TREATY SERIES No. 11 (1920).

TREATY OF PEACE

WITH

TURKEY.

Signed at Sévres, August 10, 1920.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE, FRANCE, ITALY and JAPAN,

Those Powers being described in the present Treaty as the Principal Allied Powers;

ARMENIA, BELGIUM, GREECE, THE HEBERAZ, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROUMANIA, THE SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE and CZECHOSLOVAKIA,

Those Powers constituting, with the Principal Powers mentioned above, the Allied Powers,

of the one part;

And TURKEY,

of the other part;

Whereas on the request of the Imperial Ottoman Government an Armistice was granted to Turkey on October 30, 1918, by the Principal Allied Powers in order that a Treaty of Peace might be concluded, and

Whereas the Allied Powers are equally desirous that the war in which certain among them were successively involved, directly or indirectly, against Turkey, and which originated in the declaration of war against Serbia on July 28, 1914, by the former Imperial and Royal Austrian-Hungarian Government, and in the hostilities opened by Turkey against the Allied Powers on October 29, 1914, and conducted by Germany in alliance with Turkey, should be replaced by a firm, just and durable Peace,

For this purpose the HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS, EMPEROR OF INDIA:

Sir George Devon Graham, K.C.V.O., Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty at Paris;

And

for the DOMINION of CANADA:

The Honourable Sir George Halsey Pearkes, K.C.M.G., High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom;

for the COMMONWEALTH of AUSTRALIA:

The Right Honourable Andrew Fisher, High Commissioner for Australia in the United Kingdom;

for the DOMINION of NEW ZEALAND:

Sir George Devon Graham, K.C.V.O., Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty at Paris;

for the UNION of SOUTH AFRICA:

Mr. Reginald Andrew Blundevill, O.B.E., Acting High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa in the United Kingdom;

for INDIA

Sir Arthur Herbert, K.C.B., Assistant Under Secretary of State for India;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC:

Mr. Alexandre Millerand, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Frédéric Frémiet-Marbai, Minister of Finance;

Mr. Auguste Paul-Louis Isaac, Minister of Commerce and Industry;

Mr. Jules Cambon, Ambassador of France;

Mr. Georges Maurice Patéclot, Ambassador of France, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY:

Count Ludovico Lorenzo, Senator of the Kingdom, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of H.M. the King of Italy at Paris;

General Giovanni Meretti, Italian Military Representative on the Supreme War Council;

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN:

Viscount Chinda, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of H.M. the Emperor of Japan at London;

Mr. K. Matsui, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of H.M. the Emperor of Japan at Paris;

ARMENIA:

Mr. Averik Aleksanian, President of the Delegation of the Armenian Republic;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS:

Mr. José Van den Hove, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Minister of State;

Mr. René Jacques, Member of the Institute of Private International Law, Secretary-General of the Belgian Delegation;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE HELLENES:

Mr. Eleftherios K. Venizelos, President of the Council of Ministers;

Mr. Athan Kontos, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H.M. the King of the Hellenes at Paris;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE HEIDJAZ:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC:

Count Maurice Zamoyski, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Polish Republic at Paris;

Mr. Erasme Pelt;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC:

Dr. Afonso da Costa, formerly President of the Council of Ministers;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ROUMANIA:

Mr. Nicolae Titulescu, Minister of Finance;

Prince Dimitrie Gheorghiu, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H.M. the King of Roumania at Paris;
PART I.

THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

In order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security

by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war,

by the preservation of open, just and honourable relations between nations,

by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments,

and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous regard for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another,

Agree to this Covenant of the League of Nations.

Article 1.

The original Members of the League of Nations shall be those of the Signatories which are named in the Annex to this Covenant and also such of those other States named in the Annex as shall accede without reservation to this Covenant. Such accesion shall be effected by a ratification deposited with the Secretary within two months of the coming into force of the Covenant. Notice thereof shall be sent to all other Members of the League.

Any fully self-governing State, Dominion or Colony not named in the Annex may become a Member of the League if its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the Assembly, provided that it shall give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations, and shall accept such regulations as may be prescribed by the League in regard to its military, naval and air forces and armaments. Any Member of the League may, after two years' notice of its intention so to do, withdraw from the League, provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under this Covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal.

Article 2.

The action of the League under this Covenant shall be effected through the Instrumentality of an Assembly and of a Council, with a permanent Secretariat.

Article 3.

The Assembly shall consist of Representatives of the Members of the League. The Assembly shall meet at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require at the Seat of the League or at such other place as may be decided upon. The Assembly may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world. At meetings of the Assembly each Member of the League shall have one vote, and may have not more than three Representatives.

Article 4.

The Council shall consist of Representatives of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, together with Representatives of all other Members of the League. These four Members of the League shall be selected by the Assembly from time to time in its discretion. Until the appointment of the Representatives of the four Members of the League last selected by the Assembly, Representatives of Belgium, Brazil, Spain and Groenland shall be members of the Council.
With the approval of the majority of the Assembly, the Council may name additional Members of the League whose Representatives shall always be members of the Council. Any Member of the League may increase the number of Members of the League to be selected by the Assembly for representation on the Council. Any Member of the League shall at least once a year, at the Seat of the League, or at such other place as may be decided upon, meet in its presence and with any matter within the sphere of action of the League in affecting the peace of the world. Any Member of the League may be represented on the Council by a Representative to sit in the name of such Member at any meeting of the Council during the consideration of matters specially affecting the interests of that Member of the League. Any Member of the League shall have one vote, and may have no more than one Representative.

ARTICLE 5.

Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Covenant or by the terms of the present Treaty, decisions at any meeting of the Council or of the Assembly shall be the agreement of all the Members of the League represented at the meeting. All matters of procedure at meetings of the Assembly or of the Council, including the appointment of a Committee to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the Assembly or by the Council and may be determined by a majority of the Members of the League represented at the meeting.

The first meeting of the Assembly and the first meeting of the Council shall be summoned by the President of the United States of America.

ARTICLE 6.

The permanent seat of the Secretary General shall be at the Seat of the League. The Secretary General shall be appointed by the Assembly from the names sent to the Assembly by the Members of the League. The Assembly shall appoint the Secretary General by the majority of the Assembly voting. The Secretary General shall have such powers and duties as are given to him by the Assembly and the Council. The Secretary General shall be responsible for the management of the League.

ARTICLE 7.

The Seat of the League shall be at Geneva. The Council shall at any time decide that the Seat of the League shall be established elsewhere.

ARTICLE 8.

The Members of the League recognize that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations. The Council, taking into account the geographical situation and circumstances of each State, shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of the several Governments. Such plans shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every ten years. After those plans have been adopted by the several Governments, the States of armaments therein fixed shall not be exceeded without the concurrence of the Council.

The Members of the League agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections. The Council shall advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those Members of the League which are not able to manufacture the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety. The Members of the League undertake to interchange full and frank information as to the scale of their armaments, their military, naval and air programmes and the condition of such of their industries as are adaptable to warlike purposes.

ARTICLE 9.

A permanent Commission shall be constituted to advise the Council on the execution of the provisions of Articles 1 and 8, and on military, naval and air questions generally.

ARTICLE 10.

The Members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all Members of the League. In case of any such aggression as in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the Council shall advise upon the means by which its obligation shall be fulfilled.

ARTICLE 11.

Any act of war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the Members of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of grave concern to the whole League, and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effective to safeguard the peace of nations. In case of any such emergency the Secretary General shall report to the Members of the League in thence accordingly.

ARTICLE 12.

The Members of the League agree that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, they will submit the matter in question to arbitration or to enquiry by the Council, and they agree to cease to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the decision of the Council.

ARTICLE 13.

The Members of the League agree to amend this Covenant whenever any dispute shall arise which it may be necessary to arbitrate, but such amendment is subject to the approval of the Council.

Disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which if established would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to any point of international law, shall be referred for determination to the International Court of Justice. The Members of the League agree that the Court shall have jurisdiction in any case referred to it by the parties to the dispute or stipulated in any convention existing between them.

The Members of the League agree that the Court shall decide on any dispute submitted to it by the Members of the League which are not Members of the League. The Members of the League agree that the Court shall have jurisdiction in any case referred to it by the parties to the dispute or stipulated in any convention existing between them.

The Members of the League agree that the Court shall have jurisdiction in any case referred to it by the parties to the dispute or stipulated in any convention existing between them.

The Members of the League agree to submit to the Court the establishment of a Permanent Court of International Justice. The Court shall have jurisdiction in any case referred to it by the parties to the dispute or stipulated in any convention existing between them.

The Members of the League agree to submit to the Court the establishment of a Permanent Court of International Justice. The Court shall have jurisdiction in any case referred to it by the parties to the dispute or stipulated in any convention existing between them.

The Members of the League agree that the Court shall have jurisdiction in any case referred to it by the parties to the dispute or stipulated in any convention existing between them.
shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which may arise between the parties thereto submit to it. The Court may give its opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the Council or by the Assembly.

ARTICLE 15.

If there should arise between Members of the League any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration in accordance with Article 14, the Members of the League agree that they will submit the matter to the Council. Any party to the dispute may effect such submission by giving notice of the existence of the dispute to the Secretary General, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof.

For this purpose the parties to the dispute will communicate to the Secretary General, as promptly as possible, statements of their case with all the relevant facts and papers, and the Council may forthwith direct the publication thereof.

The Council shall endeavour to effect a settlement of the dispute, and if such efforts are unsuccessful, a statement shall be made with all the relevant facts and explanations regarding the dispute and the terms of settlement thereof as the Council may deem appropriate.

If the dispute is not thus settled, the Council either unanimously or by a majority vote shall make and publish a report containing a statement of the facts of the dispute and of the recommendations which are deemed just and proper is regard thereof.

Any Member of the League representing in the Council a statement of the facts of the dispute and of the considerations regarding the same.

If a report is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the Members of the League agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with the recommendations in the report.

If the Council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the Members of the League reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice.

If the dispute between the parties is decided by one of them, and is found by the Council, to arise out of a matter which by international law is wholly within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the Council shall make a report, and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement.

The Council may in any case under this Article refer the dispute to the Assembly. The dispute shall be referred at the request of either party to the dispute, provided that such request be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute to the Council.

In any case referred to the Assembly, all the provisions of this Article and of Article 18 relating to the action and powers of the Council shall apply to the action and powers of the Assembly, provided that a report made by the Assembly, if requested by the Representatives of those Members of the League represented on the Council and of a majority of the other Members of the League, exclusive of those Members of the League represented in the Assembly, and of a majority of the other Members of the League, exclusive of the parties to the dispute, shall have the same force as a report by the Council concerned in all the matters thereof other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute.

ARTICLE 16.

Should any Member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Articles 12, 15 or 16, it shall be a breach of faith to be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other Members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking State, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a Member of the League or not.

It shall be the duty of the Council in such case to recommend to the several Governments concerned what effective military, naval or air force the Members of the League shall severally contribute to the prosecution of the war. The Members of the League agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this Article, in order to minimise the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will not proceed to any other measures, except those adopted by the Council in pursuance of such Articles of this Covenant as may be in force in the event of war, in which event the Members of the League which are co-operating to protect the covenants of the League.

