

¹ TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.

No. 2548. — CONVENTION BETWEEN GERMANY AND FRANCE REGULATING FRONTIER TRAFFIC ON THE GERMANO-FRENCH FRONTIER. SIGNED AT PARIS, APRIL 25, 1929.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE GERMAN REICH and THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, desirous of ensuring and regulating neighbourly relations between Germany and France in the best interests of the respective frontier populations and in compliance with Article 48 of the Treaty of August 14, 1925, concerning the delimitation of the common frontier, have decided to conclude a Convention with that object, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

THE PRESIDENT OF THE GERMAN REICH :

L. Leopold VON HOESCH, German Ambassador ; and
M. Werner Freiherr VON GRÜNAU, Consul-General ;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC :

M. Aristide BRIAND, Minister for Foreign Affairs ;

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

Article 1.

Persons having their domicile in the frontier zone of one of the two countries or having had their habitual residence therein for at least four months, shall enjoy, in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention, the facilities enumerated hereinafter. These persons must be provided with a "frontier card".

The period of residence referred to in the preceding paragraph shall not apply to workers who comply with the conditions laid down in Article 13 or to those in the service of persons working the land referred to in Articles 16, 17 and 20.

Article 2.

The frontier zones extend to a distance of about 10 km. on each side of the frontier, and are defined in Annex A.

This Annex may, if necessary, be modified by joint agreement between the two Governments, if this is recognised as being demanded by the economic requirements of the districts concerned, or if it is desired to facilitate the supervision exercised by the Customs service.

I. FACILITIES FOR PERSONS.

Article 3.

Holders of frontier cards issued in either country are allowed to cross the frontier and remain in the frontier zone of the other country for a period not exceeding three days.

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.

In the case of weekly workers fulfilling the conditions laid down in Article 13, the period allowed shall be increased to one week.

Article 4.

In principle, the frontier card is not issued to children under fifteen years of age, but children may obtain a frontier card for special reasons, such as attendance at school or places of worship or the exercise of an occupation. In all other cases, children under fifteen years of age may only cross the frontier if accompanied by adults in possession of frontier cards stating that the holders are authorised to take the children with them.

Article 5.

The frontier card is valid for two years. On the expiration of this period, the holder must apply for a new card.

Article 6.

The frontier card shall indicate the zone for which it is valid and the points at which the holder is authorised to cross the frontier.

The zone for which the card is valid shall be determined in accordance with the circumstances of each particular case. This zone comprises in Germany the Kreis or Amtsbezirk (or *Kreise* or *Amtsbezirke*), and in France the canton or cantons and, if necessary, the *arrondissement* (district) to which the holder of the card intends to proceed.

The places at which the frontier may be crossed may only be chosen from among those enumerated in Annex B. This Annex may be amended by joint agreement between the two Governments.

In special cases, the competent authorities of the two countries may authorise the crossing of the frontier at places other than those indicated in paragraph 3 of the present Article.

Article 7.

Holders of cards are in principle authorised to cross the frontier in the daytime.

The competent authorities of the two countries shall jointly determine the hours of traffic, regard being had to local requirements. They shall come to an agreement as to individual exemptions which may be recognised as necessary.

The barriers must remain open during the hours of traffic; these shall be opened in good time and shall not be closed before the hour fixed for the purpose.

The frontier may be crossed by local or general railways, tramway or other regular public conveyances at any hour.

Article 8.

Ministers of religion and their assistants may, when engaged in the exercise of their profession, cross the frontier at points other than those mentioned in the third paragraph of Article 6, and even at night.

The same shall apply to doctors, veterinary surgeons and midwives of each of the frontier zones, in so far as they are allowed to exercise their professions in the other zone.

¶ *Article 9.*

The workmen mentioned in Article 13 who are employed in establishments working at night or both in the daytime and at night are authorised to cross the frontier at night. A special entry to this effect shall be made on their cards.

Article 10.

The frontier cards, which are drawn up in German and French, are prepared in accordance with the models contained in Annex C. They shall be light blue for German holders and pink for French holders.

These cards are issued on the German side by the Landratsämter, Bezirksämter or Stadträte, and on the French side by the Prefects or their delegates in accordance with the provisions of Article 11.

Article 11.

The competent authorities of each of the two countries shall communicate lists of applicants, in two copies, to the competent authorities of the other country (Article 10). These lists must contain the Christian names and surname, profession, place and date of birth, domicile or residence of the persons concerned and the reason for the application, the zone within which the card is valid and the points at which the frontier is to be crossed, and must also be dated. The frontier cards to be issued to the persons mentioned in the lists must be attached.

The authorities of the other country shall, within two weeks after they have received the communication, return to the authorities responsible for the issue of the cards, the duplicates of the lists and also the cards and other documents. Cards which have not given rise to any objection shall be stamped with the seal of the authorities which return them. These authorities shall insert on these lists, against the names of the persons not accepted or accepted subject to reservations, either the word "refused" or the changes desired with regard to the zone of validity and to the points at which the frontier may be crossed.

When the conditions laid down in the present Convention are fulfilled, cards shall only be refused in exceptional cases, for reasons of public safety.

Article 12.

No fee exceeding 50 pfennigs on the German side or 3 francs on the French side shall be charged for the issue of frontier cards.

No fee shall be levied for the stamps affixed and the various entries made on the cards and lists by the authorities of zones to which those cards give access.

Article 13.

German workmen residing in the German frontier zone and French workmen residing in the French frontier zone are free to work in the other frontier zone, on condition that they are in possession of a frontier card bearing the word "workman".

This entry shall be made either when the frontier card is issued or at any subsequent time, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 11, by the authority of the country in which the worker is to be employed, if the latter produces a labour permit. This permit must be issued free of charge by the local labour exchange of the country where the person concerned is to work, and must be made out in accordance with the regulations in force in that country.

The holder of a frontier card bearing the word "workman" is authorised, on the expiration of his first contract, to engage in any work connected with his profession in the zone indicated on his card during the whole period for which the card is valid, without being required to apply for a fresh labour permit.

Article 14.

In cases of serious or repeated misuse of the frontier card, or for reasons of public safety, the competent authority of each country may, without prejudice to any other penalties which may

be imposed, render the frontier card useless by writing across it "Temporarily cancelled... on... 19..."; and shall immediately inform the authority which issued the card so that it may be withdrawn.

Article 15.

The authorities of each of the two countries mentioned in Article 10, paragraph 2, may, in case of disagreement, submit the case for examination by the competent supreme authorities of the two countries.

II. CUSTOMS FACILITIES.

Article 16.

Inhabitants of one of the frontier zones who cultivate land for purposes of agriculture or forestry in this zone and also cultivate other land in the other zone, may import or export to their land free of Customs duties (including the statistical fee) and notwithstanding any import or export prohibitions, the produce, goods and animals enumerated hereinunder :

(1) Agricultural or forest produce obtained at any time on their land, provided that it is transported in the state in which such produce is habitually obtained from the land.

This facility shall not apply to produce which has already been stored or which has undergone any treatment whatsoever.

(2) Everything normally needed for the cultivation of their land and in particular saddle, pack or draught animals, natural or artificial fertilisers, seeds and plants, agricultural and forest implements, instruments, machinery, utensils, material and vehicles including their necessary accessories, fuel and lubricants.

As soon as such animals, implements, instruments, machinery, utensils and vehicles with their accessories have ceased to be used, they must be brought back to the zone from which they were taken.

(3) Horses, donkeys, cattle, sheep and goats driven to pasture on land situated in the other frontier zone, as also the milk and raw (unwashed) wool obtained from these animals, and any young animals born while they were at pasture.

This facility is accorded on condition that the above-mentioned animals are brought back again over the frontier after pasturage.

(4) Game and fish from this land, provided that the police regulations regarding fishing and hunting issued by one or other of the High Contracting Parties are observed.

These facilities and exemptions shall apply to agricultural produce which has not yet been made the subject of any commercial transaction at the time when the frontier is crossed.

Article 17.

Person having legal rights to the use of land employed for purposes of agriculture or forestry in the zone in which they live, and especially meadows, fields, gardens, etc., which are not sufficiently large to allow in practice of their being organised as an economic concern, shall also enjoy the facilities provided for in the present Article.

As an exception, the condition of residence in the frontier zone is not required as regards forest land, when, in view of the configuration of the ground, timber cut down can only be removed by paths leading into the territory of the other country.

Article 18.

Persons cultivating land in respect of which the above-mentioned privileges are accorded, must each year, in accordance with instructions to be issued by the competent Customs authority,

make a statement indicating the type of cultivation of each plot, its area and the approximate quantity of produce to be imported or exported.

Article 19.

The importation and exportation of produce, goods and animals referred to in Articles 16 and 17 must be effected within the province of the Customs authority which has received the statement referred to in Article 18. Nevertheless the Head of the local Customs may authorise any exceptions which may seem to him to be justified.

Article 20.

The inhabitants of each of the frontier zones who own or use quarries, sand-pits or gravel-pits situated in the other zone or which are partly in one frontier zone and partly in the other, may export or import free of Customs duties and charges (including the statistical duty) and notwithstanding any import or export prohibitions, the raw products of those quarries, sand-pits and gravel-pits, together with the implements needed for their exploitation, the latter on condition that they are re-exported.

Explosive substances shall be excluded from the benefit of the foregoing provisions. This shall also apply to liquid air.

The foregoing facilities shall not apply to quarries, sand-pits or gravel-pits acquired after the signature of the present Convention.

Article 21.

The facilities provided for in Articles 16 and 20 shall also be granted to the communes of one frontier zone in respect of their land situated in the other zone, except as regards land acquired after November 11, 1918.

This shall likewise apply to corporate bodies which do not carry on an industrial or commercial undertaking as their principal activity.

