

POLAND.

THE POLISH BULLETIN

Released by the
American Committee for the Defense of Poland
Eastern Division, 40 West 40th Street

New York, April 22, 1921 - 32

To the Editor:
The Polish Bulletin presents information about Poland from an American point of view. It is released only to newspapers, the contents not having been given other general distribution in the United States.

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Poland and Russia Ratify Treaty of Riga

The Polish-Russian Treaty, the text of which is given herewith, was signed by the representatives of Poland and Russia and the Treaty on April 15th. The Soviet Government ratified on March 22. It is announced that the negotiation of a commercial agreement between Poland and Soviet Russia will be begun shortly.

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liminary Conditions of Peace of the 12th of October, 1920, and in conformity with the supplementary protocol on the subject of the execution of the above Article, signed in Riga on the 24th of February, 1921.

In establishing frontiers, the Mixed Commission of Demarcation will be governed by the following principles:

(a) In determining frontiers running along rivers, the line fixed follows the flow of the principal stream if the river is navigable, and the middle line of the largest stream if not navigable or not capable of river-traffic.

(b) In cases where the frontier is not marked by strictly defined lines, and exact indications are lacking, local economic needs and ethnographic appertenance will be taken into consideration in establishing the demarcation lines on the territory. In cases where ethnographic appertenance is questioned, it will be determined, upon the proposition of the sub-Commission of Demarcation, by the investigation of the opinion of the population. The land of individual proprietors should be included in the economic units of the nearest villages.

(c) In cases where the frontier is defined by means of the expression "leaving a given village on a given side," this village should be left on the given side of the frontier, together with all the land that belonged to it at the time the territory in question was taken over by Poland, avoiding the leaving of scattered plots of land.

(d) In cases where the frontier is marked by a road, the road itself will belong to the side on which are found the two villages immediately connected by it.

(e) In cases where the frontier is defined by the expression "leaving the railway station," the frontier will be marked on the spot, according to topographical conditions, from 1½ to 3 kilometers from the limit semaphore (or, if there is no semaphore, from the limit switch), taking into consideration the preservation of economic units adhering to the railway line.

Each of the contracting parties undertakes the obligation to withdraw, not later than fourteen days after the signing of the present Treaty, its military forces and its administration from those localities which, in the present description of the frontier, have been recognized as belonging to the other side. In localities lying on the frontier line itself, in so far as in the present Treaty it has not been determined to which side they belong, the administrative and frontier authorities at present existing will remain until the frontier is marked on the spot, and the appertenance of these localities has been defined by the Mixed Commission of Demarcation; these authorities should then be removed to their own territory, observing the principles given in paragraph 9 of the Armistice Agreement of the 12th of October, 1920.

The question of area of territory of Poland is determined by the present Treaty.

ARTICLE III TERRITORIES

Russia and the Ukraine renounce all rights and pretensions to territories situated to the west of the frontier determined in the present Treaty. Poland on her part renounces, to the benefit of the Ukraine and White-Ruthenia, all rights and pretensions to territories situated to the east of this frontier.

Both contracting parties agree that in so far as the territories situated to the west of the present frontier, determined in the present Treaty, include territories under the appertenance of these territories to the one or the other of these two States Poland and Lithuania.

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ARTICLE IV APPERTENANCE TO RUSSIA

From the former appertenance of parts of the Polish Republic to the former Russian Empire, no obligations or burdens result for Poland in relation to Russia, except those foreseen by the present Treaty.

In an equal measure, from the former common appertenance to the former Russian Empire no mutual obligations and burdens result between Poland, White-Ruthenia and the Ukraine, except those foreseen by the present Treaty.

ARTICLE V RESPECT OF SOVEREIGNTY

Both contracting parties guarantee to each other complete respect of State sovereignty and abstinence from any interference whatever in the interior affairs of the other party, especially from agitation, propaganda, and all kinds of intervention, or from supporting the same.

Both contracting parties undertake the obligation not to create and not to support organizations having for aim armed combat with the other contracting party, either attacking its territorial integrity or preparing for the overthrow of its State or social structure by violence—as well as organizations assuming the role of Government of the other party or of a part of its territory. Where the presence on their territories of such organizations, their official representations and other organizations, to forbid the recruiting of soldiers, as well as the import to their territories and the transport of armed forces, arms, ammunition and all kinds of war material destined for these organizations.

ARTICLE VI OPTION

(1) All persons who have reached the age of eighteen years and who are on Polish territory at the moment of the present

atives connected with the Treaty, who on the 1st of August, 1914, were citizens of the Russian Empire and are inscribed, or have the right to be inscribed in the registers of the stable population of the former Kingdom of Poland, or were inscribed in the town or rural communes, or in one of the social class organizations on territories of the former Russian Empire forming part of Poland, have the right to maintain known their desire on the subject of the option of Russian or Ukrainian citizenship. From former citizens of the former Russian Empire of other categories, who at the moment of the ratification of the present Treaty are on Polish territory, such option is not required.

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(2) Former citizens of the former Russian Empire who have reached the age of eighteen years, who at the moment of the ratification of the present Treaty are on the territories of Russia or the Ukraine, and are inscribed or have the right to be inscribed in the registers of the stable population of the former Kingdom of Poland, or were inscribed in town or rural communes, or in one of the social class organizations on territories of the former Russian Empire forming part of Poland, will be considered as Polish citizens if, in the form of option foreseen in the present Article, they express such desire.

Equally, persons who have reached the age of 18 years and are on the territory of Russia or of the Ukraine, will be considered as Polish citizens if, in the form of option foreseen in the present Article, they express such a desire and prove that they descend from participants in the struggle for the independence of Poland in the period from 1830 to 1865, or that they are the descendants of persons who, no further than three generations back, were permanently domiciled on the territory of the former Republic of Poland, and prove that they themselves by their activities, their use of the Polish language as their usual language, and in the bringing-up of their offspring, have plainly manifested attachment to Polish nationality.

(3) The prescriptions concerning option apply also to persons responding to points 1 and 2 of the present Article, in so far as these persons are outside the Polish frontiers in Russia or the Ukraine, and are not citizens of the State in which they reside.

(4) The choice of the husband extends to the wife and the children up to the age of 18 years, in so far as a different understanding does not take place between husband and wife on this subject. If husband and wife cannot agree, the wife has the right of independent choice of citizenship; in this case the choice of the wife extends to the children brought up by her.

