

the 'Minette' iron-ore from the adjacent Lorraine deposits, there being no iron-ore deposits in the Saarland itself.

Production, 1952, of coal, 16.2 m. metric tons (exports, 4.2 m. to France, 3.1 m. to Germany); of raw steel, 2.8 m. metric tons; of pig-iron, 2.6 m. metric tons. 67,077 or 23.5% of the 293,540 workers were employed in the mines.

*Communications.*—Length of roads, 1,700 km., of railways, 538 km.

There were, in 1953, 418 post offices and 44,595 telephones; wireless licences numbered 213,853.

### Books of Reference.

- Die neuen Staatsverträge. (Published by Saar Government.) 1953.  
 Statistisches Handbuch für das Saarland. (Published by Statistisches Amt.) 1952.  
 Saarländische Bevölkerungs- und Wirtschaftszahlen. (Published by Statistisches Amt.) 1949 ff.  
 Cowan (L. G.), France and the Saar, 1680-1948. New York, 1950.

## SAN MARINO.

THE independent Republic of San Marino is embraced in the area of Italy. A treaty of friendship with Italy was concluded 28 June, 1897, and renewed on 31 March, 1939. The republic has extradition treaties with Great Britain, Belgium, France, the Netherlands and United States.

By treaty of 22 March, 1862, San Marino is united in a customs union with Italy.

*National flag.*—Sky-blue and red (horizontal).

The legislative power is vested in the Grand Council of 60 members elected every 4 years by popular vote, 2 of whom are appointed every 6 months to act as regents (*Capitani reggenti*). The regents exercise executive power together with the Council of State (*Consiglio 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 frontier line is 38.6 km. in length, area is 58.4 sq. km. and the census population (1953) 13,500.

The revenue and expenditure for 1939-40 balanced at 6,009,919 lire and has risen to about 500 million lire in 1949-50. There is no public debt. The militia consists of all able-bodied citizens between the ages of 16 and 55, with the exception of teachers and students. The chief exports are wine, woollen goods, hides, 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. The electric railway from Rimini to the city of San Marino (length, 32 km.) was partly destroyed during the war, but is being repaired. Connexion with Rimini is by bus service.

*Consul-General in London.*—G. T. MacEwan (142 Sloane St., S.W.1).

There is a consular representative at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

### Books of Reference.

- Fattori (M.), Ricordi Storici della Repubblica di San Marino. 5th ed. Foligno, 1911.  
 Johnson (V. W.), Two Quaint Republics, Andorra and San Marino. Boston, 1913.  
 Luke (H.), In the Margin of History. London, 1933.  
 Valdausa (Marchese De Liveri Di), Libro D'Oro della Repubblica di San Marino. Foligno, 1914.