

MILITARY CONVENTION REGULATING THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE ARMISTICE, SIGNED BETWEEN THE ALLIES AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, IS TO BE APPLIED IN HUNGARY (SIGNED AT BELGRADE, NOVEMBER 13, 1918.)

I. The Hungarian Government will withdraw all troops north of a line drawn through the upper valley of the Szamos, Bistritz, Maros-Vasarhely, the river Maros to its junction with the Theiss, Maria-Theresiopel, Baja, Fünfkirchen (these places not being occupied by Hungarian troops), course of the Drave, until it coincides with the frontier of Slavonia-Croatia. The evacuation to be carried out in eight days.

The Allies to be entitled to occupy the evacuated territory on the conditions laid down by the general commander in chief of the allied armies. Civil administration will remain in the hands of the present Government.

In actual fact only the police and gendarmerie will be retained in the evacuated zone, being indispensable to the maintenance of order, and also such men as are required to insure the safety of the railways.

II. Demobilization of Hungarian naval and military forces. An exception will be made in the case of six infantry divisions and two cavalry divisions, required for the maintenance of internal order and in the case of small sections of police mentioned in Article I.

III. The Allies to have the right of occupying all places and strategic points, which may be permanently fixed by the general commander in chief of the allied armies.

The allied troops to be allowed to pass through or to remain in any part of Hungary. The Allies to have permanent right of use, for military purposes, of all railways or other rolling stock and shipping belonging to the State or to private individuals resident in Hungary; also of all draft and pack animals.

IV. The rolling stock and railway staff usually employed in the occupied territory will remain (see paragraph 1); a reserve of 2,000 wagons and 100 locomotives (normal gauge), and 600 wagons and 50 locomotives (narrow gauge), will also be handed over within the month to the general commander in chief for the use of the allied troops and to compensate for the deficiency of material from Serbia due to the war. Some portion of this material could be levied from Austria. The figures are approximate.

V. The ships and crews, usually employed in the service of the occupied territory, will remain.

In addition six monitors will be surrendered to the Allies immediately at Belgrade.

The rest of the Danube flotilla will be assembled in one of the Danube ports, to be appointed later by the general commander in chief, and will be disarmed there. A levy of 10 passenger vessels, 10 tugs, and 60 lighters will be made on this flotilla as soon as possible for the use of the allied troops, to compensate for the deficiency of material from Serbia due to the war. The figures are approximate.

VI. Within 15 days a detachment of 3,000 men from the railway technical troops are to be placed at the disposal of the general commander in chief, supplied with the material necessary to repair the Serbian railways. These figures are approximate.

VII. Within 15 days a detachment of sappers of the telegraph branch are to be placed at the disposal of the general commander in chief provided with material necessary for establishing telegraphic and telephone communications with Serbia.

VIII. Within one month, 25,000 horses are to be placed at the disposal of the general commander in chief, together with such transport material as he may deem necessary. These figures are approximate.

IX. Arms and war material to be deposited at places appointed by the general commander in chief. A portion of this material will be levied for the purpose of supplying units to be placed under the orders of the general commander in chief.

X. Immediate liberation of all allied prisoners of war and interned civilians, who will be collected at places convenient for their dispatch by rail. They will there receive directions as to time and place of repatriation, according to the orders issued by the general commander in chief. Hungarian prisoners of war to be provisionally retained.

XI. A delay of 15 days is granted for the passage of German troops through Hungary and their quartering meanwhile, dating from the signing of the armistice by Gen. Diaz (Nov. 4, 3 p.m.).

Postal and telegraphic communication with Germany will only be permitted under the military control of the Allies. The Hungarian Government undertakes to allow no military telegraphic communication with Germany.

XII. Hungary will facilitate the supplying of the allied troops of occupation. Requisitions will be allowed on condition that they are not arbitrary and that they are paid for at current rates.

XIII. The situation of all Austro-Hungarian mines in the Danube and the Black Sea must be communicated immediately to the general commander in chief. Further, the Hungarian Government undertakes to stop the passage of all floating mines sown in the Danube upstream from the Hungarian and Austrian frontier and to remove all those actually in Hungarian waters.

XIV. The Hungarian postal service, wireless telegraph, telephones, and railways will be placed under allied control.

XV. An allied representative will be attached to the Hungarian ministry of supplies in order to safeguard allied interests.

XVI. Hungary is under an obligation to cease all relations with Germany and to forbid all transport of troops and munitions destined for German troops in Roumania, unless by special permission of the general.

XVII. The Allies shall not interfere with the internal administration of affairs in Hungary.

XVIII. Hostilities between Hungary and the Allies are at an end.

Done in duplicate November 13, 1918, at 11.15 p. m., at Belgrade, with corrections of the heading and of articles XI and XVIII.

Signed for the Allies by the delegates of the general commander in chief.

Voivode Michitch

General Henrys

Signed for Hungary by the delegates of the Hungarian Government.

Béla Linder

[Quelle: Treaties, Conventions, International Acts, Protocols, and Agreements between the United States of America and Other Powers 1910-1923, Bd.3, Washington 1923, S.3537-3539.]