In case of the death of both parents the choice is adjourned until the child attains the age of 18 years, and from that date are reckoned all time periods determined in the present Article. For others incapable of legal action the choice is made by a legal representative.

in the quantity and on the conditions indicated in Annex No. 4 to the present Treaty.

(b) Broad gage railway rolling stock, as well as railway rolling stock of the general European gage, altered to broad gage in Russia and the Ukraine up to the day of the signing of the peace Treaty, remains in Russia and the Ukraine, in the quantity and on the conditions indicated in Annex No. 4 to the present Treaty.

(c) Other property besides railway rolling stock will be in part returned to Poland in natura, and in part will remain in Russia and in the Ukraine, in the quantity and on the conditions indicated in Annex No. 4 to the present Treaty. The value of the railway property indicated under the letters *a, b* and *c* of the present Article, is determined by the parties at the sum of 29,000,000 (twenty-nine million) rubles in gold.

2.

Both contracting parties undertake the obligation reciprocally to return to each other, on the general principles foreseen in Article 15 of the present Treaty, State river property (boats, mechanisms, technical apparatus, and landing facilities and other river transport property), also the property of road administration, in so far as the one, as well as the other property is at present, or will be, under the administration of government or social institutions of the State making the restitution.

The bringing into force of the decisions of the present point and decision on all matters connected therewith, is placed in the hands of the Mixed Commission of Re-evacuation foreseen in Article 15 of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XV

RE-EVACUATION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY.

1.

Russia and the Ukraine undertake the obligation, on the demand of the Polish government, based on the declaration of the proprietors, to re-evacuate to Poland, for the purpose of its restitution to the proprietors, the property of self-governing bodies, institutions, physical and legal persons, voluntarily or forcibly evacuated from the territory of the Republic of Poland to Russia and the Ukraine, after the 1st of October, 1914, that is, from the beginning of the world war up to the 1st of October, 1915.

2.

Both contracting parties undertake the obligation to reciprocally re-evacuate, at the desire of the Government of the other party, based on the declaration of proprietors, the property of self-governing bodies, institutions, physical and legal persons, on the territory of the other party, voluntarily or forcibly evacuated after the 1st of October, 1915.

3.

The property denominated in Points 1 and 2 of the present Article is subject to re-evacuation, in so far as it is at present, or will prove to be, under the administration of governmental or social institutions of the State making the restitution.

The obligation of proving that an object has suffered damage or has been lost, is incumbent on the State making the restitution.

In so far as the property denominated in Points 1 and 2 of the present Article represents a means of production, and was formerly under the administration of governmental or social institutions of the State making the restitution, but later was destroyed or lost as a result of circumstances beyond control (*vis major*), the Government of the State making the restitution is under the obligation to give a proper equivalent for these objects.

If the property indicated in Points 1 and 2 of the present Article is in the possession of third persons, physical or legal, it should be taken from them for the purpose of re-evacuation.

Property indicated in Points 1 and 2 of the present Article and in the possession of the proprietor, should also, at his demand, be re-evacuated.

4.

Property subject to re-evacuation on the principle of Points 1, 2 and 3 of the present Article may, with the agreement of the parties interested,

* The terms "evacuation" and "re-evacuation" are employed in the original document in the sense of "removal" and "restitution," according to the practice which arose during the war.

be returned, not necessarily in natura, but in the form of a proper equivalent.

A complete, reciprocal settlement of accounts arising from legal titles of property, should take place within 18 months from the day of the ratification of the present Treaty, between the proprietors of the re-evacuated property and the Government of the State making the restitution.

This settlement will comprise, on the one hand, the subsidies, loans and open credits granted for the evacuation, with the exception of credits covered by securities, and, on the other hand, the expenditures connected with evacuation, dues for raw materials, semi-manufactures, goods and capital taken by the State making the restitution; in this settlement will also be included compensation for the partial or complete wear and tear by use in the process of production, of property subject to re-evacuation.

The Governments of the contracting parties guarantee payments based on the above-named settlement.

This settlement must not put a stop to re-evacuation.

The costs of re-evacuation on own territory, to the frontier, are borne by the State making the restitution.

The re-evacuation of property should be executed without regard to the prohibition or the restriction of export, and will not be subject to any taxes or payments.

7.

For the purpose of bringing into force the decisions of the present Article, a Mixed Commission will be formed, not later than six weeks from the ratification of the present Treaty, on the principle of equality, composed of five representatives of both parties, with headquarters in Moscow. The duty of this Commission will be especially the fixing of equivalents in cases foreseen in the present Article, the fixing of settlement of accounts between the proprietors and the Governments of the other party, and supervision of its proper execution, the elucidation of the question of doubt, of the question of legal and physical persons, as well as in case of the necessity of co-operation with the proper Government organs in the search for property subject to re-evacuation.

As proof of the accomplishment of the evacuation orders, not only evacuation orders, but also all other documents and proofs by witnesses.

Both contracting parties undertake the obligation to co-operate fully and in every way with the above mentioned Mixed Commission in the fulfillment of its duties.

Property belonging to physical and legal persons of the other contracting party is not subject to re-evacuation.

Those Stock Companies in which the majority of the actions or shares are presented at the last general assembly of the shareholders before the evacuation from Poland to Russia, Ukrainian or White-Ruthenian citizens, are considered as Russian, Ukrainian and White-Ruthenian.

Those Companies (Stock and other) in which the majority of the actions or shares represented by shareholders before the evacuation from Poland to Russia and the Ukraine belonged to Polish citizens, are considered as Polish.

The State appertenance of shareholders to one of the parties is defined on the basis of the present Treaty.

Poland undertakes the responsibility for all claims of other States on Russia and the Ukraine, which may be made on account of the re-evacuation of property belonging to citizens or legal persons of these States, while Russia and the Ukraine both reserve to themselves, on this basis, the right of recovery.

8.

All demands for the re-evacuation of property should be made to the Mixed Commission within the period of one year from the day of the ratification of the present Treaty; after the lapse of this period, no demand will be accepted by the State making the restitution.

The decision of the Mixed Commission is to begin within three months from the day of the reception of the demand.

The re-evacuation of property is to be accomplished within six months from the moment of the decision of the Mixed Commission.

The lapse of the above period does not liberate the State making the restitution from the duty of the re-evacuation of property which was demanded within the proper period.

ARTICLE XVI
CAPITAL AND FUNDS

1.

Russia and the Ukraine undertake the obligation to effect with Poland, a settlement of accounts arising from funds and special capital bequeathed or donated to Polish legal and physical persons, which, by virtue of binding regulations, were in the State Treasury, or in credit institutions of the former Russian Empire, as deposits or accounts.

