

SAN MARINO

REPUBBLICA DI SAN MARINO

ON 22 March 1862 San Marino concluded a treaty of friendship and a customs union with the new kingdom of Italy and thereby preserved the independence of the ancient republic, although completely surrounded by Italian territory. The treaty was renewed on 27 March 1872, 28 June 1897 and 31 March 1939, with 6 amendments in 1942-61. The republic has extradition treaties with Great Britain, Belgium, France, the Netherlands and USA.

National flag: Sky-blue and white (horizontal).

The frontier line is 38.6 km in length, area is 60.57 sq. km (23.8 sq. miles) and the population, 17,000; some 20,000 citizens live abroad.

The legislative power is vested in the Grand and General Council of 60 members elected every 5 years by popular vote, 2 of whom are appointed every 6 months to act as regents (*Capitani reggenti*).

The elections held on 13 Sept. 1959 gave 27 seats to the Christian Democrats, 9 to the Democratic Socialists (the government coalition), 16 to the Communists and 8 to the left-wing Socialists (opposition).

Women were given the vote in 1960.

The regents exercise executive power together with the Congress of State (*Congresso di Stato*), which comprises 10 departments. Other organs of government are the *Consiglio dei XII* (juridical authority) and various commissions for art, sports, tourism, etc. There are 35 elementary schools, a technical school and a high school, the diplomas of which are recognized by Italian universities. Civil marriage was legalized in Sept. 1953.

The militia consists of all able-bodied citizens between the ages of 16 and 55, with certain exceptions (teachers and students, etc.). The chief exports are wine, textiles, tiles, varnishes, ceramics and the building stone quarried on Mount Titano. Italian and Vatican City currency is in general use, but the republic issues its own coins and postage stamps.

San Marino is connected with Rimini by a bus service. There were 700 telephones in 1962.

British Consul-General (resides at Florence): G. C. Harcourt, MBE.

USA Consul-General (resides at Florence): Merritt N. Cootes.

Consul-General in London: (Vacant).

Books of Reference

INFORMATION. Direzione Nobile Collegio Belluzzi, San Marino.—Ente Turistico Governativo. Garbeletto, A., *Evoluzione storica della costituzione di S. Marino*. Milan, 1956
Rossi, G., *San Marino*. San Marino, 1954

SAUDI ARABIA

AL-MAMLAKA AL-'ARABIYA AS-SA'UDIYA

IN 1863 the greater part of the present Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was ruled by the Wahhabite dynasty of Ibn Saud, while the Ottoman Empire held nominal rule in the vilayets of Habesh (capital, Jidda) and Haremi-Nahevi (capital, Medina).

HISTORY. Saudi Arabia was founded by Abdul-Aziz ibn Abdur-Rahman al-Faisal Al Sa'ud, GCB, GCIE (born about 1880; died 9 Nov. 1953), who