Any Member of the League which has violated any covenant of the League may be declared to be no longer a Member of the League by a vote of the Council concerned in the Representatives of all the other Members of the League represented thereto.

ARTICLE 17.

In the event of a dispute between a Member of the League and a State which is not a Member of the League, or between States not Members of the League, the State or States shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, upon such conditions as the Council may deem just. If such invitation is accepted, the provisions of Articles 12 to 16 inclusive shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the Council.

Upon such invitation being given, the Council shall immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances.

If a State so invited shall refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League, any Members of the League shall be invited to war against a Member of the League, the provisions of Article 16 shall be applicable as against the State taking such action.

If both parties to the dispute when so invited refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, the Council may take such measures and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

Every treaty or international engagement entered into hereafter by any Member of the League shall be forthwith registered with the Secretariat and shall as soon as possible be published by it. No such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

ARTICLE 18.

The Assembly may from time to time advise the Members of the League of the terms of treaties which have become ineffective, and invite the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world.

ARTICLE 19.

The Members of the League severally agree that this Covenant is accepted as supplanting all obligations or understandings entered into or which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly undertake that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof.

In no case, any Member of the League shall, before becoming a Member of the League, have undertaken any obligations inconsistent with the terms of this Covenant, it shall be the duty of such Member to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

ARTICLE 20.

Nothing in this Covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

ARTICLE 21.

To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples as yet unable to stand by themselves under the adverse conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilisation and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in this Covenant.
The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations, and by reason of their resources, their experience or their geographical position can best undertake this responsibility, and who are willing to accept it, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as Mandatories on behalf of the League.

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by the Mandates until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the Mandates.

Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage that the Mandates must be responsible for the administration of the territory under conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience and religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the opium traffic, and the illegal traffic in the establishment of fortifications or military and naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than peaceful purposes and the defense of territory, and which will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other Members of the League.

There are territories, such as South-West Africa and certain of the South Pacific Islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population, or their small size, or their remoteness from the centres of civilization, or their geographical contiguity to the territory of the Mandates, and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the Mandates as integral portions of their territory, subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interests of the indigenous population.

In every case of Mandates, the Mandate shall render to the Council an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

The degree of authority, civil or administrative to be exercised by the Mandates shall, if not previously agreed upon by the Members of the League, be explicitly defined in each case by the Council.

A permanent Commission shall be constituted to receive and examine the annual reports of the Mandates and to advise the Council on all matters relating to the observance of the mandate.

Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of International conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the Members of the League:

(a) will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend; and for that purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organizations;

(b) undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control;

(c) will entrust the League with the general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in women and children, and the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs;

(d) will entrust the League with the general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest;

(e) will make provisions to secure and maintain freedom of communications and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all Members of the League. In this connection, the special necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-1918 shall be borne in mind;

(f) will endeavour to take steps in matters of international concern for the prevention and control of disease.

There shall be placed under the direction of the League all international bureaux and all commissions for the regulation of matters of international concern; and all such international bureaux and all commissions for the regulation of matters of international concern shall be subject to the control of the Council.

In all matters of international interest which are regulated by general conventions but which are not placed under the control of international bureaux or commissions, the Secretary of the League shall, subject to the consent of the Council and if desired by the parties, collect and distribute all relevant information and shall render any other assistance which may be necessary or desirable.

The Council may make use of any means of communication which is placed under the direction of the League.

The Members of the League agree to encourage and promote the establishment and cooperation of duly authorized voluntary national Red Cross organizations having as purposes the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world.

Amendments to this Covenant will take effect when ratified by the Members of the League whose representatives compose the Council and by a majority of the Members of the League whose Representatives compose the Assembly.

No amendment shall bind any member of the League which signifies its dissent thereto, but in that case it shall cease to be a member of the League.
PART II. FRONTIERS OF TURKEY.

ARTICLE 27.

1. In Europe, the frontiers of Turkey will be laid down as follows (see annexed map No. 1):

(a) The Black Sea:
from the entrance of the Bosphorus to the point described below.

(b) With Greece:
From a point to be chosen on the Black Sea near the mouth of the Blyuk Dere, situated about 9 kilometres northeast of Poliania, northeastwards to the most southeasterly point of the line of the Istria Dere (about 9 kilometres northwest of Istria), a line to be fixed on the ground passing through Kapidja Dagh and Ichlimen Tepe.
then southeasterwards to a point to be chosen on the railway from Chcha to Oltaja about 1 kilometre west of the railway station of Sinikli, a line following as far as possible the western limit of the ist of the Istria Dere, then southeasterwards to a point to be chosen between Fenem and Kerkali on the watershed between the basins of those rivers which flow into Blyuk Chukunjeu Fendi, on the northeaster, and the basin of those rivers which flow into the Sea of Marmara on the southwest, a line to be fixed on the ground passing south of Sinikli; these southeasterwards to a point to be chosen on the Sea of Marmora about 1 kilometre southwest of Kalki, a line following as far as possible this watershed.

(c) The Sea of Marmora:
from the point described above to the entrance of the Bosphorus.

2. In Asia, the frontiers of Turkey will be laid down as follows (see annexed map No. 2):

(a) On the West and South:
from the entrance of the Bosphorus into the Sea of Marmora to a point described below, situated in the eastern Mediterranean Sea in the neighbourhood of the Gulf of Alexandrette near Kurdu Girl, the Sea of Marmora, the Barbilacites, and the Eastern Mediterranean Sea; the islands of the Sea of Marmora, and those which are situated within a distance of 1 mile from the coast, remaining Turkish, subject to the provisions of Section IV and Articles 84 and 142, Part III (Political Classes).

(b) With Syria:
From a point to be chosen on the eastern bank of the outlet of the Hassa Dagh, about 3 kilometres northwest of Kurdu Girl, northeasterwards to a point to be chosen on the Daghmer Irrak about 1 kilometre north of Balik, a line to be fixed on the ground passing north of Kurdu Girl; thence to Kusk Kaja, the course of the Daghmer Irrak upstream; then northeasterwards to a point to be chosen on the Daghmer Irrak about 15 kilometres northeasterly of Karkali, a line to be fixed on the ground passing north of Kara Tepe; thence to the hotel in the Daghmer Irrak about 1 kilometre west of Daghmer Dagh, the course of the Daghmer Irrak upstream; thence in a general northeasterly direction to a point to be chosen on Emir Musa Dagh about 15 kilometres north-south west of Fessala Fendi, a line to be fixed on the ground at a distance of about 18 kilometres from the railway, and leaving Daghmer Dagh to Syria.

3. With Georgia:
In the north-east, the line of the boundary of the eastern Kazbegi will be a line from the point described below, situated in the eastern region of the Caucasus, thence to the point where the right bank of the river Dage (about 1 kilometre west of the railway station of Dage) and the left bank of the river Gura meet, a line to be fixed on the ground passing north of the town of Dage, then thence southeasterly to the point of junction of the line of the boundary of the eastern Kazbegi with the line of the boundary of the Khevsureti.

4. With Persia:
From the point described below to the northeastern boundary of the vilayet of Mosol, a line to be fixed on the ground; then southeasterly to the point where it meets the frontier between Turkey and Persia, the northern boundary of the vilayet of Mosol, modified, however, as to pass south of Arasul.

5. With the Black Sea:
ARTICLE 28.

The frontiers described by the present Treaty are traced on the one in a million maps attached to the present Treaty. In case of differences between the text and the map, the text will prevail.

ARTICLE 29.

Boundary Commissions, whose composition is or will be fixed in the present Treaty or in Treaties supplementary thereto, will have to trace these frontiers on the ground.

They shall have the power, not only of fixing those portions which are described as "a line to be fixed on the ground," but also, if the Commission considers it necessary, of revising in matters of detail portions defined by administrative boundaries or otherwise.

They shall endeavour in all cases to follow as nearly as possible the descriptions given in the Treaties, taking into account, as far as possible, administrative boundaries and local economic interests.

The decisions of the Commissions will be taken by a majority, and shall be binding on the parties concerned.

The expenses of the Boundary Commissions will be borne in equal shares by the parties concerned.

ARTICLE 30.

In so far as frontiers defined by a waterway are concerned, the phrase "course" or "channel" used in the descriptions of the present Treaty signify, as regards non-navigable rivers, the median line of the waterway or of its principal branch, and, as regards navigable rivers, the median line of the principal channel of navigation. It will rest with the Boundary Commissions provided for by the present Treaty to specify what portion of the frontier line shall follow any change of the course or channel which may take place, or whether it shall be definitely fixed by the position of the course or channel at the time when the present Treaty comes into force.

In the absence of provisions to the contrary in the present Treaty, islands and islets lying within three miles of the coast are included within the frontier of the coastal State.
PART III.

POLITICAL CLAUSES.

SECTION I.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

ARTICLE 31.

The various States concerned undertook to furnish to the Commissions all documents necessary for their tasks, especially authentic copies of agreements fixing existing or old frontiers, all large scale maps in existence, geodetic data, surveys completed but unpublished, and information concerning the changes of frontier waters and the maps, geodetic data, and surveys, even if unpublished, which are in the possession of the Turkish authorities must be delivered at Constantinople, within thirty days from the coming into force of the present Treaty, to such representative of the Commissions concerned as may be appointed by the principal Allied Powers.

The States concerned also undertook to instruct the local authorities to communicate to the Commissions all documents, especially plans, cadastral and land books, and to furnish on demand all details regarding property, existing economic conditions, and other necessary information.

ARTICLE 32.

The various States interested undertook to give every assistance to the Boundary Commissions, whether directly or through local authorities, in everything that concerns transport, accommodation, labour, materials (such as posts, boundary pillars) necessary for the accomplishment of their mission.

In particular the Turkish Government undertook to furnish to the Principal Allied Powers such technical personnel so that they may consider necessary to assist the Boundary Commissions in the accomplishment of their mission.

ARTICLE 33.

The various States interested undertook to safeguard the trigonometrical points, signals, posts or frontier marks erected by the Commission.

ARTICLE 34.

The pillars will be placed so as to be intervisible; they will be numbered, and their position and their number will be noted on a cartographic document.

ARTICLE 35.

The protocols defining the boundary and the maps and documents attached thereto will be made out in triplicate, of which two copies will be forwarded to the Governments of the Oriental States, and the third to the Government of the French Republic, which will deliver authentic copies to the Powers who sign the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 36.

Subject to the provisions of the present Treaty, the High Contracting Parties agree that the rights and titles of the Turkish Government over Constantinople shall not be affected, and that the said government and His Majesty the Sultan shall be entitled to reside there and to maintain there the capital of the Turkish State.

Nevertheless, in the event of Turkey failing to observe faithfully the provisions of the present Treaty, or of any treaties or conventions supplementary thereto, particularly as regards the protection of the rights of religion or linguistic minorities, the Allied Powers expressly reserve the right to modify the above provisions, and Turkey hereby agrees to accept any dispositions which may be taken in this connection.

SECTION II.

STRAITS.

ARTICLE 37.

The navigation of the Straits, including the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora and the Bosporus, shall in future be open, both in peace and war, to every vessel of commerce or of war and to military and commercial aircraft, without distinction of flag.

