

## RIGHTS, PRIVILEGES, AND IMMUNITIES OF CONSULAR OFFICERS

*Convention signed at Washington May 8, 1878*

*Senate advice and consent to ratification May 28, 1878*

*Ratified by the President of the United States June 4, 1878*

*Ratified by Italy July 9, 1878*

*Ratifications exchanged at Washington September 18, 1878*

*Entered into force September 18, 1878*

*Proclaimed by the President of the United States September 27, 1878*

*Article XI annulled and replaced by convention of February 24, 1881;<sup>1</sup>*

*articles XI and XIII abrogated by the United States July 1, 1916,  
in accordance with Seamen's Act of March 4, 1915<sup>2</sup>*

*Revived (after World War II) February 6, 1948,<sup>3</sup> pursuant to arti-  
cle 44 of treaty of peace signed at Paris February 10, 1947<sup>4</sup>*

20 Stat. 725; Treaty Series 178

### CONSULAR CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ITALY

The President of the United States and His Majesty the King of Italy, recognizing the utility of defining the rights, privileges and immunities of consular officers in the two countries, have determined to conclude a consular convention for that purpose, and accordingly, have named:

The President of the United States, William M. Evarts, Secretary of State of the United States: His Majesty the King of Italy, Baron Alberto Blanc, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

Who, after communicating to each other their full powers found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

#### ARTICLE I

Each of the high contracting parties pledges itself to admit the Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents of the other, in all its

---

<sup>1</sup> TS 179, *post*, p. 98.

<sup>2</sup> 38 Stat. 1164.

<sup>3</sup> *Department of State Bulletin*, Feb. 22, 1948, p. 248.

<sup>4</sup> TIAS 1648, *ante*, vol. 4, p. 325.