Article 22.

Whenever the ownership, tenancy or usufruct of land changes hands, the new owners, tenants or usufructuaries must prove their rights by submitting their titles of ownership, etc. to the competent Customs authority. These titles shall be returned as soon as the authorities have taken note of them.

Article 23.

In cases of doubt, the Customs authorities may require the person concerned to make a written statement on stamp-free paper to the effect that the products mentioned in Articles 16 to 20 are derived from land which he is working in the frontier zone. The correctness of this statement shall be certified by the competent municipal authority free of charge.

Article 24.

The inhabitants of one of the frontier zones mentioned in Articles 16, 17 and 20, who proceed to the other frontier zone and stay there for their business may take with them free of import and export duty (including the statistical duty) and notwithstanding any import or export prohibitions,

the food needed for themselves, their staff and their animals for one day. This facility shall not extend to alcoholic drinks, with the exception of ordinary wine, cider and beer.

The same facilities shall be accorded to the workers mentioned in Article 13, who are resident in one of the frontier zones and go to the other frontier zone for their work.

The above-mentioned persons shall also be granted facilities for tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, which may be imported free of duty provided that the quantity does not exceed the requirements of a smoker for one day at the most.

Once a week, the workers who proceed from one of the frontier zones to the other may, at the end of their stay in the latter, take with them when they return to their homes, free of Customs duty (including the statistical duty) and notwithstanding any import or export prohibitions, the provisions required for their household for one day. Apart from exceptional cases, the persons concerned must import these provisions by the legal routes mentioned on their frontier cards and produce them at the competent Customs office during office hours together with an identification paper (for Germany, the household card; for France, the household card, family register or municipal certificate).

Article 25.

The following products : grains (cereals and pulses) oil-seed (colza, linseed, flax seed, etc.), timber (round logs, hewn or unhewn, with or without bark), oak bark, obtained by the inhabitants of one frontier zone in this zone and brought to mills or sawmills in the other frontier zone to be cleaned, pounded, threshed or ground (cereals and pulses), to be pounded (oil-seed), to be sawn (wood), or to be cut in small pieces or ground (oak bark), shall be exempt from import and export duties (including the statistical duty), and from any import or export prohibitions, on the understanding that the goods worked up are to be brought back to the frontier zones from which they came, together with any by-products.

The facilities provided for in the present Article shall be confined to products intended for the personal consumption of the inhabitants of the frontier zones and obtained by them there.

The re-importation of products treated must be effected by the same persons who exported raw materials or on their behalf, through the Customs office controlling operations.

It is understood that, in accordance with the provisions of Article 38, the above-mentioned facilities shall be subject to the Customs provisions in force in each of the two countries and in particular to those governing the calculation of the proportion of profit in the case of finished goods.

Article 26.

The facilities provided for in Article 25 shall only apply to the mills and saw-mills existing at the time of the signing of the present Convention.

Article 27.

Exemption from import and export duties including the statistical duty is accorded :

(1) For material for bandages and medicaments which doctors or veterinary surgeons resident in one frontier zone and allowed to practice in the other frontier zone take with them for immediate use ;

(2) For disinfectants which midwives resident in one of the frontier zones and attending confinements in the other frontier zone take with them for immediate use ;

(3) For material for bandages for immediate use and medicaments which, owing to local conditions, the inhabitants of one frontier zone procure from chemists in the other frontier zone on prescriptions made out by doctors or veterinary surgeons authorised to exercise their profession. This facility shall only apply to small quantities and to

medicaments prepared in the pharmacy itself and not for medicinal preparations manufactured for public sale and known as " pharmaceutical specialities ".

Prescriptions shall be produced for the inspection of the Customs authority at the frontier, which shall stamp them. Customs exemption shall only be accorded again on the same prescription when the doctor has expressly renewed the prescription.

(4) For materials for bandages, simple drugs, and chemical and pharmaceutical products for ordinary domestic use, which are enumerated in the attached List D in the quantities laid down therein. In the case of these products, it shall not be necessary to produce a prescription when the frontier is crossed.

Article 28.

Exemption from import and export duties including the statistical duty and from import and export prohibitions shall be accorded within the frontier zone of both countries for :

(1) Coffins containing mortal remains and urns containing the ashes of cremated persons ;

(2) Wreaths and bunches of natural or artificial flowers, palms and other ornaments for graves not made of wood, stone or metal (with the exception of tin foil or wire), in so far as these objects are intended to ornament the coffins or graves of relations or friends and are brought over the frontier by the inhabitants of the frontier zone in person. This facility shall not extend to objects imported for professional or commercial purposes.

(3) Cut flowers (whether in bunches or not), brought by the inhabitants of the frontier zones in person on the occasion of family festivals, religious ceremonies, etc.

(4) Articles for ritual purposes and prayer books used at religious ceremonies, provided that they are brought back again.

Article 29.

Exemption from import and export duties, including the statistical duty, and from import and export prohibitions shall be accorded in respect of vehicles of every description for whatever use (carriages, bicycles, motor-cycles, motor-cars, etc.) and animals of the equine species (horses, donkeys, mules) including the equipment, harness and fodder required for these animals in so far as they only pass the frontier for the purpose of bringing persons or goods from one frontier zone into the other or to fetch them from the latter. This facility shall only be accorded on condition of re-exportation, except for fodder consumed on the journey.

It is understood that no conveyance of persons or goods may be undertaken from a place in one frontier zone to another place in the same zone.

Persons who are known to the Customs authorities as being reliable, may be exempted from furnishing the regular Customs guarantees in respect of vehicles which are used by themselves personally or by their families.

The provisions relating to the levying of taxes on motor-cars, motor-cycles and bicycles shall not be affected.

It is understood that, in accordance with the provisions of Article 38, the facilities mentioned above shall only be granted subject to compliance with the regulations governing this traffic in force in each of the two countries

Article 30.

The inhabitants of the frontier zones shall be exempt from import and export duties, including the statistical duty, and from import and export prohibitions, in respect of instruments, implements and utensils which they take with them temporarily from one frontier zone to another for the

exercise of their profession or the performance of work, on the understanding that these implements, instruments and utensils are re-exported to the frontier zone from which they were taken.

Article 31.

Exemption from import and export duties, including the statistical duty, and from import and export prohibitions, shall be accorded for material and implements to be used in repairing mills and saw-mills situated immediately on the frontier, when the territory of the neighbouring State has to be entered for carrying out such work. The implements must be re-exported.

Article 32.

If localities situated in one of the frontier zones have their water supply plant in the other frontier zone, exemption from import and export duties, including the statistical duty, and from import and export prohibitions shall be accorded in respect of the material required for the repair or maintenance of such plant, upon its importation into the latter frontier zone. The same shall apply to the implements required on the understanding that they are reexported.

Article 33.

In the case of products of one of the frontier zones which are brought to markets in the other frontier zone for sale, import and export duties shall only be levied on the quantities which finally remain in the latter frontier zone.

For the rest, this market traffic is subject to the Customs provisions, and any prohibitions or restrictions which may apply in the territory of either of the High Contracting Parties.

The quantities which have not been sold must be reexported and the necessary Customs formalities complied with at the latest within 24 hours after the close of the market.

Article 34.

The roads open for the import and export of goods in each State (Customs roads) are enumerated in Annex E. Each of the High Contracting Parties reserves the right to alter the list of its Customs roads, should this be rendered necessary by circumstances. The High Contracting Parties shall, however, agree together on such points wherever possible.

The roads enumerated in Annex E are (without being Customs roads) opened under the conditions laid down in that Annex, for the working of agricultural or forest land situated in the frontier zones. This Annex may be altered by common agreement between the two Governments.

III. SPECIAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS.

Article 35.

Members of fire brigades, mining salvage corps and other similar organisations may cross the frontier at any point and at any time, without pass or frontier card, for the purpose of rendering assistance in cases of fire or other disasters in the two frontier zones. The implements, vehicles etc., including the necessary fodder for the horses and the lubricants and fuel for the vehicles shall be exempt from import and export duties and from all Customs formalities, provided that they are re-exported, except for the fodder, lubricants and fuel consumed on the way.

Article 36.

The frontier cards provided for in the present Convention may also be issued to German workers who live in the German zone described in Annex G and desire to work in the French zones described in Annexes A and G and to German workers who live in the German zone described in Annex A and desire to work in the French zone described in Annex G.

The same shall apply to French workers who live in the French zone described in Annex G and desire to work in the German zone described in Annexes A and G and to French workers who live in the French zone described in Annex A and desire to work in the German zone described in Annex G.

The provisions of Articles 3 to 15 and of Article 24 shall apply to these workers.

Article 37.

Passenger and goods traffic is exempt from passport and Customs formalities on roads along the middle of which runs the frontier line described in the Treaty of August 14, 1925, between Germany and France regarding the delimitation of the frontier.

The officials entrusted with the duty of supervising the frontier (Customs officials, gendarmes and forest guards) are authorised, when their duties demand, to use the said roads, but are not allowed to be stationed there. They may be armed, but they may not on these roads carry out any official duty such as arrests, or the investigation of felonies, offences or misdemeanours of any kind.

Article 38.

The provisions of the present Convention shall not affect the police or Customs regulations existing in either of the two countries, save in cases where exceptions are specially provided for in the present Convention.

The competent authorities of the High Contracting Parties shall take the necessary supervising measures to prevent the abuse of the Customs and other facilities accorded under the terms of the present Convention. If necessary, they shall come to a joint agreement on this matter. Such measures may not have the effect of preventing the legitimate use of these facilities.

Article 39.

The provisions of the present Convention shall not affect the general sanitary or veterinary police measures or the general measures taken by the High Contracting Parties for the protection of plants.

Nevertheless, in veterinary police matters, the executory provisions contained in Annex H shall apply.