These waters shall not be subject to blockade, nor shall any belligerent right be exercised nor any act of hostility be committed within them, unless in pursuance of a decision of the Council of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 38.

The Turkish Government recognises that it is necessary to take further measures to ensure the freedom of navigation prescribed for in Article 37, and accordingly disulates, so far as it is concerned, to a Commission to be called the "Commission of the Straits", and hereinafter referred to as "the Commission", the control of the waters specified in Article 37.

The Greek Government, so far as it is concerned, delegates to the Commission the same powers and undertakes to give it in all respects the same facilities.

Such control shall be exercised in the name of the Turkish and Greek Governments respectively, and to the manner provided in this Section.

ARTICLE 39.

The authority of the Commission will extend to all the waters between the Mediterranean mouth of the Dardanelles and the Black Sea mouth of the Bosporus, and to the waters within a mile of each of these mouths.

This authority may be exercised on shore to such extent as may be necessary for the execution of the provisions of this Section.

ARTICLE 40.

The Commission shall be composed of representatives appointed respectively by the United States of America (if and when that Government is willing to participate), the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, Russia (if and when Russia becomes a member of the League of Nations), Greece, Roumania, and Bulgaria and Turkey (if and when the two latter States become members of the League of Nations). Each Power shall appoint one representative. The representatives of the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan and Russia shall each have two votes. The representatives of Greece, Roumania, and Bulgaria and Turkey shall each have one vote.

Each Commissioner shall be removable only by the Government which appointed him.

ARTICLE 41.

The Commissioners shall enjoy, within the limits specified in Article 39, diplomatic privileges and immunities.

ARTICLE 42.

The Commission will exercise the powers conferred on it by the present Treaty in complete independence of the local authorities. It will have its own flag, its own budget and its separate organization.

ARTICLE 43.

Within the limits of its jurisdiction as laid down in Article 39 the Commission will be charged with the following duties:-(a) the execution of any works necessary for the improvement of the channels or the approaches to harbours;
(b) the lighting and keeping of the channels;
(c) the control of piloting and passage;
(d) the control of anchorage;
(e) the control necessary to assure the approach in the ports of Constantinople and Thau Travels of the regime prescribed in Articles 40 and 41, Part II (Powers, Waterways and Railways) of the present Treaty;
(f) the control of all matters relating to wrecks and salvage;
(g) the control of lightkeepers.
Article 44.
In the event of the Commission finding that the liberty of passage is being interfered with, it will inform the representatives at Constantinople of the Allied Powers providing the occupying forces provided for in Article 176. These representatives will then, in concert with the naval and military commanders of the said forces, endeavor to ensure that the Commission's action shall be taken by the said representatives in the event of any external action threatening the liberty of passage of the Straits.

Article 45.
For the purpose of the acquisition of any property or the execution of any permanent works which may be required for various purposes, whether direct by the Turkish Government or by international bodies or private companies, on or in the waters under the limits of the jurisdiction of the Commission all the steps referred to in Article 57 shall be treated upon a footing of absolute equality.

Article 46.
Subject to the provisions of Article 47 the existing rights under which dues and charges are levied shall be continued in force and effect in respect of all vessels entering the Straits for the sole purpose of loading or unloading goods, even though the cargo may be destined for other ports.

Article 47.
The provisions of Articles 46 and 177 shall not extend to the right of the Commission to fix in accordance with the Declaration of London 1909 rates for the passage of vessels for the sole purpose of loading or unloading goods on the High Seas.

Article 48.
In the event of the Commission finding that the liberty of passage is being interfered with, it will inform the representatives at Constantinople of the Allied Powers providing the occupying forces provided for in Article 176. These representatives will then, in concert with the naval and military commanders of the said forces, endeavor to ensure that the Commission's action shall be taken by the said representatives in the event of any external action threatening the liberty of passage of the Straits.

Article 49.
In the event of the Commission finding that the liberty of passage is being interfered with, it will inform the representatives at Constantinople of the Allied Powers providing the occupying forces provided for in Article 176. These representatives will then, in concert with the naval and military commanders of the said forces, endeavor to ensure that the Commission's action shall be taken by the said representatives in the event of any external action threatening the liberty of passage of the Straits.

Article 50.
The Commission shall appoint such subordinates, officers or officials as may be found indispensable to assist it in carrying out the duties with which it is charged.

Article 51.
In all matters relating to the navigation of the waters within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Commission all the steps referred to in Article 57 shall be treated upon a footing of absolute equality.

Article 52.
Subject to the provisions of Article 47 the existing rights under which dues and charges are levied shall be continued in force and effect in respect of all vessels entering the Straits for the sole purpose of loading or unloading goods, even though the cargo may be destined for other ports.

Article 53.
The provisions of Articles 46 and 177 shall not extend to the right of the Commission to fix in accordance with the Declaration of London 1909 rates for the passage of vessels for the sole purpose of loading or unloading goods on the High Seas.
ARTICLE 58.

Prizes shall in all respects be subjected to the same conditions as belligerent vessels of war.

ARTICLE 59.

No belligerent shall embark or disembark troops, munitions of war or warlike materials in the waters under the control of the Commission, except in case of accidental hindrance of the passage, and in such cases the passage shall be resumed with all possible dispatches.

ARTICLE 60.

Nothing in Articles 57, 58 or 59 shall be deemed to limit the powers of a belligerent or belligerents acting in pursuance of a mandate issued by the Council of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 61.

Any differences which may arise between the Powers as to the interpretation or execution of the provisions of this Section, and as regards Constantinople and Haidar Pasha of the provisions of Articles 355 to 357, Part XIX (Ports, Waterways, and Railways) shall be referred to the Commission. In the event of the decision of the Commission not being accepted by any Power, the question shall, on the demand of any Power concerned, be settled as provided by the League of Nations, pending whose decision the ruling of the Commission will be carried out.

ANNEX

1.

The Chairmanship of the Commission of the Straits shall be rotary for the period of two years among the members of the Commission elected by the two states. The Commission shall take decisions by majority vote, and the Chairman shall have a casting vote. Absence shall be regarded as a vote against the proposal under discussion.

2.

Each of the Commissioners will have the right to designate a deputy Commissioner to replace him in his absence.

3.

The salaries of each member of the Commission will be paid by the Government which appointed him; these salaries will be fixed at reasonable amounts agreed upon from time to time between the Governments represented on the Commission.

4.

The salaries of the police officers referred to in Article 68, of such other officials and officers as may be appointed under Article 61, and the pay of the local police referred to in Article 68, shall be paid out of the receipts from the dues and charges levied on shipping.

5.

The Commission shall frame regulations as to the terms and conditions of employment of all officers and officials appointed by it.

6.

The Commission shall have at its disposal such vessels as may be necessary to enable it to carry out its functions as laid down in this Section and Annex.

In order to carry out all the duties with which it is charged by the provisions of this Section and Annex and within the limits therein laid down the Commission will have the power to prescribe, issue and enforce the necessary regulations; this power will include the right of ascertaining as far as may be necessary of repealing the existing regulations.

7.

The Commission shall frame regulations as to the manner in which the accounts of all revenues and expenditure of the funds under its control shall be kept, the auditing of such accounts and the publication every year of a full and accurate report thereof.

SECTION III.

KURDISTAN.

ARTICLE 62.

A Commission sitting at Constantinople and composed of three members appointed by the British, French and Italian Governments respectively shall draft within six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty a scheme of local autonomy for the predominantly Kurdish areas lying on the Euphrates, south of the northern boundary of Armenia, as it may be hereafter determined, and north of the frontier of Turkey with Syria and Mesopotamia, as defined in Article 27 II (E) and (F). If unanimity cannot be secured on any question, it will be referred by the members of the Commission to their respective Governments. The scheme shall contain full safeguards for the protection of the Assyrian-Chaldeans and other racial or religious minorities within these areas, and with this object a Commission composed of British, French, Italian, Persian and Kurdish representatives shall visit the spot to examine and decide what rectifications, if any, should be made in the Turkish frontier where, under the provisions of this present Treaty, that frontier coincides with that of Persia.

ARTICLE 63.

The Turkish Government hereby agrees to accept and execute the decisions of both the Commissioners mentioned in Article 62 within three months from their communication to the said Government.

ARTICLE 64.

If within one year from the coming into force of the present Treaty the Kurdish peoples within the areas defined in Article 62 shall address themselves to the Council of the League of Nations in such a manner as to show that a majority of the population of these areas desires independence from Turkey, and if the Council then considers that these peoples are capable of such independence and recommends that it should be granted to them, Turkey hereby agrees to accede to such a recommendation, and to ratify all rights and titles over these areas.

The detailed provisions for such renunciation will form the subject of a separate agreement between the Principal Allied Powers and Turkey.

ARTICLE 65.

The provisions of this Section will apply to the city of Smyrna and the adjacent territory defined in Article 66, until the determination of their final status in accordance with Article 88.

ARTICLE 66.

The geographical limits of the territory adjacent to the city of Smyrna will be laid down as follows (see annexed map No. 1).

From the mouth of the river which flows into the Aegean Sea about 5 kilometres north of Smyrna, southeastward, the course of this river upstream:

then southward, to the southern branch of this river;

then southward, to the western point of the Gomina Dagh;

a line to be fixed on the ground on the point of the long ascending point of Chimi K., and of Akko Ora;

then northward, to the point of the road from Atajik to Prugumik, about 1 kilometre west of Balikesir station,

a line to be fixed on the ground leaving the road and railway from Smyrna to Balikesir station entirely in Turkish territory;
A local parliament shall be set up with an electoral system calculated to ensure proportional representation of all sectors of the population, including industrial, linguistic, and religious minorities. Within six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty the Greek Government shall submit to the Council of the League of Nations a scheme for an electoral system complying with the above requirements; this scheme shall not come into force until approved by a majority of the Council.

The Greek Government shall be entitled to institute in the city of Smyrna and the territory defined in Article 68 the military forces required for the maintenance of order and public security.
A Commission shall be constituted within fifteen days from the coming into force of the present Treaty to trace on the spot the frontier line described in Article 27, 1 (2). This Commission shall be composed of four members nominated by the Principal Allied Powers, one member nominated by Greece and one member nominated by Turkey.

Greece accepts and agrees to embody in a separate Treaty such provisions as may be deemed necessary, particularly as regards Armenia, to protect the interests of inhabitants of that State who differ from the majority of the population in race, language or religion. Greece further accepts and agrees to embody in a separate Treaty such provisions as may be deemed necessary to prevent freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of other nations.

The proportion and nature of the financial obligations of Turkey which Greece will have to assume on account of the territory placed under her sovereignty will be determined in accordance with Articles 241 to 244, Part VIII (Financial Clauses) of the present Treaty.

Subsequent agreements will decide all questions which are not decided by the present Treaty and which may arise from the execution of the provisions of this Article.

TURKEY.

ARTICLE 85.

Turkey, in accordance with the action already taken by the Allied Powers, hereby recognises Armenia as a free and independent State.

ARTICLE 86.

Turkey and Armenia as well as the other High Contracting Parties agree to submit to the arbitration of the President of the United States of America the question of the frontier to be fixed between Turkey and Armenia in the Vilayet of Erzurum, Trabzon, Van and Bitlis, and to accept his decision thereupon, as well as any stipulations he may prescribe as to access for Armenia to the sea, and as to the demilitarisation of any portion of Turkish territory adjacent to the said frontier.