2.

Russia and the Ukraine undertake the obligation to effect a settlement of accounts with Poland on the basis of the capital of Polish public institutions, which, by virtue of binding regulations, were in the State Treasury, or in credit institutions, of the former Russian Empire, as deposits or accounts.

3.

Russia and the Ukraine undertake the obligation to effect with Poland, a settlement of accounts with reference to property and capital of Polish origin which came under the administration of the Russian Government and were either liquidated or confounded with Treasury funds and belonged to social, cultural, religious and philanthropic institutions and associations, as well as property and capital which were destined for the maintenance of churches and the clergy.

4.

Russia and the Ukraine undertake the obligation to effect with Poland, a settlement with reference to special capital and funds, as well as with reference to general State capital destined for purposes of social work, which were under the control of special administrations and were connected, according to their origin and destination, partly or completely, with territory or citizens of the Polish Republic.

5.

The period for the fixing of the clearing balances foreseen in Points 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the present Article, is agreed upon by both contracting parties as the 1st of January, 1916.

6.

In the measure of proceeding with the settlement of accounts, with reference to capital having connection with the accounts of the State treasury, a previous liquidation of these accounts should be effected; the sums assigned from the treasury for the support of capital will not be considered as a debt of capital towards the Treasury.

Russia and the Ukraine undertake the obligation, in effecting the settlement of accounts foreseen in Points 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the present Article, to assign to Poland the appropriate property, capital, and balance in cash.

7.

In effecting the settlement of accounts with reference to capital and funds which were in the Treasury as deposits, or in State or private credit institutions of the former Russian Empire, as investments—Russia and the Ukraine undertake the obligation, taking under consideration, to the advantage of Poland, the loss of part of the purchasing power of Russian paper money units in the period from the 1st of October, 1915, to the day of the completion of the settlement of accounts.

Nevertheless, in effecting the settlement of accounts with reference to special capital and funds which were under the control of separate administrations and confounded with the treasury accounts of the former Russian Empire, changes in the value of monetary units are not taken into consideration.

8.

In effecting the final settlement of accounts with reference to special capital, funds and property, movable property will be returned to Poland in so far as it is under the administration of the governments of Russia and the Ukraine. In cases where property has been liquidated by them, it

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(CONTINUED)

The collections and objects described under letters *a* and *b* in the present Point are subject to restitution without regard to the conditions under which they were removed or the prescriptions of the authorities of that period, and without regard to what legal or physical person they belonged originally or after removal.

2.

The obligation of restitution does not extend to:

(a) Objects removed from territory situated to the east of the Polish frontier determined by the present Treaty, in so far as it is proved that these objects are the product of White-Ruthenian or Ukrainian culture, and that they were brought to Poland not by voluntary transaction or by inheritance;

(b) To objects which were brought to Russian or Ukrainian territory from their lawful owner through voluntary transactions or inheritance, or which were brought to the territory of Russia or the Ukraine by their lawful owner.

3.

If collections and objects of the category mentioned under letters *a* and *b* in Point 1 of the present Article, brought from Russia or the Ukraine in this same period, are found in Poland, they are subject to restitution to Russia and the Ukraine on the principle mentioned in Points 1 and 2 of the present Article.

4.

Russia and the Ukraine will restore to Poland the following objects taken from the territory of the Republic of Poland since the 1st of January, 1772, and connected with the territory of the Republic of Poland: the archives, records, materials pertaining to the archives, acts, documents, registers, maps, plans and drawings, as well as plates, seals and cliches, sealing stamps and seals, etc., of all State offices and institutions, self-governing, social and clerical.

Those of the objects above mentioned, however, which, although not connected as a whole with the territory of the present Republic of Poland, but which cannot be divided, will be returned to Poland in their entirety.

5.

Russia and the Ukraine assign the following objects dating from the period between the 1st of January, 1772, to the 9th of November, 1918, during Russian rule over territories which form part of the Republic of Poland; archives, records, materials pertaining to archives, acts, documents, registers, maps, plans and drawings of legislative institutions, central, provincial, and local organs of all Ministries, offices and administrations, as well as self-governing bodies, social and public institutions, in so far as the objects denominated above have connection with the territory of the present Republic of Poland and are in reality on Russian or Ukrainian territory.

Should the objects denominated in this Point, and which have connection with territories remaining with Russia or the Ukraine, be found in Poland, Poland undertakes the obligation to assign them to Russia or to the Ukraine on these same principles.

6.

The decisions of Point 5 of the present Article do not extend to:

(a) Archives, records, etc., having connection with the struggles of the former Czarist authorities with the revolutionary movements in Poland after the year 1876 up to the time of the conclusion of a special Agreement between both parties on their restitution to Poland;

(b) Objects representing military secrets and having connection with the period after the year 1870.

7.

Both contracting parties, agreeing that the systematized, scientifically elaborated and complete moment of the ratification of the present Treaty, collection forming the basis of a collection of universal cultural importance, should not be subject to destruction, decide the following: if the removal of any object whatever, subject, on the principle of Point 1 of the present Article, to restitution to Poland, may destroy the value of

the collection as a whole—the said object, except in case of its close connection with the history or the culture of Poland, should remain in its place with the agreement of both parties of the Mixed Commission foreseen in Point 15 of the present Article, in exchange for another object of equal scientific or artistic value.

8.

Both contracting parties declare their readiness to conclude special agreements concerning the restitution, the redemption or the exchange of articles of the categories denominated in Point 1 *b* of the present Article, in cases when these objects passed to the territory of the other party through voluntary transaction or inheritance, in so far as these objects represent cultural acquisitions of the interested party.

9.

Russia and the Ukraine undertake the obligation to restore to Poland the following objects forcibly or voluntarily removed to Russia or the Ukraine from the territory of the Polish Republic, since the 1st of August (new style), 1914, that is, from the beginning of the world-war to the 1st of October (new style), 1915, and belonging to the State or its institutions, self-governing bodies, social or public institutions, and in general all legal and physical persons:

(a) Archives of every kind, records, acts, documents, registers, accounts and commercial books, writings and correspondence, surveying and measuring instruments, plates and cliches, sealing stamps, maps, plans and drawings, with sketches and measurements of the same—with the exception of objects having a present character of military secrets, which belonged to military institutions;

(b) Libraries, archives and artistic collections, with their inventories, catalogues, and bibliographic material; works of art, relics, and all collections of historical, national, scientific, artistic, or in general of a cultural character; bells and all objects of religious cult of all confessions;

(c) scientific and school laboratories, cabinets and collections, scientific and school accessories, instruments and apparatus, and also all auxiliary material of the same character;

(d) objects subject to re-evacuation and mentioned in the present Point under the letter *c*, may be returned, not necessarily in natura, but in the form of a proper equivalent, determined with the agreement of both parties in the Mixed Commission foreseen in Point 15 of the present Article. Objects dating from before 1870, or donated by Poles, may be returned, not necessarily in natura, but in the form of a proper equivalent, solely with the agreement of both parties of the above mentioned Mixed Commission.