Article 40.

The High Contracting Parties shall notify each other of the services which are to be considered as competent authorities for the purposes of the present Convention.

Article 41.

The High Contracting Parties reserve the right to arrange by a simple exchange of letters, for any amendments to the present Convention which they may consider necessary, in the light of experience, and which do not require the approval of the legislative bodies.

Article 42.

The provisions of the present Convention shall take the place of those of the Frontier Delimitation Treaty of August 14, 1925, in so far as they depart from the latter.

Article 43.

The present Convention shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged as soon as possible at Berlin. The Convention shall come into force one month after the exchange of ratifications. The present Convention may be denounced, at six months' notice, at the end of a calendar year.

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

Done at Paris, in duplicate German and French texts, April 25, 1929.

L. VON HOESCH.
Freiherr VON GRÜNAU.
A. BRIAND.

PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.

On signing the Convention of to-day's date, the High Contracting Parties have decided to define its conditions of application :

Ad Articles 2 and 10.

(1) As regards the communes whose territory is only partially situated in the German frontier zone, it is understood that the personal facilities provided for in the present Convention (not including any Customs facilities) shall apply to the parts of these communes which are situated outside the frontier zone. An exception is made in the case of the commune of Karlsruhe (Carlsruhe). As regards the Commune of Baden-Baden, these facilities are confined to the town itself. On the other hand, they shall apply to the localities of Bühl, Achern and Lahr.

(2) As the watering-place of Baden-Baden enjoys the traffic facilities provided for in the preceding paragraph, the same facilities shall be extended to the watering-place of Niederbronn.

(3) Frontier cards for persons enjoying the personal facilities provided for above shall have a distinctive mark (transversal bar — orange for the German cards and blue for the French cards).

Ad Articles 2 to 15.

(1) The present Convention shall not affect any special measures which either of the two States may have taken or may take in the future with regard to the system of passports and circulation of the staff engaged in work on the channel of the Rhine.

(2) The present Convention shall not affect the special measures taken by the local German, French and Swiss police authorities with regard to the system of passports for the traffic between Huningue (Hünningen) and Switzerland over the boat-bridge from Huningue (Hünningen) to Weil and through Baden.

(3) The German Plenipotentiaries declare that holders of frontier cards issued by the French authorities and entitling the holder to stay in the Kreis of Saarburg, may also cross the German frontier over the Perl-Schengen bridge.

Ad Article 13.

The High Contracting Parties give a mutual undertaking to the effect that the labour permit mentioned in Article 13 will be issued by the competent local labour exchanges with the greatest possible despatch, to all workers who apply for such permits, unless there are special objections, such as labour disputes or unemployment in any trade.

Ad Articles 16 and 17.

(1) Realising that the provisions of Articles 16 and 17 may not cover all exceptional cases which ought to be taken into account, the High Contracting Parties agree to authorise their central Customs Authorities to confer together with a view to a settlement of principle of these exceptional cases, subject to the provisions of Articles 14 and 38.

(2) The products referred to in Article 16 include the following :

Cereals, lentils, peas and beans, oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, seeds, tubers and roots, green fodder, hay, straw, vegetables, fruits, bunches of grapes and raw materials of the forests (such as raw timber, bark, twigs, chaff, charcoal, wood ashes, etc.).

Article 16 also includes products which are stored (tubers, peas, beans, oleaginous fruits) or stacked (grain, straw, hay) on the property ; grapes which are crushed or squeezed in the vineyard during the vintage and are brought over the frontier in this condition ; timber which is barked on the property or is simply cut with an axe or saw in a transverse direction or has been chopped up for stacked wood.

(3) The facilities provided for in Article 16, paragraphs 1 and 4 relate only to products which have been brought back to the property itself.

(4) The communes and inhabitants of the French frontier zone lying along the forest of Bienwald may export the following articles from this forest free of all export duties, including the statistical duty, and import them into the district in question free of import duties, including the statistical duty : branches of trees for making handles of tools, rods, stakes and poles in the rough for agricultural purposes of a diameter not exceeding 50 centimetres at the thick end, wood for fuel and other wood, chopped small or split into logs of a diameter of not more than 50 centimetres at the thick end, and faggots or dead leaves. These articles must be for the private use of the persons themselves.

This facility is granted on condition that the articles enumerated are carried or transported by wagon or draught animals ; it shall not be accorded to artisans (carpenters, joiners, wheelwrights, etc.) in respect of the timber which they require for the exercise of their profession.

Ad Article 24.

In order to obviate any difficulties with regard to the interpretation of Article 24, the High Contracting Parties have agreed to fix as follows the nature and quantities of the victuals and beverages which may be brought over the frontier free of import and export duties, including the statistical duty, and notwithstanding any import and export restrictions :

(1) The maximum quantity of foodstuffs laid down in Article 24, paragraph 1, including pork butchers' meat, may not exceed 1 kg. for each person ;

- (2) The maximum quantity of beverages is fixed at :
- 1 litre of ordinary wine or
 - 2 litres of beer or
 - 2 litres of cider :
- (3) As regards the foodstuffs mentioned in Article 24, paragraph 4 :
- (a) Slices of fresh or simply-prepared meat or bacon :
 - For workers with a family, 2 kg ;
 - For workers without a family, 1 kg ;
 - (b) Milled products or ordinary bread, etc. :
 - For workers with a family, 3 kg ;
 - For workers without a family, 1.5 kg.

Ad Article 25.

(1) The High Contracting Parties agree that the owner of a forest situated in one of the frontier zones may take timber from that forest, free of import or export duties, including the statistical duty, and notwithstanding any import and export prohibitions, to saw-mills situated on his property in the other frontier zone, in order to treat it and sell it there. Further, such owner may bring the timber back to the original zone, subject to the same facilities, after it has been sawn.

(2) If local requirements allow, the competent Customs authorities of both countries shall permit the exportation and re-importation free of Customs duty of articles taken by inhabitants of one of the frontier zones into the other frontier zone to be repaired by artisans. This facility shall be confined to articles needed exclusively for the personal use of the frontier inhabitants in question.

Ad Article 26.

It is understood that the facilities provided for in Article 26 also apply to establishments mentioned in that Article which are reconstructed after accident or fire.

Ad Article 28.

It is understood that, apart from the objects mentioned in Article 28, No. 2, tombstones, railings for graves, etc., may be taken over the frontier to the cemetery of the Communes of Scheibenhard situated on French territory, free of import and export duties, including the statistical duty, and notwithstanding any import and export prohibitions, provided that they are for graves of members of the commune of Deutsch-Scheibenhardt (D. Scheibenhard).

Ad Article 34.

The Customs officials of both countries shall as far as possible jointly facilitate the traffic on the roads from Schweighofen and Schweigen via Wissembourg to St. Germanshof, and *vice versa*, regard being had to local requirements.

Ad Article 36, paragraph 3.

The facility accorded under the terms of Article 24, paragraph 4, shall only be granted to German workers who, in pursuance of the Protocol of November 13, 1926, regarding the rights of users

of the Germano-Saar frontier, are allowed to import free of duty the foodstuffs enumerated in Article 32 1 (a) and 1 (b) of the present Protocol, on condition that they do not claim the said facilities under the terms of the Protocol of November 13, 1926.

Ad Article 39.

It is agreed that the provisions of Article 39, paragraph 1, shall not affect the importation of pork butchers' meat under the conditions laid down in the Protocol of Signature ad Article 24, No. 1.

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

Done at Paris, in duplicate, in German and French, on April 25, 1929.

L. VON HOESCH.
Freiherr VON GRÜNAU.
A. BRIAND.

ANNEX A.

DESCRIPTION OF FRONTIER ZONES.

GERMAN FRONTIER ZONE.

The German frontier zone is limited by the so-called inner line which runs as follows *.

The inner line commences at the point of intersection of the south-eastern boundary of the Commune of Herten with the Rhine, follows in a northerly direction the eastern boundary of the Communes of Herten, Degerfelden, Hagenbach, Inzlingen and Brombach to the watercourse of the Wiese, follows this to its point of intersection with the eastern boundary of the Commune of Haagen and proceeds thence via Wollbach, Hammerstein, Kandern, Schloss Bürgeln, Lipburg, Badenweiler, Oberweiler, Laufen, and Dottingen past Wettelbrunn, via Gallenweiler, Schmidhofen, Oberkrotzingen and Offmadingen, past Norsingen, Scherzingen and Schallstadt via St. Nicholas, past Waltershofen, Gottenheim, Oberschaffhausen, Eichstetten, Bahlingen and Riegel, along the western embankment of the Freiburg-Offenburg railway line by the stations of Kenzingen, Herbolzheim, Ringsheim, Orschweier, Kippenheim, Lahr-Dinglingen, and Friesenheim, via Niederschopfheim, past Offenburg, via Waltersweiler, Weier, Griesheim, Sand Urloffen, Wagshurst, Gamshurst, Unzhurst, Zell, Oberbruch and Weitenung, past Sinsheim, via Kartung, past Baden-West via Niederbühl and Rastatt. From there, the inner line follows the eastern embankment of the Rastatt-Carlsruhe railway line via Durmersheim and then follows the western edge of the provincial road (*Landstrasse*) from Durmersheim to Grünwinkel via Forchheim, until this road meets the road from Grünwinkel to Daxlanden. It follows the South side of the latter road and then the western side of the field path to Appenmühle as far as the mill. From there, it follows the western bank of the Alb, passing Knielingen, to the intersection of the Alb with the Knielingen-Maxau railway line. It follows this railway line to the eastern wharf of the port of Maxau, crosses the railway here and follows the eastern wharf to the northern wharf at the point where the port of Maxau enters the Rhine.