In the event of the determination of the frontier under Article 85 involving the transfer of the whole or any part of the territory of the said Vilayet to Armenia, Turkey hereby renounces as of the date of such decision all rights and title over the islands of Giresun and Trabzon. The decision taken by the Conference of Ambassadors at London in execution of Article 3 of the Treaty of London of May 17, 1920, 1,185, and 13 of the Treaty of Athens of November 14, 1915, and notified to the Greek Government on February 13, 1916, relating to the sovereignty of Greece over the other islands of the Eastern Mediterranean, particularly Lefkada, Samos, Chios, Mytilene, Chios, Samos and Nisos, is confirmed, without prejudice to the provisions of the present Treaty relating to the islands placed under the sovereignty of Italy and referred to in Article 122, and to the islands lying less than three miles from the coast of Asia. (See map No. 1.)

Nevertheless, in the portion of the zone of the Straits and the islands referred to in Article 127, which under the present Treaty are placed under Greek sovereignty, Turkey accepts and undertakes to observe, failing any contrary stipulation in the present Treaty, all the obligations which, in order to assure the freedom of transit, are imposed by the present Treaty on Turkey in that portion of the said zone, including the islands of the Aegean, which remains under Turkish sovereignty.

Furthermore, within three months from the delivery of the decision referred to in the said Article to trace on the spot the frontier between Armenia and Turkey or established by such decision.

SECTION VI.

ARMENIA.

ARTICLE 88.

ARTICLE 89.

ARTICLE 90.

In the event of the determination of the frontier under Article 85 involving the transfer of the whole or any part of the territory of the said Vilayet to Armenia, Turkey hereby renounces as of the date of such decision all rights and title over the islands of Giresun and Trabzon. The decision taken by the Conference of Ambassadors at London in execution of Article 3 of the Treaty of London of May 17, 1920, 1,185, and 13 of the Treaty of Athens of November 14, 1915, and notified to the Greek Government on February 13, 1916, relating to the sovereignty of Greece over the other islands of the Eastern Mediterranean, particularly Lefkada, Samos, Chios, Mytilene, Chios, Samos and Nisos, is confirmed, without prejudice to the provisions of the present Treaty relating to the islands placed under the sovereignty of Italy and referred to in Article 122, and to the islands lying less than three miles from the coast of Asia. (See map No. 1.)

Nevertheless, in the portion of the zone of the Straits and the islands referred to in Article 127, which under the present Treaty are placed under Greek sovereignty, Turkey accepts and undertakes to observe, failing any contrary stipulation in the present Treaty, all the obligations which, in order to assure the freedom of transit, are imposed by the present Treaty on Turkey in that portion of the said zone, including the islands of the Aegean, which remains under Turkish sovereignty.

Furthermore, within three months from the delivery of the decision referred to in the said Article to trace on the spot the frontier between Armenia and Turkey or established by such decision.

ARTICLE 91.
ARTICLE 92.

The frontiers between Armenia and Azerbijan and Georgia respectively will be determined by direct agreement between the States concerned.

If in either case the States concerned have failed to determine the frontier by agreement at the date of the decision referred to in Article 91, the frontier line in question will be determined by the Principal Allied Powers, who will also provide for its being traced on the spot.

ARTICLE 93.

Armenia accepts and agrees to embody in a Treaty with the Principal Allied Powers such provisions as may be deemed necessary by these Powers to protect the interests of the inhabitants of the State who differ from the majority of the population in race, language, or religion.

Armenia further accepts and agrees to embody in a Treaty with the Principal Allied Powers such provisions as these Powers may deem necessary to protect freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of other nations.

SECTION VII.
SYRIA, MESOPOTAMIA, PALESTINE.

ARTICLE 94.

The High Contracting Parties agree that Syria and Mesopotamia shall, in accordance with the fourth paragraph of Article 92, Part I (Declaration of the League of Nations), be provisionally recognised as independent States subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone.

A Commission shall be constituted within fifteen days from the coming into force of the present Treaty to be on the spot the frontier line described in Article 27, II (2) and (3). This Commission will be composed of three members nominated by France, Great Britain and Italy respectively, and one member nominated by Turkey, it will be assisted by a representative of Syria for the Syrian frontiers, and by a representative of Mesopotamia for the Mesopotamian frontier. The determination of the other frontiers of the said States, and the selection of the Mandatories, will be made by the Principal Allied Powers.

ARTICLE 95.

The High Contracting Parties agree to entrust, by application of the provisions of Article 22, the administration of Palestine, within such boundaries as may be determined by the Principal Allied Powers, to a Mandatory to be selected by the said Powers. The Mandatory will be responsible for putting into effect the declaration originally made on November 2, 1917, by the British Government, and adopted by the other Allied Powers, in favour of the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the legal and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.

The Mandate undertakes to appoint as soon as possible a special Commission to study and report upon questions and claims relating to the different religious communities.

The Commission will be appointed by the Council of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 96.

The terms of the mandate in respect of the above territories will be formulated by the Principal Allied Powers and submitted to the Council of the League of Nations for approval.

ARTICLE 97.

Turkey hereby undertakes, in accordance with the provisions of Article 192, to accept any decisions which may be taken in relation to the questions dealt with in this Section.

SECTION VIII.
HEDJAZ.

ARTICLE 98.

Turkey, in accordance with the action already taken by the Allied Powers, hereby recognises the Hedjaz as a free and independent State, and ensures in favour of the Hedjaz all rights and titles over the territories of the former Turkish Empire situated outside the frontiers of Turkey as laid down by this present Treaty, and comprised within the boundaries which may ultimately be fixed.

ARTICLE 99.

In view of the sacred character attributed by Moslem of all countries to the cities and the Holy Places of Mecca and Medina, His Majesty the King of the Hedjaz undertakes to observe free and safe access thereto to Moslems of every country who desire to go thereon on pilgrimage or for any other religious object, and to respect and ensure respect for the sacred temples which are or may be established there by Moslems of any countries in accordance with the precepts of the law of the Koran.

ARTICLE 100.

His Majesty the King of the Hedjaz undertakes that in commercial matters the most complete equality of treatment shall be assured in the territory of the Hedjaz to ships and goods of nations of war of the Allied Powers, or of any of the new States set up in the territories of the former Turkish Empire, as well as to the persons, ships and goods of nations of States, Members of the League of Nations.

SECTION IX.
EGYPT, SOUDAN, CYPRUS.

I. EGYPT.

ARTICLE 101.

Turkey reserves all rights and titles in or over Egypt. This renunciation shall take effect on the 5th of November, 1914. Turkey declares that in conformity with the action taken by the Allied Powers she recognises the Protectorate proclaimed over Egypt by Great Britain on December 18, 1914.

ARTICLE 102.

Turkish subjects habitually resident in Egypt on December 18, 1914, will acquire Egyptian nationality ipso facto and will lose their Turkish nationality, except that if at that date such persons were temporarily absent from, and have not since returned to, Egypt they will not acquire Egyptian nationality without a special authorisation from the Egyptian Government.

ARTICLE 103.

Turkish subjects who become resident in Egypt after December 18, 1914, and are habitually resident there at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty may, subject to the conditions prescribed in Article 10 for the right of option, claim Egyptian nationality, but such claim may in individual cases be refused by the competent Egyptian authority.

ARTICLE 104.

For all purposes connected with the present Treaty, Egypt and Egyptian nationals, their goods and vessels, shall be treated on the same footing, as from August 1, 1914, as the Allied Powers, their nationals, goods and vessels, and provisions in respect of territory under Turkish sovereignty, or of territory detached from Turkey in accordance with the present Treaty, shall not apply to Egypt.
ARTICLE 105.

Within a period of one year after the coming into force of the present Treaty persons over eighteen years of age acquiring Turkish nationality under the provisions of Article 102 will be entitled to opt for Turkish nationality. In case such persons, or those who under Article 105 are entitled to claim Egyptian nationality, differ in race from the majority of the population of Egypt, they will within the same period be entitled to opt for the nationality of any State in favour of which territory is detached from Turkey, if the majority of the population of that State is of the same race as the person exercising the right to opt.

Option by a husband covers a wife and option by parents covers their children under eighteen years of age.

Persons who have exercised the above right to opt must, except where authorized to continue to reside in Egypt, transfer within the ensuing two months their place of residence to the State for which they have opted. They will be notified to retain their immovable property in Egypt, and may carry with them their movable property of every description. No export or import duties or charges may be imposed upon them in connection with the removal of such property.

ARTICLE 106.

The Egyptian Government shall have complete liberty of action in regulating the status of Turkish subjects in Egypt and the conditions under which they may establish themselves in the territory.

Egyptian nationals shall be entitled, when abroad, to British diplomatic and consular protection.

ARTICLE 108.

Egyptian goods entering Turkey shall enjoy the treatment accorded to British goods.

ARTICLE 109.

Turkey remunerates in favour of Great Britain the powers conferred upon His Imperial Majesty the Sultan by the Convention signed at Guantamnoique on October 29, 1868, relating to the free navigation of the Suez Canal.

ARTICLE 110.

All property and possessions in Egypt belonging to the Turkish Government pass to the Egyptian Government without payment.

ARTICLE 111.

All movable and immovable property in Egypt belonging to Turkish nationals (who do not acquire Egyptian nationality) shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Part IX. (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 112.

Turkey remunerates all claims to the tribute formerly paid by Egypt. Great Britain undertakes to relieve Turkey of all liability in respect of the Turkish loans secured on the Egyptian tribute.

Three loans are:

The guaranteed loan of 1853;

The loan of 1864 representing the converted loan of 1854 and 1871;

The loan of 1891 representing the converted loan of 1877.

The sums which the Hebes of Egypt have paid to their undertakers to pay over to the holders by which these loans were issued will be applied as investments in the interest and the sinking funds of the loans of 1892 and 1893 until the full extinguition of these loans. The Government of Egypt will also continue to apply the sum attributed towards to the interest on the guaranteed loan of 1853.

Upon the extinction of these loans of 1850, 1881 and 1893, all liability on the part of the Egyptian Government arising out of said tribute formerly paid by Egypt to Turkey will cease.

ARTICLE 113.

The High Contracting Parties declare and place on record that they have taken note of the Convention between the British Government and the Egyptian Government defining the status and regulating the administration of the Suez Canal, signed on January 19, 1896, as amended by the supplementary Convention relating to the town of Suezkin signed on July 10, 1898.

ARTICLE 114.

Sudanese shall be entitled when in foreign countries to British diplomatic and consular protection.

ARTICLE 115.

The High Contracting Parties recognize the annexation of Cyprus proclaimed by the British Government on November 5, 1914.

ARTICLE 116.

Turkey recognizes all rights and titles over or relating to Cyprus, including the right to the tribute formerly paid by that island to the Sultan.

ARTICLE 117.

Turkish nationals born or habitually resident in Cyprus will acquire British nationality and lose their Turkish nationality, subject to the conditions laid down in the local law.

SECTION X.

MOROCCO, TUNIS.

ARTICLE 118.

Turkey recognizes the French Protectorate in Morocco, and accepts all the consequences thereof. This recognition shall take effect from March 30, 1912.