10.

Both contracting parties undertake the obligation to re-evacuate, on the same principles, the collections and objects mentioned in Point 9 of the present Article, evacuated voluntarily or forcibly on the territory of the other party after the 1st of October (new style), 1915.

11.

Objects denominated in Points 9 and 10 of the present Article, not forming the property of the State or of State institutions, should, upon demand of the Governments, based on the declarations of the proprietors, be re-evacuated for the purpose of their restoration to the owners.

12.

Objects denominated in Points 9 and 10 of the present Article are subject to restitution in so far as they are de facto or administrative of government of the State making the obligation of proving that or lost is incumbent on the State making the restitution. If the objects denominated in Point 10 of the present Article are in the possession of third persons, physical or legal, they should be taken from them for the purpose of re-evacuation.

Also, at the request of the proprietor, objects denominated in Points 9 and 10 of the present Article, in his possession should be re-evacuated.

13.

Costs in connection with the return and re-evacuation within the limits of its own territory to the frontiers of the State will be borne by the State making the restitution. Restitution and re-evacuation should be executed without regard to prohibitions or restrictions of export, and will not be subject to any taxes or payments.

14.

Each of the contracting parties undertakes the obligation to surrender to the second party the cultural or artistic possessions donated or bequeathed up to the 7th of October (new style), 1917, by the citizens or institutions of the other party to its State, or its social, scientific, or artistic institutions, in so far as these donations or bequests were accomplished according to the obligatory statutes of the State in question.

Both contracting parties reserve the right to conclude special agreements in the matter of the above mentioned donations and bequests made after the 7th of November (new style), 1917.

15.

For the execution of the decisions of the present Article, there will be formed, not later than within 6 weeks from the moment of the ratification of the present Treaty, a special Mixed Commission, on the principles of equality, with headquarters in Moscow, composed of three representatives of each party and the indispensable experts. This Commission will direct its activities according to instructions forming Annex No. 3 to the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XII

STATE PROPERTY

Both contracting parties recognize that State property of every kind on the territory of the one or the other of the contracting States, or subject to re-evacuation to that State on the basis of the present Treaty, forms its indisputable property. By State property is understood every kind of property, and property rights, of the State itself, as well as of State institutions; property and property rights: of appanage, cabinets, palaces, all kinds of property and property rights of the former Russian Empire and members of the former imperial family and all kinds of property and property rights donated by former Russian Emperors.

Both contracting parties renounce, reciprocally, all claims arising from the division of State property, in so far as the present Treaty does not make a different decision. To the Polish government pass all rights and claims of the Russian treasury against all kinds of property within the frontiers of Poland, and all claims against physical and legal persons if these rights and claims are subject to execution on Polish territory, and in this connection only to the amount not offset by the reciprocal claims of the debtors based on Point 2 of Article 17, to be settled in the clearing of accounts. The documents and acts confirming the right, indicated in this Article, are transferred by the Russian government, in so far as they are really in its possession, to the Polish government. In case of the impossibility of executing this within the term of one year* from the day of ratification of the present Treaty, these documents and acts will be recognized as lost.

ARTICLE XIII

GOLD

On the basis of the active participation of the territories of the Republic of Poland in the economic life of the former Russian Empire, recognized by the Agreement on the preliminary conditions of peace of the 12th of October, 1920, Russia and the Ukraine undertake the obligation to pay to Poland (30) thirty million gold rubles in coin or ingots, not later than within one year from the moment of the ratification of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XIV

THE RE-EVACUATION OF STATE PROPERTY

1.

The re-evacuation* of State railway property from Russia and the Ukraine to Poland will be executed according to the following principles:

(a) Railway rolling stock of the general European gauge is to be returned to Poland in natura,

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(5) Declaration of the choice of citizenship should be made before a Consul or other official representative of the State for which the person in question declares himself, within the term of one year from the moment of the ratification of the present Treaty; for persons residing in Caucasus and in Asiatic Russia this term is prolonged to 15 months. These declarations will be made within these same time periods before the proper offices of the State in which the person in question finds himself.

Both contracting parties undertake the obligation to, within one month from the date of the signing of the present Treaty, publish and make known, as well as to make known to each other reciprocally, the prescriptions indicating the authorities designated to receive declarations of the choice of citizenship. The two contracting parties also undertake the obligation to make known to each other, within the term of three months, by diplomatic procedure, lists of persons who have made declarations of choice of citizenship, with mention of the declarations recognized as valid and the declarations recognized as non-valid.

(6) Persons making declaration of choice of citizenship do not thereby acquire the nationality chosen.

When a person who has made declaration of choice of citizenship responds to the conditions detailed in points 1 and 2 of the present Article, the Consul or other official representative of the State in favour of which the choice is made, gives the decision thereon, and sends his attestation, together with the documents of the chooser, to the Ministry (People's Commissariat) of Foreign Affairs. Within the term of one month from the day of sending the attestation, the Ministry (People's Commissariat) of Foreign Affairs either communicates to the afore-mentioned representative its opposition to the decision, in which case the matter is decided by diplomatic procedure, or recognizes the decision of the representative, and sends him an attestation of the cessation of the former citizenship of the chooser, together with all the other documents of the chooser except residence permit.

The non-reception within the term of one month of the notification of the Ministry (People's Commissariat) of Foreign Affairs is considered as consent to the decision of the representative.

In cases where the person choosing responds to all the conditions mentioned in points 1 and 2, the State in favour of which the option is made has not the right to refuse citizenship to the person choosing, while the State in which the person in question is residing has not the right to refuse liberation from citizenship.

The decision of the Consul or other official representative of the State in favour of which the choice is made, should fall within a term of two months at most from the moment of the reception of the declaration of choice; this term, for persons residing in the Caucasus and in Asiatic Russia, is prolonged to three months. The execution of option is free from stamp, passport and all other taxes, as well as taxes for publication.

(7) Persons who have validly executed option will be able to depart without obstacle to the State in favour of which the choice was made. Both contracting parties, however, may demand that these persons should make use of their right to leave; in this case the departure should take place within six months from the day of notification.