Opposite the point where the port of Maxau enters the Rhine, the inner line follows the north wharf of the port of Maximiliansau, follows the port railway line until it meets the Maximiliansau-Wörth railway line and then follows the latter to Wörth. From Wörth it proceeds along the railway line via Kandel, Winden, Barbelroth and Kapellen-Drusweiler to Bergzabern. From there, it proceeds in a north-westerly direction via Birkenhördt and Vorderweidenthal and then in a south-westerly direction

* *Note.* — All localities through which the inner line runs belong to the frontier zone, while those places past which this inner line runs should be regarded as situated outside the zone.

to the point of intersection of the Erlenbach-Vorderweidenthal road with the Hinterweidenthal-Bergzabern State road (*Staatstrasse*) and follows this road via Busenberg, Reichenbach, Dahn and the mill of Neudahn to the point where it joins the district road (*Bezirksstrasse*) of Salzwoog. It follows this district road in a south-westerly direction to Salzwoog, follows the State road from there via Lemberg and Ruhbank to Erlenbrunn, and then runs in a north-westerly direction to Niedersimten. From there, it runs west to the mill of Littersbach, along the small stream of Littersbach and past the water tower, to Winzeln. From Winzeln, it proceeds along the district road to Gersbach and from there runs south-west and then north, to Windsberg. From Windsberg, it follows the district road to where it joins the Zweibrücken-Pimarsens State road. It follows this State road to its point of intersection with the field path from Dellfeld to Walshausen, follows this path to Dellfeld and then the Dellfeld-Rieschweiler-Schmittshausen road to its point of intersection with the north-eastern boundary of the Commune of Rieschweiler and runs west along the northern boundary of the Communes of Rieschweiler, Contwig, Niederauerbach and Zweibrücken to the north-westerly point of intersection of the boundary of the latter commune with the Saar Territory.

On the frontier between Prussia and France, the inner line begins at the point of intersection of the Germano-Saar frontier with the River Saar, situated to the east of Orscholz, and runs from there in a northwesterly direction, passing Weiten and Freudenburg on the East and Trassem on the West, to Cahren; from there, it runs via Körrig and Bilzingen and then south-west via Esingen, Dilmar, and Kreuzweiler to the point of intersection of the Sinz-Remich road with the Moselle.

The zone bounded by the inner line described above includes the following places :

Amtsbezirk Lörrach :

Binzen, Blansingen, Brombach, Degerfelden, Efringen, Egringen, Eimeldingen, Ettingen, Fischingen, Friedlingen, Grenzach, Grenzacherhorn, Gupf, Haagen, Hagenbach, Haltingen, Hammerstein, Hertzen, Hertingen, Holzen, Huttingen, Inzlingen (Oberinzlingen and Unterinzlingen), Istein, Kaltenherberg, Kandern, Kirchen, Kleinkems, Leopoldshöhe, Lörrach, Märkt, Maugenhard, Mappach, Oetlingen, Otterbach, Riedlingen, Rötteln, Röttlerweiler, Ruhrberg, Rümmlingen, Schallbach, Stetten, Tannenkirch, Tülingen, Tumeringen, Uttnach, Waidhof, Weil, Weilmüngen, Wintersweiler, Wittlingen, Wollbach, Wyhlen ;

Amtsbezirk Müllheim :

Auggen, Badenweiler, Bamlach, Bellingen, Betberg, Britzingen, Buggingen, Bürgeln, Dattingen, Feldberg, Feuerbach, Güttingheim, Hach, Hügelheim, Laufen, Liel, Lipburg, Mauchen, Muggardt, Müllheim, Neuenburg, Niedereggenen, Niederweiler, Obereggenen, Oberweiler, Rheinweiler, St. Ilgen, Schillingen, Schliengen, Seefeldten, Sitzenkirch, Steinenstadt, Vögisheim, Zienken, Zizingen, Zunzingen ;

Amtsbezirk Staufen :

Biengen, Bremgarten, Döttighofen, Döttingen, Eschbach, Feldkirch, Gallenweiler, Grissheim, Hartheim, Hausen a. d. M., Heitersheim, Krozingen, Offnadingen, Schlatt, Schmidhofen, Tunsel ;

Amtsbezirk Freiburg (Fribourg) :

Achkarren, Bickensohl, Breisach, Burkheim, Grezhausen, Gündlingen, Hochstetten, Ihringen, Mengen, Mardingén, Münzlingen, Niederrimsingen, Niederrotweil, Oberbergen, Oberrimsingen, Oberrotweil, Opfingen, St. Nikolaus, Schelingen, Tiengen, Vogtsburg, Wasenweiler ;

Amtsbezirk Emmendingen :

Amoltern, Bischoffingen, Endingen, Forchheim, Jechtingen, Kiechlinsbergen, Königschaffhausen, Leiselheim, Niederhausen, Oberhausen, Sasbach a. K., Weisweil, Wyhl ;

Amtsbezirk Lahr :

Allmannsweiler, Dundenheim, Grafenhausen, Hugsweiler, Ichenheim, Kappel, Kippenheimweiler, Kürzell, Langenwinkel, Meisenheim, Nonnenweiler, Ottenheim, Rust, Schuttern, Schutterzell, Wittenweiler ;

FRENCH FRONTIER ZONE.

The French frontier zone includes the territory of the following Communes :

DEPARTMENT OF HAUT-RHIN.

Arrondissement (District) of Colmar.

Artzenheim	Neuf-Brisach
Algolsheim	Weckolsheim
Biesheim	Volgelsheim
Balgau	Vogelgrun
Baltzenheim	Obersaasheim
Durrenentzen	Heiteren
Geisswasser	Nambsheim
Grussenheim	Jebsheim
Urschenheim	Muntzenheim
Kunheim	Widensohlen.
Wolfgantzen	

Arrondissement of Guebwiller :

Blodelsheim	Rumersheim-le-Haut
Fessenheim	Roggenhouse.
Munchhouse	

Arrondissement of Mulhouse :

Bantzenheim	Saint-Louis
Chalampé	Huningue
Ottmarsheim	Uffheim
Hombourg	Bourgfelden
Petit-Landau	Hesingue
Niffer	Hegenheim
Kembs	Habsheim
Waltenheim	Dietwiller
Sierentz	Schlierbach
Bartenheim	Geispitzen
Rosenau	Brinckheim
Blotzheim	Buschwiller.
Village-Neuf	

DEPARTMENT OF BAS-RHIN.

*City of Strasburg.**Arrondissement of Strasbourg-Campagne.*

Gambsheim	Reichstett
Kilstett	Souffelweyersheim
Weyersheim	Hoenheim
Hœrdt	Bischheim
La Wantzenau	Schiltigheim.

ANNEX B.

LIST OF POINTS

AT WHICH THE FRONTIER MAY BE CROSSED.

The points at which the frontier may be crossed are situated at the intersection of the frontier with the following routes :

(a) *Railway Lines.*

Railway line from Mulhouse to Leopoldshöhe ;
 Railway line from Mulhouse to Müllheim ;
 Railway line from Colmar to Freiburg ;
 Railway line from Strasburg to Appenweier ;
 Railway line from Strasburg to Rastatt and Carlsruhe ;
 Railway line from Lauterbourg to Wörth ;
 Railway line from Wissembourg to Landau ;
 Railway line from Thionville to Treves.

(b) *Roads.*

Road from Huningue to Weil (National Road No. 69) ;
 Road from Chalampé to Neuenburg ;
 Road from Neuf-Brisach to Altbreisach.
 Road from Marckolsheim to Sasbach (By-road No. 23b) ;
 Road from Schoenau to Weisweil (By-road Nos. 9 and 11) ;
 Road from Rhinau to Kappel (By-road No. 5a) ;
 Road from Gerstheim to Ottenheim (By-road No. 124) ;
 Road from Strasburg to Kehl (National road No. 4) ;
 Road from Gamsheim to Freistett (By-road No. 9b and No. 94) ;
 Road from Drusenheim to Greffern (By-road No. 9b.II) ;
 Road from Seltz to Plittersdorf (By-road No. 8b.I) ;
 Road from Lauterbourg to Neulauterburg (National road No. 68) ;
 Road from Scheibenhard (France) to Scheibenhardt (Germany) (By-road No. 3a.I) ;
 Road from Wissembourg to Schweighofen (By-road No. 14b.III) ;
 Road from Wissembourg to Schweigen (National road No. 63) ;
 Road from Weiler to St. Germanshof (By-road No. 46b.I) ;
 Road from Lembach to Hirschthal (By-road No. 125¹ and No. 3a) ;
 Road from Obersteinbach to Ludwigswinkel (Local road No. 53 and No. 3a) ;
 Road from Walschbronn to Kröppen (Main road No. 105) ;
 Road from Schweyen to Hornbach (National road No. 62) ;
 Road from Launstroff to Obertunsdorf crossing the frontier between boundary stones Nos. 7 and 7/1
 via Scheuerwald
 Road from Apach to Perl crossing the frontier between boundary stones Nos. 14 and 15.

(c.) *Other Routes.*

The roads and paths enumerated in Annex F.

ANNEX C.

TEXT OF THE GERMAN FRONTIER CARD.

Tax : Valid until 19

FRONTIER TRAFFIC BETWEEN GERMANY AND FRANCE.

FRONTIER CARD NO.

Name and Christian names of the holder :

Domicile or place of residence :

The holder is entitled to cross the frontier at the following points :

And to stay on each occasion for a period not exceeding three days*, one week*, in the Cantons*, in the Arrondissement* :

The holder is allowed to cross the frontier by night.*

* Strike out what is not applicable.

(Page 1)

DESCRIPTION.