ARTICLE 119.

Moroccan goods entering Turkey shall be subject to the same treatment as French goods.

ARTICLE 120.

Turkey recognizes the French Protectorate over Tunis and accepts all the consequences thereof. This recognition shall take effect from May 12, 1911.

Tunisian goods entering Turkey shall be subject to the same treatment as French goods.

SECTION XI.

LIBYA, AEGEAN ISLANDS.

ARTICLE 121.

Turkey definitely renounces all rights and privileges which under the Treaty of London of October 16, 1912, were left to the Sultan in Libya.

ARTICLE 122.

Turkey renounces in favour of Italy all rights and titles over the following islands of the Aegean Sea: Stampalia (Astypalaia), Rhodes (Rhodos), Ceali (Khali), Stampalia, Kasos (Kasao), Patmos (Fihem), Mykonos (Mykaio), Calymnos (Kalimnos), Leros, Patmos, Lippos (Lipso), Sami (Symi), and Corfu (Ker), which are now occupied by Italy, and the islands dependent thereon, and also over the island of Cestiotica. (See map No. 1.)
SECTION XII.
NATIONALITY.

Article 123.
Turkish subjects habitually resident in territory which in accordance with the provisions of the present Treaty is detached from Turkey will become subjects of the State to which such territory is transferred.

Article 124.
Persons over eighteen years of age habitually resident in territory detached from Turkey will become subjects of the State to which such territory is transferred.

Article 125.
Persons over eighteen years of age habitually resident in territory detached from Turkey and living in accordance with the present Treaty and differing in race from the majority of the population of such territory shall within one year from the coming into force of the present Treaty be entitled to opt for Armenian, Azerbaijani, Georgian, Greek, the Huguc, Moos-emmi, Turkish or Uzbek nationality, if the majority of the population of the State selected is of the same race as the person exercising the right to opt.

Article 126.
Persons who have exercised the right to opt in accordance with the provisions of Articles 124 or 125 must within the succeeding twelve months transfer their place of residence to the State for which they have opted.

They will be entitled to retain their movable property in the territory of the other State where they had their place of residence before exercising their right to opt.

They may carry with them their immovable property of every description. No export or import duties may be imposed upon them in connection with the removal of such property.

Article 127.
The High Contracting Parties undertake to put no hindrance in the way of the exercise of the right which the persons concerned have under the present Treaty, or under the Treaties of Peace, concluded with Germany, Austria, Bulgaria or Hungary, or under any treaty concluded by the Allied Powers, or any of them, with Russia, or between any of the Allied Powers themselves, to choose any other nationality which may be open to them.

In particular, Turkey undertakes to facilitate by every means in her power the voluntary emigration of persons desiring to avail themselves of the right to opt provided by Article 125, and to carry out any measures which may be prescribed with this object by the conference of the League of Nations.

Article 128.
Turkey undertakes to recognise any new nationality which has been or may be acquired by Turkish subjects under the law of the Allied Powers now in force as in accordance with the decisions of the competent authorities of these Powers pursuant to nationalisation laws or under Treaty stipulations, and to regard such persons as having, in consequence of the acquisition of such new nationality, in all respects secured their allegiance to their country of origin.

In particular, persons who before the coming into force of the present Treaty have acquired the nationality of any of the Allied Powers in accordance with the law of such Power shall be recognised by the Turkish Government as subjects of such Power and as having lost their Turkish nationality, notwithstanding any provision of Turkish law to the contrary. No confiscation of property or other penalty provided by Turkish law shall be imposed on account of the acquisition of any such nationality.

Article 129.
Jews of other than Turkish nationality who are habitually resident, on the coming into force of the present Treaty, within the boundaries of Palestine, as determined in accordance with Article 95, will ipso facto become citizens of Palestine to the exclusion of any other nationality.

Article 130.
For the purposes of the provisions of this Section, the status of a married woman will be governed by that of her husband, and the status of children under eighteen years of age by that of their parents.

Article 131.
The provisions of this Section will apply to the city of Smyrna and the territory defined in Article 66 as from the establishment of the final status of the territory in accordance with Article 83.

SECTION XIII.
GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Article 132.
Outside her frontiers as fixed by the present Treaty Turkey hereby renounces in favour of the Principal Allied Powers all rights and titles which she could claim on any ground over or concerning any territories outside Europe which are not otherwise disposed of by the present Treaty.

Turkey undertakes to recognise and conform to the measures which may be taken now or in the future by the Principal Allied Powers, in agreement where necessary with third Powers, in order to carry the above stipulation into effect.

Article 133.
Turkey undertakes to recognize the full force of the Treaties of Peace and Additional Conventions concluded by the Allied Powers with the Powers who fought on the side of Turkey, and to recognize whatever disposition may have been or may be made concerning the territories of the former German Empire, of Austria, of Hungary and of Bulgaria, and to recognize the new States within their frontiers as there laid down.

Article 134.
Turkey hereby recognizes and accepts the frontiers of Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, the South-Slavic State and the Carbo-

- Slovak State as these frontiers may be determined by the Treaties referred to in Article 131 or by any supplementary conventions.

Article 135.
Turkey undertakes to recognize the full force of all treaties or agreements which may be entered into by the Allied Powers with States now existing or coming into existence in the future in the whole or part of the former Empires of Russia as it existed on August 1, 1914, and to recognize the frontiers of such States as determined therein.

Turkey acknowledges and agrees to respect as permanent and inalienable the independence of the said States.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 350, Part VIII (Finances Clause), and Article 277, Part IX (Economic Clause), of the present Treaty, Turkey accepts voluntarily the alienation of the Debt-Liberated Territories and of all treaties, conventions and agreements entered into by her with the Mandatory Government in Russia.
PART IV.

PROTECTION OF MINORITIES.

ARTICLE 140.

Turkey undertakes that the stipulations contained in Articles 141, 145 and 147 shall be recognized as fundamental laws, and that no civil or military law or regulation, no Imperial Edict nor official action shall conflict or interfere with these stipulations, nor shall any law, regulation, Imperial Edict nor official action prevail over them.

ARTICLE 141.

Turkey undertakes to assure full and complete protection of life and liberty to all inhabitants of Turkey without distinction of birth, nationality, language, race or religion. All inhabitants of Turkey shall be entitled to the free exercise, whether public or private, of any creed, religion or belief.

The penalties for any interference with the free exercise of the right referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be the same whatever may be the creed concerned.

ARTICLE 142.

Whereas, in view of the distressing regime which has existed in Turkey since November 1, 1914, conversions to Islam could not take place under normal conditions, no conversions since that date are recognized and all persons who were non-Muslims before November 1, 1914, will be considered as still remaining such, unless, after regaining their liberty, they voluntarily perform the necessary formalities for embracing the Islamic faith.

In order to acquire so far as possible the strong faith in God felt by the people of any Turkish authority whatever in any territory detached from Turkey or of which the existing status under the present Treaty is recognized by Turkey.

ARTICLE 143.

Turkey undertakes to recognize such provisions as the Allied Powers may consider opportune with respect to the reciprocal and voluntary emigration of persons belonging to racial minorities. Turkey reserves any right to avail herself of the provisions of Article 146 of the Convention between Greece and Bulgaria relating to reciprocal emigration, signed at Neuilly-sur-Seine on November 27, 1919. Within six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty Greece and Turkey will enter into a special arrangement relating to the reciprocal and voluntary emigration of the population of Turkish and Greek race in the territories transferred to Greece and remaining Turkish respectively. In case agreement cannot be reached as to such arrangement, Greece and Turkey will be entitled to apply to the Council of the League of Nations, which will fix the terms of such arrangement.

ARTICLE 144.

The Turkish Government recognizes the injustice of the law of 1915 relating to Abandoned Properties (Ew딸aMetroadh), and of the supplementary provisions thereof, and declares them to be null and void, in the past as in the future.
Article 147.

Turkish nationals who belong to racial, religious or linguistic minorities shall enjoy the same treatment and security in law and in fact as other Turkish nationals. In particular they shall have an equal right to establish, manage and control their own emancipating, religious or cultural organizations without interference by the Turkish authorities, all charitable, religious or social institutions, schools for primary, secondary and higher education and other educational establishments, with the right to use their own language and to exercise their own religious freedom therein.

Article 148.

In towns and districts where there is a considerable proportion of Turkish nationals belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities, these minorities shall be assured an equitable share in the enjoyment and application of the same which may be provided out of public funds under the State, municipal or other budgets for educational or charitable purposes.

The sums in question shall be paid to the qualified representatives of the communities concerned.

Article 149.

The Turkish Government undertakes to recognize and respect the ecclesiastical and educational autonomy of all racial minorities in Turkey. For this purpose, and subject to any provisions to the contrary in the present Treaty, the Turkish Government agrees and will uphold in their entirety the privileges and immunities of an ecclesiastical or educational or public or private charity or imperial order or orders of the Grand Vizzir.

All acts, decrees, regulations and circulars issued by the Turkish Government and containing abrogations, restrictions or amendments of such privileges and immunities shall be considered to such extent null and void.

Any modification of the Turkish judicial system which may be introduced in accordance with the provisions of the present Treaty shall be held to override this Article, in so far as such modification may affect individuals belonging to racial minorities.

Article 150.

In towns and districts where there is evident a considerable proportion of Turkish nationals of the Christian or Jewish religions the Turkish Government undertakes that until Turkish nationals shall not be compelled to perform any act which constitutes a violation of their faith or religious observances, and shall not be placed under any disability by reason of their refusal to attend courts of law or to perform any legal business on their weekly day of rest. This provision, however, shall not exempt such Turkish nationals (Christians or Jews) from such obligations as shall be imposed upon all other Turkish nationals for the preservation of public order.

Article 151.

The Principal Allied Powers, in consultation with the Council of the League of Nations, will decide what measures are necessary to guarantee the execution of the provisions of this Part. The Turkish Government hereby accepts all decisions which may be taken on this subject.

PART V.

MILITARY, NAVAL AND AIR CLAUSES.

In order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of all nations, Turkey undertakes strictly to observe the military, naval and air clauses which follow.
SECTION I.

MILITARY CLAUSES.

Chapter I.

General Clauses.

Article 152.

The armed forces at the disposal of Turkey shall only consist of:

1. The Sultan's bodyguard;
2. Troops of gendarmes, intended to maintain order and security in the interior and to ensure the protection of minorities;
3. Special elements intended for the reinforcement of the troops of gendarmes in case of serious trouble, and eventually to ensure the control of the frontier.

Article 153.

Within six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the military forces other than that provided for in Article 152 shall be demobilized and disbanded.

Chapter II.

Effective, Organization and Cadre of the Turkish Armed Force.

Article 154.

The Sultan's bodyguard shall consist of a Staff and infantry and cavalry units, the strength of which shall not exceed 200 officers and men. This strength is not included in the total force provided for in Article 153.

The composition of this gendarmerie is given in Table I annexed to this Section.

Article 155.

The total strength of the forces enumerated in paragraphs (2) and (3) of Article 152 shall not exceed 50,000 men, including Staffs, officers, training personnel and depot troops.

Article 156.

The troops of gendarmes shall be distributed over the territory of Turkey, which for this purpose will be divided into territorial areas to be defined as provided in Article 200.