The choosers have the right to retain or legally liquidate their movable and immovable possessions; in case of departure they may take them with them in accordance with the rules determined in Affix No. 2 to the present Treaty. The taking out of the country of possessions will be free from all Customs duties and taxes. Possessions exceeding the standard fixed for possessions to be taken out of the country may be taken away later when transport conditions have improved.

(8) Up to the moment of validly executed option, choosers are subject to all the laws obligatory in the State in which they are residing; after its execution they are considered as foreigners.

(9) Should the person who has validly executed option be under accusation or under trial for a penal offence, or be serving his sentence, he will be sent under guard, together with the documents pertaining to the case, to the State in favour of which the choice was made if that State demands his extradition.

(10) Persons who have validly executed option will be recognized in every respect as citizens of that State in favour of which their choice was made, and all rights and privileges without exception granted to the citizens of that State, be it by the present Treaty or by future Agreements, will belong to the choosers in the same measure as if they had been already citizens of the State in favour of which they have chosen, at the moment of the ratification of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE VII NATIONAL RIGHTS

(1) Russia and the Ukraine guarantee to persons of Polish nationality who are in Russia, the Ukraine and White-Ruthenia, on the principle of the equality of national rights, all rights securing the free development of culture, language, and the exercise of religious rites. Reciprocally, Poland guarantees to persons of Russian, Ukrainian and White-Ruthenian nationality who are in Poland, all these rights.

Persons of Polish nationality who are in Russia, the Ukraine and White-Russia, have the right, within the limits of internal legislation, to cultivate their own language, to develop their own culture, and to this end to form Associations and Unions; these same rights, within the limits of internal legislation, belong to persons of Russian, Ukrainian and White-Ruthenian nationality who are in Poland.

(2) Both contracting parties undertake the obligation to reciprocally refrain from interference, either direct or indirect, in the internal life of the religious associations of the other party, which are on the territory of the other party.

(3) Churches and religious associations in Russia, the Ukraine and White-Ruthenia, to which belong persons of Polish nationality, have the right, within the limits of internal legislation, to the independent organization of the internal life of the Church.

The above mentioned churches and religious associations have the right, within the limits of internal legislation, to the use and acquisition of movable and immovable possessions indispensable to the exercise of religious rites and Church institutions.

On these same principles they have the right to the exercise of religious rites. These same rights belong to persons of Russian, Ukrainian and White-Ruthenian nationality in Poland.

ARTICLE VIII COSTS OF THE WAR

Both contracting parties reciprocally renounce the restitution of the costs of the war, that is, State expenditure for the acts of the war, that is, between them, as well as indemnity for war losses, namely, for losses that their citizens on the territory of war operations and by military activities and dispositions during the Polish-Russian-Ukrainian war.

ARTICLE IX REPATRIATION

(1) The Agreement on repatriation concluded between Poland on the one hand, and Russia and the Ukraine on the other hand, in the execution of Article 7 of the Agreement on the preliminary conditions of peace of the 12th of October, 1920, signed in Riga on the 24th of February, 1921, remains in power.

(2) The mutual clearing of accounts and the payment of the real costs of maintenance of prisoners of war should be made at periods of three months. The manner of calculation and the extent of these costs will be determined by the Mixed Commission foreseen in the above mentioned Agreement on Repatriation.

(3) Both contracting parties undertake the obligation to respect and suitably maintain the graves of prisoners of war who have died in captivity, and also the graves of soldiers, officers and other members of the Army who fell on the field of battle and are buried on their territory.

Both contracting parties undertake the obligation to allow in future the erection, after an understanding with the local authorities, of monuments on the graves, as well as to permit the exhumation and transport of bodies to their native country, according to the reduced tariffs, taking into consideration the prescriptions of legislation of the country and the demands of public health.

The above prescriptions apply also to all graves and bodies of hostages, civil prisoners, interned persons, exiles, refugees and immigrants.

(4) Both contracting parties agree to supply to each other reciprocally, the documents concerning the decease of the persons above mentioned and to make known the number and the locality of the graves of persons dead and buried without the establishment of their identity.

ARTICLE X AMNESTY

(1) Each of the contracting parties guarantees to the citizens of the other party complete amnesty for political crimes and offences.

By political crimes and offences is understood acts directed against the organization or the safety of the State, as well as acts committed to the advantage of the other party.

(2) The amnesty extends also to acts pursued by administrative procedure or outside the Courts, as well as to infractions of prescriptions obligatory for war prisoners and interned persons, and in general citizens of the other party.

(3) The application of amnesty according to Points 1 and 2 of the present Article involves the obligation not to institute new investigations, the annulment of pursuits already instituted, and the non-execution of sentences already pronounced.

(4) The withholding of the execution of sentences does not necessarily involve the setting at liberty; in the latter case, however, the persons concerned should be immediately surrendered to the authorities of their own State, together with all the documents.

If, however, a person should declare that he does not wish to return to his country, or if the authorities of his country should not agree to receive him, this person may be again deprived of liberty.

(5) Persons who are under accusation or being prosecuted, against whom preliminary proceedings are being taken, or who are on trial for common offences, and also those undergoing sentence for these offences, will, at the demand of the State of which they are citizens, be surrendered immediately, together with all the documents.

(6) The amnesty foreseen in the present Article extends to all the above mentioned acts committed up to the moment of the ratification of the present Treaty.

The execution of death sentences for the acts above mentioned will be withheld from the moment of the signing of the present Article.

ARTICLE XI MONUMENTS AND ARCHIVES

1.

Russia and the Ukraine will restore to Poland the following objects removed to Russia or to the Ukraine from the territory of the Polish Republic since the 1st of January, 1772.

(a) All war trophies (for instance, flags and standards, all military signs, guns, arms, regimental regalia, etc.), as well as trophies taken since 1792 from the Polish nation during its struggle for independence against Czarist Russia. The Polish-Russian-Ukrainian war of 1918-1921 is not subject to such restitution.

(b) Libraries, collections of books, archaeological collections, archives, works of art, relics, as well as all kinds of collections and objects of historic, national, artistic archaeological, scientific, or general cultural value.

will be returned in the form of a proper equivalent; this does not apply to Russian securities.

9.

The above settlement will be effected by the Mixed Account-Settlement Commission foreseen in Article XVIII.

ARTICLE XVII LEGAL CONDITION OF INDIVIDUAL CITIZENS

1.