Occupation :

Nationality :

Date of birth :

Place of birth :

Height :

Hair :

Complexion :

Eyes :

Nose :

Mouth :

Chin :

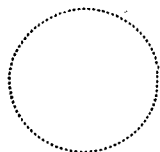
Any special peculiarities :

Children under 15 years of age who may accompany the holder.

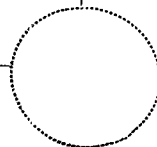
Name and Christian Names	Date of birth
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.

(Page 2)

Service stamp



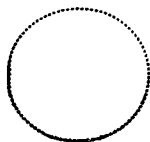
Photograph



Service stamp

Signature of holder

Stamp of the authority issuing the card

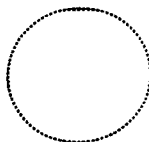


Date

19

Signature of the competent official

Stamp of the French authority



(Page 3)

REMARKS.

The holder of the present card must strictly observe the regulations contained therein.
 In the event of non-compliance with these regulations, or of any misuse of the card, it may be withdrawn by the authority which issued it.

(Page 4)

The frontier card is 155 mm. long and 100 mm. wide.

TEXT OF THE FRENCH FRONTIER CARD.

Tax :

Valid until

19

FRONTIER TRAFFIC BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

FRONTIER CARD No.

Name and Christian names of the holder :

Domicile or place of residence :

The holder is entitled to cross the frontier at the following points :

And to stay on each occasion for a period not exceeding three days*, one week*, in the following Kreise*,
Amtsbezirke* :

The holder is allowed to cross the frontier by night.*

* Strike out what is not applicable.

(Page 1)

DESCRIPTION.

Occupation :

Nationality :

Date of birth :

Place of birth :

Height :

Hair :

Complexion :

Eyes :

Nose :

Mouth :

Chin :

Any special peculiarities :

Children under 15 years of age who may accompany the holder.

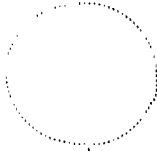
Name and Christian Names

Date of birth

1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.

(Page 2)

Service stamp



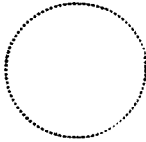
Photograph



Service stamp

Signature of the holder

Stamp of the authority issuing the card

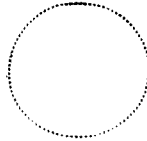


Date

19

Signature of the competent official

Stamp of the German authority



(Page 3)

REMARKS.

The holder of the present card must strictly observe the regulations contained therein. In the event of non-compliance with these regulations or of any misuse of the card, it may be withdrawn by the authority which issued it.

(Page 4)

The frontier Card is 155 mm. long and 100 mm. wide.

ANNEX D.

LIST

OF BANDAGING MATERIALS, SIMPLE DRUGS OR CHEMICAL OR PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS IN ORDINARY USE ALLOWED UNDER ARTICLE 27, PARAGRAPH 4.

Mustard plasters	10 sheets.
Mustard powder	250 grammes.
Linseed powder	1 kilogramme.
Hydrogen peroxide	1 litre.
Lime-tree flowers	125 grammes.
Camomile	125 grammes.
Tincture of iodine	60 grammes.
Aspirine tablets	10
Antipyrine tablets	10
Pyramidon tablets	10
Quinine tablets	10
Orange leaves	125 grammes.
Peppermint leaves	125 grammes
Glycerine	$\frac{1}{2}$ litre.
Orange water	500 grammes.
Bicarbonate of soda	500 grammes.
Sulphate of soda	250 grammes.
Epsom salts	250 grammes.
Calcined magnesium	60 grammes.
Camphor	125 grammes.
Cotton-wool	500 grammes.
Bandages of gauze, canvas or crepon	6
Pectoral lozenges	250 grammes.
Aluminium acetate	250 grammes.
Hoffmann drops	30 grammes.
Pectoral tea	125 grammes.
Senna pods	125 grammes.
Marshmallow tea	125 grammes.
Castor oil	60 grammes.
Iceland moss	125 grammes.
Borax pastilles	100 grammes.
Borix vaseline	100 grammes.
Zinc oxide vaseline	100 grammes.
American vaseline	100 grammes.
Santonin pills	20 grammes.
Tincture of arnica	50 grammes.
Toothache drops	10 grammes.
Purgative tea	50 grammes.
Cherry stalks	100 grammes.
Camphor ointment	30 grammes.
Mercurial ointment	100 grammes.
Turpentine	100 grammes.
Ammonia	100 grammes.
Goulard water	$\frac{1}{2}$ litre.

ANNEX E.

COMPARATIVE TABLE

OF THE CORRESPONDING GERMAN AND FRENCH CUSTOMS ROUTES WITH THE COMPETENT CUSTOMS OFFICES.

German Customs Road	German Customs Office	French Customs Office	Legal French Customs route
Road from Huningue to Weil/Friedlingen	Weil/Friedlingen (Rhine bridge)	Huningue road	Road from Weil to Huningue (national road No. 69)
Railway from Mulhouse to Leopoldshöhe	Palmrain (station)	Palmrain	Railway from Leopoldshöhe to Mulhouse
Railway from Mulhouse to Müllheim	Neuenburg (station)	Neuenburg	Railway from Müllheim to Mulhouse
Road from Chalampé to Neuenburg	Neuenburg (Rhine bridge)	Chalampé (Rhine bridge)	Road from Neuenburg to Chalampé
Railway from Colmar to Freiburg	Breisach (station)	Altbreisach (Vieux-Breisach)	Railway from Freiburg to Colmar
Road from Neuf-Breisach to Altbreisach	Breisach (Rhine bridge)	Ile-de-Paille (Rhine bridge)	Road from Altbreisach to Neuf-Breisach
Road from Marckolsheim to Sasbach	Sasbach	Marckolsheim (Rhine bridge)	Road from Sasbach to Marckolsheim (by-road No. 23(b)).
Road from Schoenau to Weisweil	Weisweil	Schoenau (Rhine bridge)	Road from Weisweil to Schoenau (by-road No. 9 and 11)
Road from Rhinau to Kappel	Kappel	Rhinau (Rhine bridge)	Road from Kappel to Rhinau (by-road No. 5 a)
Road from Gerstheim to Ottenheim	Ottenheim	Gerstheim (Rhine bridge)	Road from Ottenheim to Gerstheim (by-road No. 124)
Road from Strasburg to Kehl	Kehl (Rhine bridge)	Strasburg (Rhine bridge)	Road from Kehl to Strasburg (national road No. 4)
Railway from Strasburg to Appenweier	Kehl (passenger station)	Strasburg-Kehl	Railway from Appenweier to Strasburg
Road from Gamsheim to Freistett	Freistett	Gamsheim ¹ (Rhine bridge)	Road from Freistett to Gamsheim (by-road No. 9 b and No. 94)
Road from Drusenheim to Greffern	Greffern	Drusenheim (Rhine bridge)	Road from Greffern to Drusenheim (by-road No. 9 b II)
Railway from Strasburg to Rastatt-Carlsruhe	Wintersdorf (station)	Wintersdorf	Railway line Karlsruhe-Rastatt to Strasburg
Road from Seltz to Plittersdorf	Plittersdorf	Seltz (Rhine bridge)	Road from Plittersdorf to Seltz (by-road No. 8 b I)
Railway from Lauterbourg to Wörth	Berg (station)	Lauterbourg (station)	Railway from Wörth to Lauterbourg

¹ The Gamsheim office has not yet been opened for traffic.

German Customs Road	German Customs Office	French Customs Office	Legal French Customs route
Road from Lauterbourg to Neulauterbourg	Neulauterbourg	Lauterbourg (road)	Road from Neulauterbourg to Lauterbourg (national road No. 68)
Road from Scheibenhard (France) to Scheibenhardt (Germany)	Scheibenhardt (Palatinate)	Scheibenhard	Road from Scheibenhardt (Germany) to Scheibenhardt (France) (local road No. 3 a I)
Railway from Wissembourg to Landau	Kapsweyer (station)	Wissembourg (station)	Railway from Landau to Wissembourg
Road from Wissembourg to Windhof-Schweighofen	Schweighofen	Wissembourg (road)	Schweighofen-Windhof-Wissembourg road (by-road No. 14 b III)
Road from Wissembourg to Schweigen	Schweigen	Wissembourg (road)	Road from Schweigen to Wissembourg (national road No. 63)
Road from Wissembourg to St. Germanshof, via Weiler	Germanshof	Weiler	Road from St. Germanshof to Wissembourg (by-road No. 46 bI)
Road from Lembach to Hirschthal	Hirschthal	Lembach	Road from Hirschthal to Lembach (by-road No. 125 I and No. 3 a)
—	—	Obersteinbach	Road from Ludwigswinkel to Obersteinbach (by-road No. 53 and 3 a)
Road from Walschbronn to Kröppen	Kröppen	Walschbronn	Road from Kröppen to Walschbronn (main road No. 105)
Road from Schweyen to Hornbach	Hornbach	Schweyen	Road from Hornbach to Schweyen (national road No. 62)
—	—	Launstroff	Road from Obertünsdorf to Launstroff, crossing the frontier between frontier stones 7 and 7/1 and passing the hamlet of Scheuerwald
Road from Apach to Perl	Perl (Apach road)	Apach (road)	Road from Perl to Apach crossing the frontier between frontier stones 14/15 and 15/15
Railway from Thionville to Treves	Perl (station)	Apach (station)	Railway from Treves to Thionville

ANNEX F.

LIST

OF ROADS, PATHS, AND OTHER FRONTIER CROSSINGS, WHICH, WITHOUT BEING CUSTOMS ROADS, SHALL BE OPEN FOR THE TRANSIT OF GOODS.

(a) FOR THE WORKING OF AGRICULTURAL OR FOREST LAND.