A legion of gendarmes, composed of mounted and unmounted troops, provided with machine guns and with administrative and medical services will be organized in each territorial region; it will supply in the villages, cantonments, cities, etc., the detachments necessary for the organization of a fixed protective service, mobile reserves being at its disposal at any frontier points within the region.

The maximum strength of any one legion shall not exceed one quarter of the total strength of the legion.

The elements of any one legion shall not be employed outside the territory of their region, except by special authorization from the Inter-Allied Commission provided for in Article 200.

Article 157.

The special elements for reinforcements may include details of infantry, cavalry, mountain artillery, pioneers and the corresponding technical and general services; their total strength shall not exceed 15,000 men, to be included in the total strength provided for in Article 156.

The number of such reinforcements for any one legion shall not exceed one third of the whole strength of these elements without the special authority of the Inter-Allied Commission provided for in Article 200.

The proportion of the various arms and services entering into the composition of these special elements is laid down in Table II annexed to this Section.

Their quartering will be fixed as provided in Article 200.

Article 158.

In the formations referred to in Articles 156 and 157, the proportion of officers, including the personnel of staffs and special services, shall not exceed one twelfth of the total effective with the colours, and that of non-commissioned officers shall not exceed one twelfth of the total effective with the colours.

Article 159.

Officers supplied by the various Allied or neutral Powers shall collaborate, under the direction of the Turkish Government, in the command, the organization and the training of the gendarmes. These officers shall not be included in the strength of gendarme officers authorized by Article 156, but their number shall not exceed fifteen per cent. of that strength. Special agreements to be drawn up by the Inter-Allied Commission mentioned in Article 200 shall fix the proportion of these officers according to nationality, and shall determine the conditions of their participation in the various missions assigned to them by this Article.

Article 160.

In any one territorial region all officers posted at the disposal of the Turkish Government under the conditions laid down in Article 159 shall be of the same nationality.

Article 161.

In the zone of the Straits and islands referred to in Article 178, excluding the islands of Lemnos, Imbros, Samos, Thasos and Mitylene, the forces of gendarmes, Greek and Turkish, will be under the Inter-Allied Command of the forces in occupation of that zone.

Article 162.

All measures of mobilization, or pertaining to mobilization, or tending to an increase of the strength or of the means of transport of any of the forces provided for in this Chapter are forbidden.

The various formations, Staffs and administrative services shall not, in any case, include supplementary cadres.

Article 163.

Within the period fixed by Article 155, all existing forces of gendarmes shall be amalgamated with the legions provided for in Article 156.

Article 164.

The formation of any body of troops not provided for in this Section is forbidden.

The suspension of existing formations which are in excess of the authorized strength of 50,000 men (not including the Sultan's bodyguard) shall be effected progressively from the date of the signature of the present Treaty, in such manner as to be completed within six months of the date of the signing of the Treaty, in accordance with the provisions of Article 153.

The number of officers, or persons in the position of officers, in the War Ministry and the Turkish General Staff, as well as in the administrations attached to them, shall, within the same period, be reduced to the establishment considered by the Commission referred to in Article 200 as strictly necessary for the good working of the general services of the armed Turkish forces; this establishment being fixed in the maximum figure laid down in Article 158.

Chapter III.

Armistice.

Article 165.

The Turkish armed forces shall in future be constituted and recruited by voluntary enlistment only. Enlistment shall be open to all subjects of the Turkish State equally, without distinction of race or religion.
As regards the legions referred to in Article 156, their system of recruiting shall be in principle regional, and so regulated that the Modern and non-Modern elements of the population of each region may, as far as possible, represent on the strength of the corresponding legions.

The provisions of the preceding paragraphs apply to officers as well as to men.

Article 166.
The length of engagement of non-commisioned officers and men shall be twelve consecutive years.

The annual replacement of men released from service for any reason whatever before the expiration of their term of engagement shall not exceed five per cent of the total effective force fixed by Article 155.

Article 167.
All officers must be regular (officiers de carrière).

Officers at present serving in the army or the gendarmerie who are retained in the new armed force must undertake to serve at least up to the age of forty-five.

Officers at present serving in the army or the gendarmerie who are not admitted to the new armed force shall be definitely released from all military obligations, and must not take part in any military exercises, theoretical or practical.

Officers newly appointed must undertake to serve on the active list for at least twenty-five consecutive years.

The annual replacement of officers leaving the service for any cause before the expiration of their term of engagement shall not exceed five per cent of the total effective of officers provided by Article 155.

Chapter IV.
Schools, Educational Establishments, Military Clubs and Societies.

Article 168.
On the expiration of three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, there must only exist in Turkey the number of military schools which is absolutely indispensable for the recruitment of officers and non-commissioned officers of the units allotted i.e.,

1 school for officers;
1 school per territorial region for non-commissioned officers.

The number of students admitted to instruction in these schools shall be strictly in proportion to the resources to be filled in the careers of officers and non-commissioned officers.

Article 169.
Educational establishments, other than those referred to in Article 148, as well as all sporting or other societies, must not occupy themselves with any military matters.

Chapter V.
Customs Officials, Local Urban and Rural Police, Forest Guards.

Article 170.
Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 48, Part III (Political Classes), the number of customs officials, local urban or rural police, forest guards or other like officials shall not exceed the number of men employed in a similar capacity in 1912 within the territorial limits of Turkey as fixed by the present Treaty.

The number of these officials may only be increased in the future in proportion to the increase of population in the localities or municipalities which employ them. These employees and officials, as well as those employed in the railway service, must not be assembled for the purpose of taking part in any military exercises.

In each administrative district the local urban and rural police and forest guards shall be recruited and officered according to the principles laid down in the case of the gendarmerie by Article 165.

In the Turkish police, which, as forming part of the civil administration of Turkey, will remain distinct from the Turkish armed force, officers or officials appointed by the various Allied or neutral Powers shall collaborate, under the direction of the Turkish Government, in the organization, the command and the training of the said police. The number of these officers or officials shall not exceed fifteen per cent, of the strength of similar Turkish officers or officials.

Chapter VI.
Armament, Munitions and Material.

Article 171.
On the expiration of six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the armament which may be in use or held in reserve for replacement in the various formations of the Turkish armed force shall not exceed the figures fixed per thousand men in Table III annexed to this Section.

The stock of munitions at the disposal of Turkey shall not exceed the amounts fixed in Table III annexed to this Section.

Article 173.
Within six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty all existing arms, munitions of the various categories and war material in excess of the quantities authorized shall be handed over to the Military Inter-Allied Commission of Control provided for in Article 206 in such places as shall be appointed by this Commission.

The Principal Allied Powers will decide what is to be done with this material.

Article 174.
The manufacture of arms, munitions and war material, including aircraft and parts of aircraft of every description, shall take place only in the factories or establishments authorized by the Inter-Allied Commission referred to in Article 200.

Within six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty all other establishments for the manufacture, preparation, storage or design of arms, munitions or war material shall be abolished or converted to purely commercial uses, in accordance with the decisions of the Military Inter-Allied Commission of Control referred to in Article 200.

Article 175.
The importation into Turkey of arms, munitions and war materials, including aircraft and parts of aircraft of every description, is strictly forbidden, except with the special authority of the Inter-Allied Commission referred to in Article 200.

The manufacture for foreign countries and the exportation of arms, munitions and war material of any description is also forbidden.

Article 176.
The use of flame-throwers, sappers, trench engineers or other guns and all similar liquids, materials or processes being forbidden, their manufacturers and importation are strictly forbidden in Turkey.

Material specially intended for the manufacture, storage or use of the said products or processes is equally forbidden.

The manufacture and importation into Turkey of armoured cars, tanks or any other similar machines suitable for use in war are equally forbidden.
CHAPTER VII.

Fortifications.

ARTICLE 177.

In the zone of the Straits and islands referred to in Article 176 the fortifications will be disarmed and dismantled as provided in that Article.

Outside this zone, and subject to the provisions of Article 19, the existing fortified works may be preserved in their present condition, but will be disarmed within the same period of three months.

CHAPTER VIII.

Maintenance of the Freedom of the Straits.

ARTICLE 178.

For the purpose of guaranteeing the freedom of the Straits, the High Contracting Parties agree to the following provisions:

(1) Within three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, all works, fortifications and batteries within the zone defined in Article 79 and comprising the coast and islands of the Sea of Marmora and the coast of the Straits, also those in the islands of Lemnos, Imbro, Samothrace, Tenedos and Mitylene shall be disarmed and dismantled.

The reoccupation of the islands and the construction of similar works are forbidden in the above zone and islands. France, Great Britain and Italy shall have the right to prepare for demobilization any existing roads and railways in the said zone and in the islands of Lemnos, Imbro, Samothrace, and Tenedos which allow of the rapid transport of mobile batteries, the construction and the maintenance of such roads and railways remaining forbidden.

In the islands of Lemnos, Imbro, Samothrace, and Tenedos the construction of new roads or railways must not be undertaken except with the authority of the three Powers mentioned above.

(2) The measures prescribed in the third paragraph of (1) shall be executed by and at the expense of Greece and Turkey as regards their respective territories, and under control as provided in Article 32.

(3) The territories of the zone and the islands of Lemnos, Imbro, Samothrace, Tenedos, and Mitylene shall not be used for military purposes, except by the Allied Powers referred to above, saving in concord. This provision does not exclude the employment in the said zone and islands of forces of Greek and Turkish professional, who will be under the inter-Allied command of the forces of occupation, in accordance with the provisions of Article 181, for the maintenance of a garrison of Greek troops in the island of Mitylene, or the presence of the Neutral's bodyguard referred to in Article 135.

(4) The said Powers, acting in concert, shall have the right to maintain in the said territory and islands works necessary to defend the same, or to forbid any action being taken or prepared which might directly or indirectly prejudice the freedom of the Straits.

This supervision shall be carried out in naval matters by a guard-ship belonging to each of the said Allied Powers.

The forces of occupation referred to above may, in case of necessity, exercise on land the right of regulation, subject to the same conditions as those laid down in the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention, 1897, or any other Convention replacing it to which all the said Powers are parties. Requisitions shall, however, only be made against payment on the spot.

ARTICLE 179.