Russia and the Ukraine undertake the obligation to effect the settlement of accounts with Poland with reference to Polish investments, deposits and securities of legal and physical persons, in Russian and Ukrainian State credit institutions, nationalized or liquidated, as well as in State institutions and treasuries.

In paying sums due on the basis of the present Point, Russia and the Ukraine assign to Polish legal and physical persons all the rights that were formerly assigned to Russian and Ukrainian legal and physical persons.

With regard to physical persons, in effecting the above-mentioned settlements, Russia and the Ukraine will take under consideration, to their advantage, the loss of part of the purchasing power of Russian monetary units from the 1st of October, 1915, to the day of the completion of the settlement of accounts.

2.

The decision on matters concerning the regulation of conditions of private right between legal and physical persons of the two contracting States, and also the decision on matters concerning the regulation of claims of physical and legal persons on the Government and State institutions of the other party, and reciprocally, which are based on legal titles—in so far as these questions are not decided by the present Treaty—is placed in the hands of the Mixed Account-Settlement Commission foreseen in Article XVIII of the Peace Treaty.

The present Point concerns legal conditions which arose up to the day of the signing of the Peace Treaty.

ARTICLE XVIII ACCOUNT-SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

1.

For the purpose of effecting the settlement of accounts foreseen in Articles XIV, XV, XVI and XVII of the present Treaty, and the fixing of the principles of these settlements in cases unforeseen by the present Treaty, and also for the purpose of fixing the amount, manner and time of payments due in consequence of neglected accounts, within six weeks from the day of the ratification of the present Treaty, a Mixed Account-Settlement Commission will be formed, composed of five representatives of each party and the indispensable number of experts, with headquarters in Warsaw.

2.

As the date on which all settlements are to be accounted for, the 1st of October (new style), 1915, is accepted in so far as the present Treaty does not decide otherwise.

3.

All settlements of accounts for material values will be effected in Russian gold rubles; in other cases, settlement will be made in conformity with the principles foreseen in Articles XIV, XVI and XVII of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XIX RUSSIAN DEBTS

Russia and the Ukraine liberate Poland from responsibility for debts and for all other kinds of obligation of the former Russian Empire, including obligations proceeding from the issue of paper money, treasury-bills, obligations, promissory notes, serial issues, Russian treasury bonds, and from guarantees accorded to all institutions and enterprises, as well as from the guarantee debts of the same, etc.

ARTICLE XX COMPENSATION

Russia and the Ukraine undertake the obligation to accord to Poland, her citizens and legal persons, automatically, and without any special agreement, on the basis of the principle of the most favoured nation, all the rights, privileges and concessions accorded or to be accorded directly or indirectly by them to any other State, its citizens and legal

persons, in the domain of the restitution of property and compensation for losses during the period of the revolution and civil war in Russia and the Ukraine.

In the cases foreseen above, Russia and the Ukraine will recognize the binding power not only of original documents confirming the property rights of Polish physical and legal persons, but also those documents which will be issued by the Mixed Commission foreseen in Articles XV and XVIII of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XXI FURTHER AGREEMENTS

Both contracting parties undertake the obligation to begin, not later than within six weeks from the day of the ratification of the present Treaty, negotiations on the question of a Commercial Agreement, and an Agreement concerning the exchange of goods on the basis of compensation (*i. e.*, barter); also to begin, as soon as possible, negotiations concerning the conclusion of a Consular, Post and Telegraph, Railway, Sanitary and Veterinary Convention, as well as a Convention concerning the improvement of navigation on the Dnieper-Vistula and the Dnieper-Dzwinia waterways.

ARTICLE XXII TRANSIT OF GOODS

1.

Up to the time of the conclusion of the Commercial Agreement and the Railway Convention, both contracting parties undertake the obligation to permit the transit of goods on the following conditions:

The principles of the present article should form the basis of the future Commercial Agreement in the parts concerning transit.

2.

Both contracting parties accord to each other, reciprocally, the free transit of goods on all railways and waterways open to transit.

The transport of transit goods will take place with the observance of the prescriptions determined in each of the contracting States for traffic on railways and waterways, taking into consideration transport facilities and the needs of interior traffic.

3.

By free transit of goods, both contracting parties understand that goods transported from Russia or the Ukraine, or to Russia through Poland, as well as from Poland through Russia or the Ukraine, will not be subject to any transit duties or payments arising from transit, which pass straight through the territory of one of the contracting parties, or are unloaded for a time in warehouses for further transport, on condition that these operations are carried out in warehoused under the supervision of the Customs authorities of the country through which the goods are passing.

4.

Poland reserves to herself liberty in the regulation of the conditions of transit for goods of German and Austrian origin, imported from Germany and Austria through Poland to Russia and the Ukraine.

The transit of arms, military objects, is prohibited.

The restriction does not extend to objects which, although military, are not intended for military purposes. For the transit of such objects, the material will be demanded of the respective Government.

Restrictions are also permitted with goods to which, for the protection of public health, and the prevention of epizooty and plant epidemics, exceptional prohibitive measures may be applied.

5.

Goods from other States in transit through the territory of one of the contracting parties while being imported to the territory of the other party, will not be subject to other or higher payments than those which might be levied on such goods coming straight from their country of origin.

6.

Freights, tariffs, and other payments for the transport of goods by transit, may not be higher than those which are levied for the transport of

such goods in interior communication on the same line and in the same direction.

As long as freights, tariffs and other payments are not levied for the interior transport of goods in Russia and the Ukraine, payments for the transport of goods by transit from Poland and to Poland through Russia and the Ukraine, may not be higher than the payments determined for the transport of goods by transit through the most favoured country.

7.

In view of the necessity of the proper equipment of frontier stations at connecting points of the railways of both of the contracting parties, will be assigned temporarily, for transit traffic from Russia and the Ukraine through Poland, and the reverse, from Poland through Russia and the Ukraine, delivery stations at the sections Baranowicz-Minsk and Rowne-Szpetowka, namely, on the territory of White-Ruthenia and the Ukraine, for the reception of goods coming from the west—the Minsk station (until a special station is prepared), and the station of Szpetowka (until the station of Krzywín is prepared), and on the territory of Poland for receiving goods coming from the east—the stations Stolbec and Zdobunowo.

The manner and conditions of transit traffic will be determined in the Railway Convention which is to be concluded by both contracting parties immediately after the ratification of the present Treaty.

The contracting parties will also take the proper steps for the speediest possible adaptation of other directions to transit traffic, providing the connecting points of the railways are determined by a special agreement.

The delivering points from other States on the frontiers of both parties for transit traffic, will be all frontier stations which are, or will be, open for international communication.