(1) For the inhabitants of Eft, Büschdorf, Ober-Tünsdorf, Perl, Oberperl, Borg and Sehndorf :
The path from Perl and Oberperl to Eft and Büschdorf, over the section situated on French territory, along "Über die Strasse" and "Schneeberg", between boundary stones Nos. 14 and 15 and the twin boundary stones No. 2.

(2) For the nationals of both States :
The path which runs along the frontier first in Germany and then in France, from twin boundary stones No. 3 to the three-way stones between the Commune of Orscholz and the Communes of Merschweiler and Manderen, and joins the road from Eft to the castle of Meinsberg, and the latter road from these cross-roads to twin boundary stones No. 2.

(3) For French nationals :
The path from the castle of Meinsberg (Commune of Manderen, France) to Eft (Germany) and the part of it situated in German territory, in the direction of Tunting.

(4) For French nationals :
The path from Tunting (attached to the Commune of Manderen, France), to Eft (Germany).

(5) For nationals of both States :
The path which passes through the forest of Tunting and follows the frontier from boundary stone No. 9 to boundary stone No. 37, alternately on French and German territory.

(6) For French nationals :
The path from Scheuerwald (belonging to the Commune of Launstroff, France) to Büschdorf (Germany).

(7) For German nationals :
The path which, starting from the mill of Blumenau (Saar Territory), crosses the Schwalb and on the right bank of the Schwalb joins the path from Vollmunster (France) to Hornbach (Germany), passes near the mill of Schweyen and reaches the frontier between boundary stones Nos. 1 and 2.

(8) For nationals of the two States :
The path which starts from the Hornbach-Vollmunster road not far from boundary stone No. 1, runs on the German side along the Schwalb ravine and crosses the frontier twice on either side of boundary stone No. 5.

(9) For nationals of both States :
The path which runs on French territory along the frontier between boundary stone No. 10 and the four-way boundary stone of Hornbach-Mauschbach-Schweyen-Rolbing, and about 100 metres to the north of that point rejoins the road from Zweibrücken to Bitche as also that part of that road between the said cross-roads and boundary stones Nos. 1 and 1/1.

(10) For German nationals :
The parts of the path on French territory between boundary stone No. 14 (Dietrichingen-Rolbing) about 800 metres north of Rolbing and of the bridge called Saubricke, to the point where twin boundary stones No. 3 are situated.

(11) For French nationals who work land on the banks of the Strohlbach :
The path which runs along the frontier near Riedelberg-Walschbronn on German territory between twin boundary stones Nos. 2 and 3, and the Saubricke and Sausteg.

(12) For German nationals :
The road from Kröppen to Walschbronn from the point where it enters French territory between boundary stones Nos. 21/1 and 22 to its intersection with the path running along the northern bank of the Trualbe (Schwarzbach), and this path from the said point of intersection to the frontier, near boundary stone No. 29.

(13) For nationals of both States :

The forest paths which start at the three-way boundary stone and run along the frontier between the Communes of Eppenbrunn-Hilst and Roppwiler, alternately on French and German territory, between the said three-way boundary stone and the next three-way boundary stone between the Communes of Eppenbrunn, Sturzelbronn and Roppwiler.

(14) For nationals of both States :

The forest paths which cross and recross the frontier between the three-way boundary stone between the communes of Eppenbrunn, Sturzelbronn and Roppwiler and boundary stone No. 12.

(15) For nationals of both States :

The forest paths which cross and recross the frontier between boundary stones Nos. 4 and 5, 8 and 10, 11-21, 21 and 23, 23/4, and boundary stone No. 4 at Fischbach-Niedersteinbach.

(16) For French nationals :

The paths from Schönau (Germany) to Wengelsbach (France) and from Schönau and Hirschtahl (Germany) to Lembach (France).

(17) For nationals of both States :

The paths which cross and recross the frontier in the valley called "Gangelsteich" between the Schönau-Lembach road near boundary stones Nos. 20 and 21 and the three-way boundary stone between the Communes of Schönau, Hirschthal and Lembach, and between the two three-way boundary stones.

(18) For nationals of both States :

The paths which cross and recross the frontier between boundary stones Nos. 3 and 9 on one side and Nos. 10 and 14 on the other and finally between boundary stones Nos. 22/1 and 22 near Nothweiler, Bobenthal and Wingen.

(19) For nationals of both States :

The path which crosses and recrosses the frontier between boundary stones Nos. 12 to 22, near the Communes of Bobenthal and Wingen.

(20) For French nationals :

The path from Weiler to Schlossgut-Langenberg, over the part situated on German territory between boundary stones Nos. 7/2, 7/3 and 7/4.

(21) For nationals of both States :

The paths which cross and recross the frontier between the three-way boundary stone, the Communes of Bobenthal, Schweyen and Wissemburg and boundary stone No. 34, and further between boundary stones Nos. 42 to 51 and finally between boundary stone 51 and boundary stones 50, 60 and 61/1.

(22) For French nationals :

The path from Scheibenhard to Neulauterburg and to Lauterburg from boundary stone No. 5 to the point where the path enters French territory between boundary stones Nos. 22 and 23.

(23) For the inhabitants of Schlossgut-St. Paul :

The road from Wissembourg to Schweigen and St. Paul.

(b) FOR THE TRANSPORT OF TIMBER AND OTHER FOREST PRODUCE.

(1) For French nationals :

Coming from the forests of Hohe Reissen, Höchstberg and Rösselberg, the paths on German territory which join the two roads from Ludwigswinkel to Obersteinbach, as well as these two roads.

(2) For German nationals :

Coming from the forest of Adelsberg (Germany), the road from Sturzelbronn to Obersteinbach from its point of intersection with the frontier between the Departments of the Moselle and of Bas-Rhin to the point where it intersects the road from Ludwigswinkel to Obersteinbach, and also the paths between the above-mentioned parts of roads and the frontier.

(3) For German nationals :

Coming from the forest of Amersberg (Germany), the path which runs along the frontier on French territory from Obersteinbach to the three-way boundary stone between the communes of Fischbach, Schönau and Niedersteinbach, and also the forest paths between this path and the frontier.

(4) For German nationals :

Coming from the forest of Dachsberg, the path from Schönau to Wengelsbach between the hamlet of Wengelsbach and boundary stones Nos. 54 and 55 on French territory.

(5) For French nationals :

Coming from the Waldgebirge between the Maymond and the valley of Sauerbach, the two paths from Schönau to Wengelbach and from Schönau to Hirschthal and Lembach, and the paths situated between these and the frontier.

(6) For German nationals :

Coming from the forest of Schlossberg and part of the forest of Hundsloch (both situated in German territory), the path from Wingen to the crest where boundary stones Nos. 15 and 16 are situated, from its point of intersection with the path running east from the crest to the three-way boundary stones, between Northweiler, Bobenthal and Wingen ; the last-named path and those which are situated to the east and west between the above-mentioned paths and the frontier.

(7) For French nationals :

The road on the left bank of the Lauter from Bobenthal to Wissembourg via St. Germanshof, over the part situated in German territory between the bridge of Siebentheil and boundary stone No. 3.

(8) For the inhabitants of the German communes of Schweigen, Rechtenbach, Schweighofen, Kapsweyer, Steinfléd, Scheidt and Bobenthal :

Coming from the forest of Bobenthal, the State forest and the forest of the Upper Mundat, the road sections of Rechtenbach-Schweigen-Wissembourg-Weiler-Bobenthal and Scheidt-Steinfeld-Kapsweyer-Schweighofen-Wissembourg-Weiler-Bobenthal via the castle of Langenberg and the Vogelsberg villa.

ANNEX G.

DESCRIPTION

OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY ZONES MENTIONED IN ARTICLE 36.

GERMAN SUPPLEMENTARY ZONE.

The German supplementary zone is bounded by a line which runs as follows¹ :

The line starts from the point of intersection of the Germano-Saar frontier with the Saar, to the east of Orscholz ; from there it runs in a north-westerly direction past Weiten and Freudenburg on the east and Trassem on the west, to Cahren. From Cahren, the line follows the road via Saarbouurg, Beurig, Irsch, Niederzerf, Baldringen, Hentern, Frommersbach, Mandern to Waldweiler and then follows the road from Waldweiler via Weiskirchen, Steinberg, Reidelbeach, Waderill, Sitzerath, Bierfeld and Nonnweiler to Otzenhausen.

From Otzenhausen, the line follows the road via Waldbach and Eisen to Achtelsbach and then, beyond Achtelsbach, the same road to the point where the path from Traunen joins the road from Achtelsbach to Brücken ; it follows the path to Traunen and Dambach and then — in a north-easterly direction — the same path to the point where it joins the road from Birkenfeld to Birkenfeld-Neubrücke station ; from this point, it follows the road past the Birkenfeld-Neubrücke station Hoppenstädten, Heimbach, Linden, Fohren, Berschweiler, Tallichtenberg, to Pfeffelbach.

From Pfeffelbach, the line runs south following the field-path to Albessen ; from Albessen, it follows the road via Konken and Wahnwegen and passes Stangenhol, Trahweiler and Haschbach ; from there, it follows the field path to Nanzweiler and then the road via Nanzdiezweiler and Hütschenhausen to Hauptstul ; from Hauptstul, it follows the road to Mühlbach and then the road to Oberhausen via Langwieden and Gerhardsbrunn : from this point, it follows the field path to Schmittshausen and then the road from Schmittshausen to Rieschweiler to the point of intersection of this road with the north-eastern boundary of the Commune of Reischweiler. The line then runs west along the northern boundaries of the Communes of Rieschweiler, Contwig, Niederauerbach and Zweibrücken to the north-westerly point of intersection between the boundary of the last-named communes with the frontier of the Saar Territory. From this point of intersection, it follows the Germano-Saar frontier — first north, then west and finally south to the above-mentioned point of intersection of the said frontier with the Saar, east of Orscholz.

