REIGN OF THE SOVEREIGN EMPEROR NICHOLAS I 1850 yr.

612. -- January 18. From the Senate. --

On the expulsion of the runaway Jews from Russia and Austria.

The Governing Senate listened to the proposal of the Minister of Justice, in which he explained that on November 28th, 1849 the State Chancellor had forwarded to him, the Minister, a copy and Russian translation of the declaration signed by him [the State Chancellor] in St. Petersburg on October 8th, 1849 concerning the reciprocal deportation of the runaway Jews of Russia and Austria. Our Ambassador, the Privy Councillor Count Medem¹ exchanged this declaration on October 30th (November 11th by the New Calendar Style) with the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs Prince Schwarzenberg who signed the same declaration on November 8th of the New Style Calendar. He, the Minister of Justice, presents to the Governing Senate the abovementioned copy of the declaration and its translation for the general/omnipresent promulgation and proposes making of the necessary directions to those who are authorized to carry on such orders. Thus it was **ordered**: (to send the decrees to where applicable).

DECLARATION

In accordance with their good relations as neighboring countries and willingness to determine by mutual agreement procedures of the expulsion of the runaway Jews from the territories of one of the two states to the other, the governments of Russia and Austria agreed in the following articles: 1) Jews, Russian citizens/subjects who move to Austria without the established residence forms or without any legal permission, or those whose passports or other papers prove to be invalid for reasons of non-renewal of them at the prescribed/issued time, will be sent back to Russia. 2) However, they will be allowed to enter Russia only if their belonging to Russian citizenship will be properly proven, and if their absence [from Russia] lasted not more than five years. 3) This five-year period will be considered from the time of their unlawful absence. However, this limitation period [statute of limitations] will be interrupted by the first declaration with which the Austrian authorities will inform the Russian authorities about their intent of deportation of a runaway/fugitive. Then that time which will be spent in the search for a proof of present citizenship will not be included in the account of the five-year term. 4) The aforesaid decisions/measures equally apply to those Jews who have illegally left their country before the exchange of this declaration. 5) The five-year limitation will not extend to those Jews who, prior to crossing the border, commit any crime or misconduct and this declaration confirms that they must be extradited at the first demand, regardless of the duration of their stay away from their own country.

This declaration will be exchanged with the same declaration from the Ministry of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty.² Provisions included in this Declaration will take effect from the official day of the exchange of the Declarations.

In corroboration of which, the undersigned State Chancellor, empowered with this authority by His Majesty the Emperor of All-Russia, signed this act; and to it, the seal of the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs is attached.

In St. Petersburg on October 3rd, 1849.

On October 30th (November 11th), 1849, this declaration was exchanged by the Imperial-Russian envoy at the Vienna Court, to the same declaration signed on November 8th (new style calendar) by the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs Prince Schwarzenberg (V.P. S. Z., Vol. XXV, No. 23,845).

1 of the c	Earl Pavel Ivanovich Medem (1800-1854) - Russian diplomat, Privy Councillor, Chamberlain old Courland clan; in 1841 - 1850 the head of the Russian embassy in Vienna.
styled "	Franz Joseph I of Austria was titled "His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty" (Seine liche und Königlich Apostolische Majestät) along with his consort Empress Elisabeth, who was "Her Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty" (Ihre Kaiserliche und Königlich Apostolische ät). (See Wikipedia)

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