For the loading of transit goods arriving or departing by water, will be opened a transfer depot in the town of Pinsk or on the Prypec siding, and at this point is to be constructed a railway line to the wharf for the purpose of placing the cars for loading.

ARTICLE XXIII TERRITORIAL CLAUSE

Russia and the Ukraine declare that all obligations undertaken by them towards Poland, as well as the rights they have acquired by the present Treaty, apply to all the territories situated to the east of the State frontier defined in Article 2 of the present Treaty, which territory formed part of the Russian Empire, and by the conclusion of the present Treaty are represented by Russia and the Ukraine.

In particular, all the rights and obligations above denominated extend to White-Ruthenia, respectively to its citizens.

ARTICLE XXIV DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

Diplomatic relations between the contracting parties will be inaugurated immediately after the ratification of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XXVI* RATIFICATION

The present Treaty is subject to ratification, and will come into force from the moment of the exchange of the documents of ratification, in so far as the Treaty or its annexes do not contain other dispositions. The exchange of the documents of ratification will take place in Minsk within the period of forty-five days from the day of the signing of the present Treaty. In every instance, in the present Treaty or in its annexes, where the moment of ratification of the Peace Treaty is mentioned as a period of time, the moment of the exchange of the documents of ratification is understood.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the plenipotentiaries of both contracting parties have signed m. p. the present Treaty, and affixed thereto their seals.

Done and signed in Riga, the eighteenth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one.

*NOTE—In all copies of the Treaty received in the United States to date there was no Article XXV. Either the last article should have been numbered XXV or an article was omitted in the copies. If it is later learned that an article is omitted from this text, corrections will be made.

The Polish-Russian Treaty

INTRODUCTION

Poland, on the one hand, and Russia and the Ukraine on the other hand, desirous of terminating as soon as possible the war between them, and with the aim of concluding a final, lasting and honourable peace founded on a mutual understanding, on the basis of the Agreement signed in Riga on the 12th of October, 1920, concerning the preliminary conditions of peace, decided to open peace negotiations, and to this end designated as their plenipotentiaries:

The Government of the Republic of Poland: Messrs. John Dombiski, Stanislaw Kauzik, Edward Lechowicz, Henry Strasburger and Leon Wasilowski.

The Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic in its own name, and with the authorization of the Government of the White-Ruthenian Socialist Soviet Republic, and the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic: Messrs. Adolf Joffe, Jacob Hanecki, Emanuel Quiring, Leonide Obolenski and Alex Szumski.

The above named plenipotentiaries assembled in Riga, and after the exchange of their credentials, acknowledged as sufficient and drawn up in proper form, agreed to the following decisions:

ARTICLE I

TERMINATION OF THE STATE OF WAR

Both contracting parties declare that the state of war between them is ended.

ARTICLE II

Both contracting parties, conforming to the principle of the right of nations to self-determination, recognize the independence of the Ukraine and White-Ruthenia, and agree and decide that the eastern frontier of Poland, that is, the frontier between Poland on the one hand, and the Ukraine and White-Ruthenia on the other hand, is constituted by the line:

beginning at the River Dzwina (Dwina)* from the Russian frontier with Latvia to the point where the former Government of Wilno touches the frontier of the former Government of Witebsk;

further the frontier of the former Governments of Wilno and Witebsk to the road uniting the village of Drozdy with the town of Orzechowno (Orzechowno), leaving the road and the town of Orzechowno on the Polish side;

further crossing the railway near the town of Orzechowno and turning to the southwest, it skirts the railway, leaving the station of Zahacie (Zagatje) on the Polish side, the village of Zahacie on the White-Ruthenian side, and the village Stelmachowo on the Polish side (the village is not marked on the map);

further along the eastern frontier of the former Government of Wilno to the point where the districts of Dzisna, Lepel, and Borysow meet;

further along the frontier of the former Government of Wilno for a distance of about a verst to its turning westward near the settlement of Sosnowca (not marked on the map);

further in a straight line to the source of the rivulet Czernica eastward from Hornow (Gornowa), then along the rivulet Czernica to Wielka Czernica (Bolshaya Czernica), leaving it on the side of White-Ruthenia;

further to the southwest across the Lake Miadziol, thence to the village of Zarzeczyck (Zarieczick), leaving the latter, together with the village of Chmielewszczyzna on the White-Ruthenian side, and the village of Starosiele and the village of Turowszczyzna on the Polish side;

further to the southwest of the river Wilja to the point where it is joined from the east by the unnamed rivulet to the west of the village of Drogomicz (Drogomiczi), leaving to the White-Ruthenian side the villages of Uhly (Ugry), Wolbarowicze (Wolbarowiczi), Borowe (Borowyje), Szunowka, Beztrock (Biestrock), Daleka (Dalekaja), Klackowek (Klackowski), Zazantow (Ziazantow), Maciejowce (Matwiejewcy), and on the Polish side the villages of Komask, Raszkowa, Osowa, Kusk, Wardomicze (Wardomiczki), Solone (Solonje) and Milcz (Milcza);

* When spelling differs in Russian, Russian spelling is given in parenthesis.

further following the River Wilja to the road running southward from the town of Dolhinow (Dolginow);

further southward to the village of Baturyna (Baturino), leaving the whole of the village of Ragozin (Tokari), Tokary (Tokari), Polosy and Hluboczany (Gluboczany), and on the Polish side the villages: Owsianiki (Owsianiki), Czarnoruczce (Czarnoruczje), Ruznicy, Zaciemie (Zatiemje), Baturyn (Baturino);

further to the town of Radoszkowicze (Radoszkowiczki), leaving on the White-Ruthenian side the villages: Papyworany (Podworanowiczi), Dorszki, Podporanowicze (Podporanowiczy), and on the Polish side the villages: Lukawiec (Lunkowiec), Rubcy, northern and southern Lawcowicze (Lawcowiczy), Budski (Bucki), Klimonty, Wielkie Belszycze (Bolszycze) and the town of Radoszkowicze (Radoszkowiczki);

further following the River Wiasowka (Wiazowka) to the village of Lipienie (Lipieni), leaving the latter on the northwest, crossing the railway and leaving the station of Radoszkowicze (Radoszkowiczki) on the White-Ruthenian side;

further to the west of the town Rakow, leaving on the White-Ruthenian side the villages: Wiekszyce (Wiekszycki), Dolzenie (Dolzeni), Mietzdynka (Bol. Borozdynka) and on the Polish side the villages: Szypowaly, Maczyska (Maczewiczy), Stary Rakow (Staryj Rakow) and the town of Rakow;