¹ Note. — All localities through which the inner line runs belong to the frontier zone, while those places past which this inner line runs should be regarded as situated outside the zone.

FRENCH SUPPLEMENTARY ZONE.

The French supplementary zone consists of the territory of the following communes :

Arrondissement of Thionville.

Waldweistroff	Monneren
Laumesfeld	

Arrondissement of Boulay.

Alzing	Rémery-les-Hargarten
Berviller	Rémelfang
Bibiche	Teterchen
Bisten-en-Lorraine	Tromborn
Boucheporn	Varsberg
Bouzonville	Vaudreching
Brettnach	Velving
Château-Rouge	Villing
Colmen	Vœfling-lès-Bouzonville
Creutzwald-la-Croix	Coume
Dalem	Holling
Falck	Longeville-lès-Saint-Avold
Filstroff	Obervisse
Freistroff	Saint-Francois
Guerstling	Anzeling
Guerting	Chemery-les-Deux
Ham-sous-Varsberg	Menskirch
Hargarten-aux-Mines	Niedervisse
Heiming	Ottonville
Merten	Valmunster
Neunkirchen	Zimming
Oberdorff	

Arrondissement of Forbach.

Alsting	Ernestviller
Barst	Etzling
Behren-lès-Forbach	Farschviller
Bening-lès-St. Avold	Farébersviller
Betting	Folkling
Bousbach	Forbach
Cappel	Freyming
Carling	Guenviller
Cocheren	Henriville
Diebling	Upper Homburg
Dourd'hal	Kerbach
Rosbruck	Lachambre
Saint-Avold	L'Hôpital
Schoeneck	Macheren
Seingbouse	Merlebach
Spicheren	Metzing
Stiring-Wendel	Morsbach
Tenteling	Nousseviller-lès-Puttelange
Théding	Oeting
Valmont	Petite-Rosselle
Willerswald	Porcelette

Arrondissement of Sarreguemines.

Hottviller	Rouhling
Erching	Sarreguemines
Nousseviller-lès-Bitche	Sarreinsming
Rolbing	Welferding
Epping	Grundviller
Obergailbach	Wiesviller
Rimling	Wittring
Bliesbruck	Woelfling
Blies-Ebersing	Woustviller
Blies-Guersviller	Zetting
Folpersviller	Siersthal
Frauenberg	Achen
Grosbliederstroff	Bettviller
Guebenhouse	Gros-Réderching
Hambach	Petit-Réderching
Hundling	Rohrbach
Ippling	Schorbach
Lixing-lès-Rouhling	Bining
Loupershouse	Etting
Neufgrange	Lambach
Neunkirch-lès-Sarreguemines	Kalhausen
Remelfing	

ANNEX H.

VETERINARY POLICE REGULATIONS.

I.

The circulation in the frontier zone of the horses, donkeys, cattle, sheep, goats or dogs enumerated in Article 16 is authorised subject to compliance with the following provisions :

Owners and tenants of land must furnish a descriptive statement of the animals belonging to them which must contain the following particulars : species, sex, pedigree, colour and peculiarities, age and size and, in the case of cattle approximate weight and marks (paragraph 3). This statement must be transmitted to the Customs authorities of the two countries concerned on January 1st of each year, subject to the conditions to be laid down by these authorities, who shall also be notified of any changes which have taken place in the course of the year.

All animals taken to the neighbouring country for work, grazing or stabling must be marked in the following manner :

(1) Animals such as horses, donkeys or cattle must be branded on the left front hoof (in the case of animals of the equine species) and on the left horn or left front hoof in the case of cattle — German animals with a capital D and French animals with a capital F. These letters shall also be marked with shears in the hair of the left buttock ; this mark must be 10 centimetres long and be renewed as occasion arises.

(2) In the case of sheep and goats, the mark shall consist of a metal disc fixed to the left ear and shall be stamped with the letter D or F as the case may be.

(3) Animals such as dogs must permanently wear a collar with a plate bearing the Christian names and surnames and domicile of their owners.

The animals must be inspected at least once a year — (those going to pasture at the moment of proceeding there, and saddle, draft and pack animals at the beginning of the spring) when the frontier is crossed, by the veterinary official of the State to which they are being driven. On their return to the country of origin, an examination may be ordered by the veterinary official of that country.

In the case of animals which often pass the frontier in either direction, an inspection may be ordered more frequently, though it may not, in general, be held more than once a month.

The results of these veterinary inspections must be noted each time by the veterinary officer in the description of the animals deposited with the Customs Office designated by the Government of the State onto whose territory the animals are driven.

The veterinary inspections are free of charge when held on the days, in the places, and at the hours fixed for them.

Animals which are suffering from or suspected of suffering from, an epizootic disease, or which have been in contact with animals suffering from such a disease, may only be sent back to the country of origin with the permission of the two respective administrations.

II.

The driver of animals of the equine species coming under Article 29, which are employed for drawing vehicles crossing the frontier must always be in possession of a bilingual certificate drawn up in accordance with the attached model, issued by the competent local authority of the country of origin and bearing the official seal of that authority, and containing the name and domicile of the owner and a description of the animals.

These certificates must bear an attestation drawn up in accordance with the attached model, issued by the veterinary officer of the State onto whose territory the animals are being driven.

The period of validity of this attestation shall be six months.

III.

1. On the 1st of each month, the veterinary officers of the districts in which the frontier zones are situated shall inform one another of the position with regard to the diseases enumerated below. This shall also be done, within 24 hours, when a further case of a contagious disease occurs in a commune which has remained free of epizootic disease for at least thirty days :

- (a) Rabies (Lyssa, Rabies, Hydrophobia).
- (b) Glanders of animals of the equine species (Malleus).
- (c) Dourine (Exanthema coitale paralyticum).
- (d) Foot-and-mouth disease (Aphthæ epizooticæ).
- (e) Pleuropneumonia of cattle (Pleuropneumonia contagiosa bovum).
- (f) Sheep-pox (Variola ovium).
- (g) Mange among horses, etc. and scab among sheep and goats (Scabies).
- (h) Swine erysipelas (Rhusiopathia suis).
- (i) Swine fever (Pestis suum).
- (k) Cattle plague (Pestis bovina).

Isolated cases of disease must be reported with exact particulars as to place, name of the owners, number of heads of cattle infected and number of sick animals.

These communications must also be made when there is no case of contagious disease to be reported.

In the event of an outbreak of cattle plague on the territory of the neighbouring State, the facilities provided for by the present Convention shall immediately cease.

2. In the event of an outbreak of pleuropneumonia of cattle, sheep-pox, foot-and-mouth disease or swine fever on the territory of the neighbouring State within an area of 20 kilometres in depth from the frontier, the facilities provided for in the present Convention may be restricted during the duration of the infection.

The movement of animals on the frontier may be prohibited wholly or in part in the event of grave danger of infection.

The competent veterinary officers must inform one another of all veterinary restrictions and prohibitions immediately upon their issue.

3. If one of the epizootic diseases enumerated in No. 2, paragraph 1 above has just made its appearance in a commune situated in the frontier zone, the Customs authorities of the two countries shall be informed by the veterinary officer competent for the infected locality. This officer shall clearly indicate the zone threatened by the disease and shall in good time give all necessary information with regard to the steps to be taken. Until definite protective measures have been taken, animals coming from or going to the threatened area which are liable to be infected shall not be allowed to cross the frontier.

CERTIFICATE

FOR CROSSING THE FRONTIER FOR THE ANIMAL OF THE EQUINE SPECIES (HORSE, DONKEY OR MULE) MENTIONED HEREUNDER.

Name :

Domicile of the Owner :

Species :

Sex :

Pedigree :

Age :

Height :

Colour :

Special peculiarities :

Signature of the owner or person making the declaration :

Local authority of :

Place and date :

Signature and rank of the signatory :

(Official Seal.)

ATTESTATION BY THE GOVERNMENT VETERINARY OFFICER.

The undersigned veterinary officer hereby certifies that the described above has this day been examined and found to be free from every symptom of infectious disease.

Place and date :

Signature and rank of Signatory :

(Official Seal.)

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL

TO THE CONVENTION REGULATING MINOR FRONTIER TRAFFIC ON THE FRANCO-GERMAN FRONTIER.
SIGNED AT PARIS ON APRIL 25, 1929.

The High Contracting Parties having found, after the conclusion of the Franco-German Convention regulating minor frontier traffic signed at Paris, April 25, 1929, that certain inaccuracies were contained in the description of the paths given in Annex F (a) of the said Convention, have decided to rectify this Annex as follows :

The text of paragraphs a) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 shall be replaced by the following text :

(1) For the inhabitants of Eft, Büschdorf, Ober-Tünsdorf, Perl, Oberperl, Borg and Sehndorf :
The paths from Perl and Oberperl (Germany) to Eft and Büschdorf (Germany) which meet in French territory between boundary stones Nos. 14 and 15 in one path, and this path past the localities known as " Über die Strasse " and " Schneeberg " to the twin boundary stones No. 2 Orscholz (Commune of Eft)-Merschweiler and the branch to Borg (Germany) which crosses the frontier between frontier stones Nos. 2 and 3.

(2) For nationals of the two States :
The path situated on French territory leaving the twin boundary stones No. 13 till it joins the path from the Castle of Meinsberg (France) to Eft (Germany), and this path to its point of intersection with the frontier.

(3) For the nationals of the two States :
The path leading from the Castle of Meinsberg (Commune of Manderen, France) to Eft (Germany), till it runs into the path from twin boundary stones No. 13 to Büschdorf (Germany). The latter path from this point to its point of intersection with the path from Tunting (France) to Eft (Germany) and the last-named path between this point and the frontier.

