article 12.

4.

The inhabitants of the communes of Selbach (Birkenfeld), Gehweiler, Reitscheid, Freisen, Grügelborn, Oberkirchen, Haupersweiler-Seitzweiler and Leitersweiler (Baumholder) shall be authorised to continue in the manner hitherto customary to exchange tan and hides for tanned hides of equivalent value, for their own needs and not for purposes of trade, at the St. Wendel tanneries and, in respect of Selbach, also at the tannery of Tholey (Ottweiler), free from Customs and other duties and notwithstanding any import or export prohibition.

5.

No difficulty shall be placed by the competent German authorities in the way of the repair and operation of the old private branch line situated between the Nordfeld Mine and Jägersburg station, in the interests of the Nordfeld Mine ; this mine shall also be allowed, notwithstanding any import or export prohibition to convey its produce, material required for upkeep, and machinery, free from Customs duty.

6.

The continued use of the Hornbach-Brenschellbach railway is guaranteed.

7.

The Palatine Horse-breeding Association (with its headquarters at Deux-Ponts) shall be granted the unrestricted use, free from Customs and other duties and notwithstanding any import or export prohibition, of the Schwarzenbach (Homburg) Stud ; in particular, the passage in either direction of the colts and of the fodder required for them shall be guaranteed for colts belonging to members of the Association, subject to the return of the colts.

8.

The inhabitants of the commune of Jägersburg shall be authorised to participate in the sales of standing grass by the administration of the Eichelsscheid Stud Farms and to import to the extent hitherto customary grass or hay from these sales, free from Customs and other duties and notwithstanding any import or export prohibition.

9.

The fields known as Spickelwiesen, of an area of approximately 25 hectares, situated in German Customs territory and belonging to the Bavarian State, shall be leased at a reasonable rent to the commune of Jägersburg until December 1st, 1935. The commune of Jägersburg shall have the right, if it so wishes, to sub-lease these fields to the inhabitants of the commune of Jägersburg.

If the fields are leased, the cost of draining them shall be borne by the Bavarian Government ; the cost of manuring shall be borne by the farmers.

10.

The town of Deux-Ponts may continue to work its Kalenbergerhof and Kirchheimerhof properties situated in the territory of the commune of Breifurt (Homburg) as they are at present constituted. Provided the town itself works these properties, it shall be allowed, as regards such working and the conveyance of agricultural, forestry and breeding produce, freedom from Customs and other duties and from any import or export prohibition. In the event of a lease of the property being granted by the town, the latter may convey to Deux-Ponts, free from Customs and other duties and notwithstanding any import or export prohibition, that portion of the agricultural, forestry and breeding produce derived from these properties which, according to the terms of the lease, is to be furnished to it in kind as part of the rent.

11.

The following exceptions to the principle of Customs legislation whereby traffic may only utilise legal routes, shall be accorded : their number may be increased, in conformity with the provisions of Articles 38 and 39, by the authorities on both sides of the frontier ;

(a) The Customs authorities on both sides of the frontier shall agree upon methods to facilitate the use on both sides of the frontier, by the communes of the boroughs of Hilbringen and Mettlach (Kreis of Merzig), of roads other than legal routes for the transport of wood from the Scheidwald and the utilisation of the Blechmühle (Kreis of Saarburg) saw-mill.

(b) The road from Mettlach to Britten and Hausbach shall be open for workmen's traffic, as provided in the Protocol of September 14, 1926, twice in each week, exclusively during the day time and at definite hours ;

(c) The road from Rimlingen to Bachem, which is only a legal route in respect of the portion situated in German Customs territory, shall be authorised by the French Customs authorities permanently for the transport of stones, and also for the day of the chief market at Merzig and at stated times in respect of the second market at Merzig ; further, the use of this road on these days and at these hours, and also on certain hours on Saturdays, shall be authorised for the movement of persons possessing the household cards provided in the present Protocol and in the Protocol of September 14, 1926.

(d) The Rissenthal-Hargarten road which is only a legal route in respect of the portion situated in the Saar Territory, shall be authorised by the German Customs authorities on certain days of the week for the privileged traffic defined in the present Protocol and in the Protocol of September 14, 1926 ;

(e) The road leading from Furschweiler to Grügelborn through the outskirts of Roschberg shall be authorised on two days weekly, at stated hours, for the privileged traffic defined in the present Protocol and in the Protocol of September 14, 1926.

12.

In addition to the cases enumerated above, the Customs authorities on both sides of the frontier shall also give sympathetic attention to justifiable requests for special facilities submitted by the inhabitants of the frontier zones.

13.

When making use of the special privileges enumerated above, the inhabitants shall conform to the supervisory measures established by the Customs authorities on either side of the frontier.

PROTOCOLE OF SIGNATURE.

(See page 184 of this Volume.)