further to the town of Wolma, leaving on the White-Ruthenian side the villages: Wielkie Siolo (Wielikije sielo), Malawka, Lukasze (Lukaszi) and on the Polish side the villages: Duszkowo (Duszkowo), Chimorydy, Jankowce (Jankowcy), and the town of Wolma;

further along the road from the town of Wolma to the town of Rubiezewicz (Rubiezewiczi), leaving the latter on the Polish side;

further to the unnamed tavern at the crossing-point of the railway Baranowicze (Baranowiczki) and the road Nowa Swierze-Minsk (according to the first map above the letter "M" in the word Nowoswierze-Kolosow), leaving the tavern on the White-Ruthenian side while on the White-Ruthenian side remain the villages: Papki, Zywica (Ziwica), Poloniewicze (Poloniewiczy) and Osinowka (Osinowka) on the Polish side the villages: Lichacze (Lichaczki) and Rozanka;

further from the middle of the road between Nieswiez (Nieswiezki) and Cimkowicze (Timkowiczi) to the west of Kukowicze (Kukowiczi), leaving the village of Luina, northern Jazwina, Bieliki, Jazwin, Rymasze (Rymaszycki) and Kukowicze (all three) on the White-Ruthenian side, and on the Polish side the villages: Kulicze (Kuliczki), Buczne (Bucznoje), Dwianopol, Juszewicze (Juszewiczy), northern Lisuny, Sultanowszczyzna (Sultanowiczki) and Pleszwicze (Pleszewiczi);

further midway between Kleck and Cimkowicze (between the villages of Puzowo and Prochody), leaving on the White-Ruthenian side the villages: Rajowka (Rajowka), Sawicze (Sawiczi), Zarakowce (Zarakowcy) and Puzowo, and on the Polish side the villages: Marusin, eastern Smolicze (Smoliczy) and Prochody;

further to the west of the Warsaw-Moscow highroad, crossing it to the west of the village of western Filipowicze (Filipowiczy), leaving the village of Ciecierzowicze (Ciecierzowiczy) on the White-Ruthenian side, and the village of Jodczyce (Jodczyki) on the Polish side;

further south of the river Morocz near the town of Mokrany, leaving the villages: Stare Mokrany (Zadworje), Mokrany and Choropol on the White Ruthenian side, and the villages: Ciecierzowicze, Ostaszkki, Lozowicza (Lozowiczki), Mokrany on the Polish side;

further along the River Sorocz to the point where it enters the Minsk River Slucz; further along the River Slucz to the point where

it enters the River Prypec (Pripiat); further in the direction of the village of Berezce (Bierszczy), leaving the villages: Lubowicze (Lubowiczki), Chilczyce (Chilczycy) and Bereszce on the White-Ruthenian side, and the villages of northern and southern Lutki on the Polish side;

further along the road to the village of Bukcza, leaving the road and the village of Bukcza on the White-Ruthenian side, and the village of Korma on the Polish side;

further in the direction of the railway Sarny-Olewsk, crossing it between the station Ostki and the station Snowidowicze (Snowidowiczi), leaving on the Ukrainian side the villages: Wojtkowicze (Wojtkowiczki), Sobiczyn, Michalowka (Michajlowka) and Dudki Snowidowicze, and on the Polish side the villages: Radziwilowickie (Radziwilowiczki), Raczkow, Bialowiska (Bielowizkaja), Bialowiz (Bielowiza) and Snowidowicze (Snowidowiczki);

further in the direction of Myszakowka, leaving on the Ukrainian side the villages: Majdan Holyszewski (Majdan Golyszewski), Zaderewie (Zadierewje), Marjampol, Zolny, Klonowa (Klonowaja) and Rudnia Klonowska, and on the Polish side the villages: Derc (Diert), Okopy, Nettlew (Nietrewe), Woniaczce, Perelysianka (Pierelysianka), Nowa Huta (Nowa Guta) and Myszakowka;

further to the mouth of the River Korczyk, leaving the village of Mlynek on the Ukrainian side; further up the River Korczyk, leaving the town of Korzec (Koriec - N. Miasto) on the Polish side;

further in the direction of the village Milatyn, leaving on the Ukrainian side the villages: Poddubce (Poddubcy), Kilikijow (Kilikijew), Oolzi, Narajowka (Narajewka), Ulaszanowka (Ulaszanowka) and Marjanowka, and the villages: Bohdanowka (Bogdanowka), Czarnica (Czernica), Krylow, Hajkow (Hajkowo), Holha (Dolga), Friederland, Poreba Kuraska (Kurazskij porub) and Milatyn on the Polish side;

further along the road from the village of Milatyn to the town of Ostrog, leaving the villages: Moszczanowka, Krzywini (Kriwin) and Zolowje on the Ukrainian side, and the villages: Moszczanica (Moszanica), Bodowka, Wilbowno, the town of Ostrog and the road on the Polish side;

further up the River Wilja to the village of Chodaki, which remains on the Polish side;

further in the direction of the town of Bialozorka (Bielozorka), leaving on the Ukrainian side the villages: Wielka Borowica (B. Borowica), Stepanowka (Stiepanowka), northern and southern Bajmaki, Liski, Siwki, Woloski, the town of Jampol, the villages: Didkowce (Diedkowcy), Wiazowic and Krzywiczki (Kriweziki), and on the Polish side the villages: Bolozowka (Bolozewka), Sadki, Obory, Szkrobotowka, Pankowce (Pankowcy), Grzybowa (Grybowa), Lysogorka, Molodzkow (Molodkow), and the town of Bialozorka (Bielozorka);

further to the River Zbrucz, leaving the road and the village of Szczesnowka (Szczasnowka) on the Polish side;

further along the river Zbrucz to the point where it enters the River Dniestr.

The above frontier is described according to a map published by Russia (with scale of ten versts to the English inch)*, affixed to the present treaty and marked thereon in red. In case of divergences between the text and the map, the text will prevail (Affix. No. 1—map).

The artificial changing of the water-level of frontier rivers and lakes, causing a change in their course at parts forming a demarcation line, or the changing of the average water-level of waters on the territory of the other contracting party, is not allowed.

At frontier parts of rivers, both contracting parties have the right to free navigation and river traffic.

The exact determination and demarcation on the spot of the above State frontier and the placing of frontier marks, belongs to the mixed Commission of Demarcation, appointed on the basis of Article I of the Agreement concerning the Pre-

* Verst = 0.66 English mile.