The zone referred to in Article 178 is defined as follows (see map No. 1):

(1) In Europe:

From Karaburun on the Gulf of Izmir northwards, line reaching and then following as northern boundary of the basin of the Baylık Dere to the crest of the Kuru Daglı.

then following that crest line,
then a straight line passing north of Kesseli, and south of Derece,
then curving north-north-eastwards and cutting the road from Rodosto to Malgara 3 kilometres west of Amasraık and then passing 6 kilometres southeast of Orana Keli,
then curving north-northwards and cutting the road from Rodosto to Haidrosa 1.5 kilometres northwest of Rodosto,
then to a point on the road from Muradi to Rodosto about 1 kilometre south of Muradi,
then a straight line:
then east-northeastwards to Yeni Keli,
then a straight line, modified however so as to pass as a minimum distance of 2 kilometres north of the railway from Chalba to Chanja,
then northeast-northwards to a point west of Istanja, situated on the frontier of Turkey in Europe as defined in Article 27, § 2; a straight line leaving the village of Yeni Keli within the zone,
then to the Black Sea,
then the frontier of Turkey in Europe as defined in Article 27, § 2; a straight line from a point to be determined by the Principal Allied Powers between Cape Dähima and Kemere Iskola on the Gulf of Aouskound east-northeastwards, a line passing south of Kemere Iskola and Kemere together with the road joining these places;
then to a point immediately south of the point where the Dneuzche railway from Omscibich to Ust Szkarina crosses the Dneuzche Dere, a straight line;
then northeast-northwards to Manisa Gezl, a line following the right bank of the Erensen Dere, and Kaz Dere Suyu;
then northeastwards, the southern shores of Manisa Gezl;
then to the point where it is crossed by the railway from Pandemasa to Sungibhirl, the course of the Kar Dere upwards;
then northeastwards to a point on the Adanass Chai about 3 kilometres from its mouth near Kara Oglanb, a straight line;
then eastwards, the course of this river downstream;
then the southern shore of Alimbagh Gezl;
then to the point where the railway from Mudania to Bress crosses the Ulfer Chai,
then 3 kilometres northwest of Bress, a straight line;
then northeastwards to the confluence of the westernmost 4 kilometres of Bress, the course of the Ulfer Chai downstream;
then northeastwards to the southernmost point of Inik Gezl, a straight line;
then to a point 2 kilometres north of Inikliz, the southern and eastern shores of this lake;
then northeastwards to the westernmost point of Svanias Gezl, a line following the crest line Chizeh Chissano, Nara Daglı, Edam Daglı, Kalpak Daglı, Ayu Tepa, Helemin Tepa;
then northeastwards to a point on the road from Ismail to Armeyisz, 8 kilometres southwest of Armeyisz;
then a line following as far as possible the eastern boundary of the basin of the Chopali Dere;
then to a point on the Black Sea, 2 kilometres east of the mouth of the Adalad R, a straight line.

ARTICLE 180.

A Commission shall be constituted within fifteen days from the coming into force of the present Treaty to trace on the spot the boundaries of the zone referred to in Article 178, except so far as these boundaries coincide with the frontier line described in Article 27, § 2. This Commission shall be composed of three members nominated by the military authorities of France, Great Britain, and Italy respectively, with, for the portion of the zone placed under Greek sovereignty, one member nominated by the Greek
These vessels will constitute the Turkish Marine, and will be shown by the Naval Inter-Allied Commission of Control referred to in Article 201 from amongst the following vessels:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Steamers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>舒适</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pettawa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kraut</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dazu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Torpedo-Boats:

Tubar-Hissar: Sail Hissar, Sultah Hissar.

Dwahk, Mewnial, Ask Hissar, Towsnas.

The authority established for the consulu of customs will be entitled to appeal to the three Allied Powers referred to in Article 178 in order to obtain a more considerable force, if such an increase is considered indispensable for the satisfactory working of the services concerned.

Ships may carry a light armament of two guns inferior to 27 m.m. and two machine guns. Torpedo-boats (or paled launches) may carry a light armament of one gun inferior to 11 m.m. All the torpedoes and torpedo-tubes on board will be removed.

ARTICLE 187.

Turkey is forbidden to construct, or acquire any warships, other than those intended to replace the units referred to in Article 181. Torpedo-boats shall be replaced by paled launches.

The vessels intended for replacement purposes shall not exceed:

- 600 tons in the case of sloops
- 100 tons in the case of paled launches,
- Except where a ship has been lost, either or torpedo-boats shall only be replaced after a period of twenty years, counting from the launching of the ship.

ARTICLE 188.

The Turkish armed transports and fleet auxiliaries enumerated below shall be dismantled and treated as merchant ships:

- Beckand Frangi (late Port Antwerp),
- Tirr-Mugrado (late Panterko Castle),
- Kounaestan (late Berrlant Castle),
- Mila (late Straffles),
- Emberton.

Bosphorus ferry-boats Nos. 03, 04, 05, and 06.

ARTICLE 189.

All warships, including submarines, now under construction in Turkey shall be broken up, with the exception of each surface vessel as can be completed for commercial purposes.

The work of breaking up these vessels shall be commenced on the coming into force of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 185.

Articles, machinery, and material arising from the breaking up of Turkish warships of all kinds, whether surface vessels or submarines, may not be used except for purely industrial or commercial purposes. They may not be sold or disposed of to foreign countries.
Article 186. The construction or acquisition of any submarine, even for commercial purposes, shall be forbidden in Turkey.

Article 187. The vessels of the Turkish Marine enumerated in Article 181 must have on board or in reserve, only the allowance of war material and armaments fixed by the Naval Inter-Allied Commission of Control referred to in Article 201. Within a month from the time when the above quantities are fixed all armaments, munitions or other naval war material, including mines and torpedoes, belonging to Turkey at the time of the signing of the Armistice of October 30, 1918, must be definitely surrendered to the Principal Allied Powers.

The manufacture of these articles in Turkish territory for, and their export to, foreign countries shall be forbidden.

All other stocks, depots or reserves of arms, munitions or naval war material of all kinds are forbidden.

Article 188. The Naval Inter-Allied Commission of Control will fix the number of officers and men of all grades and corps to be admitted, in accordance with the provisions of Article 189, into the Turkish Marine. This number will include the personnel for manning the ships left to Turkey in accordance with Article 182, and the administrative personnel of the police and Harbour protection services and of the submarine stations. Within the limits when the above number is fixed, the personnel of the former Turkish Navy in excess of this number shall be demobilised.

No naval or military corps or reserve force in connection with the Turkish Marine may be organised in Turkey without being included in the above strength.

Article 189. The personnel of the Turkish Marine shall be recruited entirely by voluntary engagements entered into for a minimum period of twenty-five consecutive years for officers, and twelve consecutive years for petty officers and men.

The number engaged to replace those discharged for any reason other than the expiration of their term of service must not exceed five per cent, per annum of the total personnel fixed by the Naval Inter-Allied Commission of Control.

The personnel discharged from the former Turkish Navy must not receive any kind of naval or military training.

Officers belonging to the former Turkish Navy and not demobilised must undertake to serve till the age of forty-five, unless discharged for sufficient reason.

Offices and men belonging to the Turkish merchant marine must not receive any kind of naval or military training.

Article 190. On the coming into force of the present Treaty all the wireless stations in the zone referred to in Article 178 shall be handed over to the Principal Allied Powers. Greece and Turkey shall not construct any wireless stations in the said zone.

AIR CLAUSES.

Article 191. The Turkish armed forces must not include any military or naval air forces.

Article 192. Within two months from the coming into force of the present Treaty the personnel of the air forces of the Turks, the kiosk and sea forces shall be demobilised.

Article 193. Until the complete evacuation of Turkish territory by the Allied troops, the aircraft of the Allied Powers shall have throughout Turkish territory freedom of passage through the air, freedom of transit and of landing.

During the six months following the coming into force of the present Treaty the manufacture, importation and exportation of aircraft of every kind, parts of aircraft, engines for aircraft and parts of engines for aircraft shall be forbidden in all Turkish territory.

Article 194. On the coming into force of the present Treaty all military and naval aeronautical material must be delivered by Turkey, at her own expense, to the Principal Allied Powers.

Delivery must be completed within six months and must be effected at such places as may be appointed by the Aeronautical Inter-Allied Commission of Control. The Governments of the Principal Allied Powers will decide as to the disposal of this material.

In particular, this material will include all items under the following heads which are or have been in use or were designed for warlike purposes:

Complete aircraft and engines, as well as those being manufactured, repaired or assembled.

Directors able to take the air, being manufactured, repaired or assembled.

Parts for the manufacture of hydropens.

Directors, sheds and clusters of every kind for aircraft.

Pending their delivery, directors will, at the expense of Turkey, be maintained inflated with hydrogen; the parts for the manufacture of hydrones, as well as the sheds for directors, may, at the discretion of the said Powers, be left to Turkey until the directors are handed over.

Engines for aircraft.

Noselets and fuselages.


Munitions (cartridges, shells, bombs loaded or unloaded, stocks of explosives or of material for their manufacture).

Instruments for use on aircraft.

Various apparatus and photographic and cinematographic apparatus for use on aircraft.

Component parts of any of the items under the preceding heads.

All aeronautical material of whatsoever description in Turkey shall be considered piracy facile as war material, and as such may not be exported, transferred, lent, used or destroyed, but must remain on the spot until such time as the Aeronautical Inter-Allied Commission of Control referred to in Article 202 has given a decision as to its nature; this Commission will be exclusively entitled to decide all such points.

INTER-ALLIED COMMISSIONS OF CONTROL AND ORGANIZATION.

Article 196. Subject to any special provisions in this Part, the military, naval and air clauses contained in the present Treaty shall be executed by Turkey and at her expense under the control of Inter-Allied Commissions appointed for this purpose by the Principal Allied Powers.

The above-mentioned Commissions will represent the Principal Allied Powers to deal with the Turkish Government in all matters relating to the execution of the military, naval or air clauses. They will communicate to the Turkish authorities the decisions which the Principal Allied Powers have reserved the right to take or which the execution of the said clauses may necessitate.

Article 197. The Inter-Allied Commissions of Control and Organisation may establish their organizations at Constantinople, and will be sustained, as often as they think desirable, to proceed to any point whatever in Turkish territory to see to said sub-commissions, or to authorize one or more of their members to go, to any such point.
The Turkish Government must furnish to the Inter-Allied Commissions of Control and Organization all such information, documents, and data as the latter may deem necessary for the accomplishment of their mission, and must supply at its own expense all labour and material which the said Commissions may deem necessary for the execution of the military, naval or air clauses.

The Turkish Government shall attach a qualified representative to each Commission for the purpose of conveying all communications which the Commission may have to address to the Turkish Government, and of supplying or procuring for the Commission all information or documents which may be required.

The upkeep and cost of the Inter-Allied Commissions of Control and Organization and the expenses incurred by their work shall be borne by Turkey.

The Military Inter-Allied Commission of Control and Organization will be entrusted on the one hand with the supervision of the execution of the military clauses relating to the reduction of the Turkish forces within the authorized limits, the delivery of arms and material prescribed in Chapter VI of Section I, and the disarmament of the fortified places and regions prescribed in Chapters VII and VIII of this Section, and on the other hand with the organization and the control of the employment of the new Turkish armed force.

(1) As the Military Inter-Allied Commission of Control it will be its special duty:
(a) to bear the number of customs officials, local urban and rural police, forest police, and other like officials which Turkey will be authorised to maintain in accordance with Article 170;
(b) to receive from the Turkish Government the notifications relating to the location of the stocks and depots of munitions, the armament of the fortified works, fortresses and forts, the situation of the works or factories for the production of arms, munitions and war material and their operations;
(c) to take delivery of the arms, munitions, war material and plant intended for manufacture of the same, to select the points where such delivery is to be effected, and to supervise the works of rendering things useless and of conversion provided for by the present Treaty.