(4) For the nationals of both States :
The section of path from Tunting (Commune of Manderen) to Eft (Germany) between the twin boundary stones Nos. 6 and 7.

(6) For the nationals of the two States :
The path which runs west from twin boundary stones No. 7 north of Scheuerwald (Commune of Launstroff, France) then becoming a frontier path as far as the point situated between twin boundary stones Nos. 4 and 3, and continuing on German territory in the direction of Büschdorf (Germany) to the point at which it finally leaves the frontier.

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

Done at Paris, in duplicate German and French texts, May 17, 1929.

L. VON HOESCH.
Freiherr VON GRÜNAU.
A. BRIAND.

EXCHANGES OF NOTES.

I.

GERMAN EMBASSY.

PARIS, *April 25, 1929.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In the course of the negotiations for the Convention regulating minor frontier traffic on the Franco-German frontier, the French delegation expressed the wish that, provisionally and pending the conclusion within the framework of the investigations of the League of Nations, of a general convention between Germany and France, for the prevention of double taxation, which appears likely to be negotiated shortly, each of the High Contracting Parties should undertake to exempt from all taxes on salaries and wages, industrial and agricultural workers who, while working in its frontier zone, are domiciled in the frontier zone of the other Party.

I have the honour to inform you that the German Government is willing to give this undertaking, subject to reciprocity, on the understanding that it is to be a provisional measure, to be valid as from the entry into force of the Convention of to-day's date.

I have the honour to be, etc.

VON HOESCH.

To His Excellency,
M. Aristide Briand,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Paris.

II.

PARIS, *April 25, 1929.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In the course of the negotiations for the Convention regulating minor frontier traffic on the Franco-German frontier, the French delegation expressed the wish that, provisionally and pending the conclusion, within the framework of the investigations of the League of Nations, of a general convention between France and Germany for the prevention of double taxation, which appears likely to be negotiated shortly, each of the High Contracting Parties should undertake to exempt from all taxes on salaries and wages, industrial and agricultural workers who, while working in its frontier zone, are domiciled in the frontier zone of the other Party.

In your letter of to-day's date, you were good enough to inform me that the German Government would be willing to give this undertaking, subject to reciprocity, on the understanding that it is to be a provisional measure, to be valid as from the entry into force of the Convention of to-day's date.

I note this statement and have the honour to inform you that the French Government gives a similar undertaking, subject to reciprocity.

I have the honour to be, etc.

A. BRIAND.

To His Excellency,
M. von Hoesch,
German Ambassador
at Paris.

III.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

PARIS, *April 25, 1929.*

In the course of the negotiations for the Convention regulating minor frontier traffic on the Franco-German frontier, the two delegations agreed that it would be desirable if an understanding could be arrived at between the Compagnie des Tramways de Strasbourg and the Mittelbadische Eisenbahnen A. G. at Mannheim with regard to the extension of the tram line (which now runs from Strasbourg to the bridge of Kehl) either to the railway station of Kehl or to the former terminus of this line in the city of Kehl.

I have the honour to inform you that the French authorities would place no obstacle in the way of the realisation of such an agreement and that, should one be reached, they would be prepared to facilitate as far as possible, in agreement with the German authorities, the passport and Customs formalities to be complied with on crossing the frontier.

I should be glad to receive an assurance to the effect that the German authorities take the same favourable view.

I have the honour to be, etc.

A. BRIAND.

To His Excellency
M. von Hoesch,
German Ambassador
at Paris.

IV.

GERMAN EMBASSY.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

PARIS, *April 25, 1929.*

In your letter of to-day's date, you recall the fact that in the course of the negotiations for the Convention regulating minor frontier traffic, the two delegations agreed that it would be desirable if an understanding could be arrived at between the Mittelbadische Eisenbahnen A. G. at Mannheim and the Compagnie des Tramways de Strasbourg with regard to the extension of the tram line (which now runs from Strasbourg to the bridge of Kehl) either to the railway station of Kehl or to the former terminus of this line in the city of Kehl.

You add that the French authorities would place no obstacle in the way of the realisation of such an agreement and that, should one be reached, they would be prepared to facilitate as far as possible, in agreement with the German authorities, the passport and Customs formalities to be complied with on crossing the frontier.

I note this statement and have the honour to inform you that the German authorities take the same favourable view.

I have the honour to be, etc.

VON HOESCH.

To His Excellency
M. Aristide Briand,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Paris.

V.

GERMAN EMBASSY.

PARIS, *April 25*, 1929.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

With reference to the negotiations for the convention regulating minor frontier traffic on the Franco-German frontier, I have the honour to inform you that the German Government is desirous of extending the Bergzabern-Schweigen mail motor-omnibus line to the railway station of Wissemburg, provided that the French Government authorises the German Postal Administration to do so.

Should this be the case, the authorities of the High Contracting Parties would jointly facilitate, as far as possible, the passport and Customs facilities to be complied with when the frontier is crossed.

I have the honour to be, etc.

VON HOESCH.

To His Excellency
M. Aristide Briand,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Paris.

VI.

PARIS, *April 25*, 1929.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In your letter of to-day's date, you informed me that the German Government was desirous of extending the Bergzabern-Schweigen mail motor-omnibus line to the railway station of Wissemburg, provided that the French Government authorised the German postal administration to do so.

You add that, should this be the case, the authorities of the High Contracting Parties would jointly facilitate as far as possible the passport and Customs formalities at the frontier.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of this communication and to inform you that the French Government willingly accords to the German Postal Administration the authorisation in question.

It is understood that the authorities of the two High Contracting Parties shall jointly facilitate, as far as possible, the passport and Customs formalities at the frontier.

I have the honour to be, etc.

A. BRIAND.

To His Excellency
Monsieur Von Hoesch,
German Ambassador,
Paris.

VII.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
 DEPARTEMENT
 FOR POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.
 COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

PARIS, *November 21, 1929.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In the course of the negotiations for the convention regulating minor frontier traffic on the Franco-German frontier, the two delegations agreed to introduce a system affording all possible Customs facilities for the regular service of motor passenger vehicles plying between Strasburg and Kehl.

In execution of the agreement concluded, the French Government has the honour to propose to the German Government the following draft regulations :

(a) The deposit guaranteeing the re-exportation of a motor vehicle shall not be demanded by the Customs authorities of the two Parties from well-known owners of motor vehicles residing at Strasburg or at Kehl ; furthermore, the quantities of mineral oil contained in the principal tank which can be conveyed direct to the engine shall not be subject to inspection or to Customs duty. The Customs authorities of the two Parties shall agree to facilitate motor traffic between Strasburg and Kehl in every possible way.

(b) It is forbidden under pain of the immediate withdrawal of the above-mentioned facilities from offenders, for vehicles belonging to one of the two contracting countries to effect transports between two points in the territory of the other country.

(c) The present provisions shall not affect the general provisions governing the taxation of motor vehicles in the two States.

I should be obliged if you would inform me if the German Government agrees to the above-mentioned proposals.

I have the honour to be, etc.

BERTHELOT.

To His Excellency
 Monsieur von Hoesch,
 German Ambassador,
 Paris.

VIII.

GERMAN EMBASSY.

PARIS, *November 21, 1929.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of to-day's date, which reads as follows :

" In the course of the negotiations for the convention regulating minor frontier traffic on the Franco-German frontier, the two delegations agreed to introduce a system affording all possible Customs facilities for the regular service of motor passenger vehicles plying between Strasburg and Kehl.

" In execution of the agreement concluded, the French Government has the honour to propose to the German Government the following draft regulations :

(a) The deposit guaranteeing the re-exportation of a motor vehicle shall not be demanded by the Customs authorities of the two Parties from well-known owners of motor vehicles residing at Strasburg or at Kehl ; furthermore, the quantities of mineral oil contained in the principal tank which can be conveyed direct to the motor shall not be subject to inspection or to Customs duty. The Customs authorities of the two Parties shall agree to facilitate motor traffic between Strasburg and Kehl in every possible way.

(b) It is forbidden under pain of the immediate withdrawal of the above-mentioned facilities from offenders, for vehicles belonging to one of the two contracting countries to effect transports between two points in the territory of the other country.

(c) The present provisions shall not affect the general provisions governing the taxation of motor vehicles in the two States."

I am directed to inform Your Excellency that the German Government agrees to this proposal.

I have the honour to be, etc.

To His Excellency
M. Aristide Briand,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Paris.

VON HOESCH.

IX.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL
DEPARTMENT.
COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

PARIS, *March* 24, 1930.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In your letter of to-day's date, you say :

"The Convention of April 25, 1929, regulating Minor Frontier Traffic on the Franco-German frontier, provides in Article 28, paragraphs 2 and 3, for a system according exemption from Customs duties, etc., including the statistical duty, and notwithstanding any import and export prohibitions, to wreaths, bunches of flowers and cut flowers imported in frontier traffic for the decoration of graves on the occasion of family festivals or religious occasions, etc.

The German Government has the honour to propose to the French Government to extend, subject to reciprocity on the part of the French Government, these facilities to 'flowers in pots or in earth' imported for the same purposes, and to waive the application of the general provisions enumerated in Article 39 of the Convention, precluding any exemption from the general health or veterinary measures or the general measures taken by the High Contracting Parties for the protection of plants, except in so far as special circumstances justify their application in particular cases.

I shall be obliged if Your Excellency would inform me if the French Government agrees to these proposals and is disposed to give the German Government the guarantees of reciprocity requested."

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of Your Excellency's communication and to inform you that the French Government agrees to the proposals contained therein, and is willing to give the German Government the guarantees of reciprocity requested.

I have the honour to be, etc.

For the Minister for Foreign Affairs :

BERTHELOT,

French Ambassador and Secretary-General.

To His Excellency
Monsieur von Hoesch,
German Ambassador,
Paris.