(2) As the Military Inter-Allied Commission of Organization it will be its special duty:
(a) to proceed, in collaboration with the Turkish Government, with the organization of the Turkish armed force upon the basis laid down in Chapter IV, Article 136, of this Part, with the delimitation of the territorial regions provided for in Article 136, with the designation of the troops of gendarmerie and the special elements for reinforcement between the different territorial regions;
(b) to control the conditions for the employment, as laid down in Articles 136 and 157, of these troops of gendarmerie and these elements, and to decide what effect shall be given to requisitions of the Turkish Government for the provisional modification of the normal distribution of these forces determined in accordance with the said Articles;
(c) to determine the proportion by nationality of the Allied and neutral officers to be engaged to serve in any military, naval or air mission under the provisions of Article 136, and to lay down the conditions under which they are to participate in the different duties provided for them in the said Article.

It will be the special duty of the Naval Inter-Allied Commission of Control to visit the building yards and to supervise the breaking up of the ships, to take delivery of the arms, munitions and naval war material and to supervise their destination and transport.

The Turkish Government must furnish to the Naval Inter-Allied Commission of Control all such information and documents as the latter may deem necessary to ensure the complete execution of the naval clauses, in particular the designs of the ships, the composition of their armaments, the details of their armaments, the composition of the crews, the emission, explosives, wireless telegraphy apparatus and in general everything relating to naval war material, as well as all legislative or administrative documents and regulations.
PART VI.

PRISONERS OF WAR AND GRAVES

SECTION I.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Article 208.
The repatriation of Turkish prisoners of war and interned civilians who have not already been repatriated shall continue as quickly as possible after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

Article 209.
From the time of their delivery into the hands of the Turkish authorities, the prisoners of war and interned civilians are to be removed without delay to their homes by the said authorities.

Those among them who, before the war, were habitually resident in territory occupied by the troops of the Allied Powers are likewise to be sent to their homes, subject to the consent and control of the military authorities of the Allied armies of occupation.

Article 210.
The whole cost of repatriation from October 50, 1918, shall be borne by the Turkish Government.

Article 211.
Prisoners of war and interned civilians awaiting disposal or undergoing sentence for offenses against discipline shall be repatriated irrespective of the completion of their sentence or of the proceedings pending against them.

This stipulation shall not apply to prisoners of war and interned civilians punished for offenses committed subsequent to June 19, 1920.

During the period pending their repatriation, all prisoners of war and interned civilians shall remain subject to the existing regulations, more especially as regards work and discipline.

Article 212.
Prisoners of war and interned civilians who are awaiting trial or undergoing sentence for offenses other than those against discipline may be detained.

Article 213.
The Turkish government undertakes to admit to its territory without distinction all persons liable to repatriation.

Prisoners of war or Turkish nationals who do not desire to be repatriated may be excluded from repatriation; but the Allied Governments reserve to themselves the right either to repatriate them or to take them to a neutral country or to allow them to reside in their own territories.

The Turkish Government undertakes not to institute any exceptional proceedings against these persons or their families nor to take any oppressive or vexatious measures of any kind whatsoever against them on this account.

Article 214.
The Allied Governments reserve the right to make the repatriation of Turkish prisoners of war or Turkish nationals in their lands conditional upon the immediate notification and release by the Turkish Government of any prisoners of war or other nationals of the Allied Powers who are still held in Turkey against their will.

SECTION II.

GRAVES.

Article 215.
The Turkish Government undertakes:

(1) to give every facility to Commissions entrusted by the Allied Powers with the search for the missing or the identification of Allied nationals who have expressed their desire to remain in Turkish territory to furnish such Commissions with all necessary means of transport; to allow them access to camps, prisons, hospitals and all other places; and to place at their disposal all documents whether public or private which would facilitate their inquiries;

(2) to impose penalties upon any Turkish officials or private persons who have concealed the presence of any nationals of any of the Allied Powers, or who have neglected to reveal the presence of any such after it had come to their knowledge;

(3) to facilitate the establishing of criminal acts punishable by the penalties referred to in Part VII (Penalties) of the present Treaty and committed by Turks against the persons of prisoners of war or Allied nationals during the war.

The Turkish Government undertakes to restore without delay from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty all articles, equipment, arms, money, securities, documents and personal effects of every description which have belonged to officers, soldiers or sailors or other nationals of the Allied Powers and which have been retained by the Turkish authorities.

Article 217.
The High Contracting parties waive reciprocally all reparation of sums due for the maintenance of prisoners of war in their respective territories.

ARTICLE 216.

The Turkish Government shall transfer to the British, French and Italian Governments respectively full and exclusive rights of ownership over the land within the boundaries of Turkey as fixed by the present Treaty in which are situate the graves of their soldiers and sailors who fell in action or died from wounds, accident or disease, as well as over the land required for laying out cemeteries or erecting memorials to those soldiers and sailors, or providing houses of access to such cemeteries or memorials.

The Greek Government undertakes to fulfill the same obligation so far as concerns the portion of the zone of the Straits and the islands placed under its sovereignty.

Within six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty the British, French and Italian Governments will respectively notify to the Turkish Government and the Greek Government the land of which the ownership is to be transferred to them in accordance with Article 218. The British, French and Italian Governments will each have the right to appoint a Commission, which shall be exclusively entitled to examine the areas where burials have or may have taken place, and to make suggestions with regard to the re-grappling of graves and the sites where memorials are eventually to be established. The Turkish Government and the Greek Government may be represented on these Commissions, and shall give them all assistance in carrying out their mission.

The said land will include in particular the land in the Gallipoli Peninsula shown on map No. 3; the limits of this land will be notified to the Greek Government as provided in the preceding paragraph. The Government in whose favour the transfer is made undertakes not to employ the land, nor to allow it to be employed, for any purpose other than that to which it is destined. The shore may not be employed for any military, marine or commercial purpose.

Any necessary legislative or administrative measures for the transfer to the British, French and Italian Governments respectively of full and exclusive rights of ownership over the land notified in accordance with Article 219 shall be taken by the Turkish
PART VII.

PENALTIES.

ARTICLE 236.

The Turkish Government recognizes the right of the Allied Powers to bring before military tribunals persons accused of having committed acts in violation of the laws and customs of war. Such persons shall, if found guilty, be sentenced to punishments laid down by law. This provision will apply notwithstanding any proceedings or prosecution before a tribunal in Turkey or in the territory of her allies.

The Turkish Government shall hand over to the Allied Powers or to such one of them as shall so request all persons accused of having committed an act in violation of the laws and customs of war, who are specified either by name or by rank, office or employment which they held under the Turkish authorities.

ARTICLE 237.

Persons guilty of criminal acts against the nationals of one of the Allied Powers shall be brought before the military tribunals of that Power.

Persons guilty of criminal acts against the nationals of more than one of the Allied Powers shall be brought before military tribunals composed of members of the military tribunals of the Powers concerned.

In every case the accused shall be entitled to name his own counsel.

ARTICLE 238.

The Turkish Government undertakes to furnish all documents and information of every kind, the production of which may be considered necessary to ensure the full knowledge of the incriminating acts, the prosecution of offenders and the just appreciation of responsibility.

ARTICLE 239.

The provisions of Articles 236 to 238 apply similarly to the Governments of the States to which territory belonging to the former Turkish Empire has been or may be assigned, in so far as concerns persons accused of having committed acts contrary to the laws and customs of war who are in the territory or at the disposal of such States.

If the persons in question have acquired the nationality of one of the said States, the Government of such State undertakes to take, at the request of the Power concerned and in agreement with it, or upon the joint request of all the Allied Powers, all the measures necessary to ensure the prosecution and punishment of such persons.

ARTICLE 240.

The Turkish Government undertakes to hand over to the Allied Powers the persons whose surrender may be required by the latter as being responsible for the measures committed during the continuance of the state of war on territory which formed part of the Turkish Empire on August 1, 1914.

The Allied Powers reserve to themselves the right to designate the tribunal which shall try the persons so accused, and the Turkish Government undertakes to recognize such tribunal.

In the event of the League of Nations having created in sufficient time a tribunal competent to deal with the said measures, the Allied Powers reserve to themselves the right to bring the accused persons mentioned above before such tribunal, and the Turkish Government undertakes equally to recognize such tribunal.

The provisions of Article 239 apply to the cases dealt with in this Article.
PART VIII.
FINANCIAL CLAUSES.

Article 231.
Turkey recognizes that by joining in the war of aggression which Germany and Austria-Hungary waged against the Allied Powers she has caused to the latter losses and sacrifices of all kinds for which she ought to make complete reparation.

On the other hand, the Allied Powers recognize that the resources of Turkey are not sufficient to enable her to make complete reparation.

In these circumstances, and inasmuch as the territorial repressions resulting from the present Treaty will leave to Turkey only a portion of the revenues of the former Turkish Empire, all claims against the Turkish Government for reparation are waived by the Allied Powers, subject only to the provisions of this Part of and Part IX (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty.

The Allied Powers, desiring to afford some measure of relief and assistance to Turkey, agree with the Turkish Government that a Financial Commission shall be appointed consisting of one representative of each of the following Allied Powers who are specially interested, France, the British Empire and Italy, with whom shall be associated a Turkish Commissioner in a consultative capacity. The powers and duties of the Commission are set forth in the following Articles.

Article 232.
The Financial Commission shall take such steps as in its judgment are best adapted to conserve and increase the resources of Turkey.

The Budget to be presented annually by the Minister of Finance to the Turkish Parliament shall be submitted, in the first instance, to the Financial Commission, and shall be presented to Parliament in the form approved by that Commission. No modification introduced by Parliament shall be operative without the approval of the Financial Commission.

The Financial Commission shall supervise the execution of the Budget and the financial laws and regulations of Turkey. This supervision shall be exercised through the medium of the Turkish Inspectorate of Finances, which shall be placed under the direct control of the Financial Commission, and whose members shall only be appointed with the approval of the Commission.

The Turkish Government undertakes to furnish to this Inspectorate all facilities necessary for the fulfillment of its task, and to take such action against unsuitable officials in the Financial Departments of the Government as the Financial Commission may suggest.

Article 233.
The Financial Commission shall, in addition, in agreement with the Council of the Ottoman Public Debt and the Imperial Ottoman Bank, undertake by such means as may be recognized to be proper and equitable the regulation and improvement of the Turkish currency.

Article 234.
The Turkish Government undertakes not to exact any internal or external loan without the consent of the Financial Commission.

Article 235.
The Turkish Government engages to pay, in accordance with the provisions of the present Treaty, for all loss or damage, as defined in Article 236, suffered by civilian nationals of the Allied Powers, in respect of their persons or property, through the action or negligence of the Turkish authorities during the war and up to the coming into force of this Treaty.

The Turkish Government will be bound to make to the European Commission of the Danubian reparation and indemnities as may be fixed by the Financial Commission in respect of damages inflicted on the said European Commission of the Danube during the war.

Article 236.
All the resources of Turkey, except revenues assessed or hypothecated in the service of the Ottoman Public Debt (see Annex 1), shall be placed at the disposal of the Financial Commission, which shall employ them, as need arises, in the following manner:

(i) The first charge (after payment of the salaries and current expenses of the Financial Commission, and of the ordinary expenses of such Allied forces of occupation as may be maintained after the coming into force of the present Treaty in territories remaining Turkish) shall be the expenses of the Allied forces of occupation since October 30, 1918, in territories remaining Turkish, and the expenses of Allied forces of occupation in territories detached from Turkey in favour of a Power other than the Power which has borne the expenses of occupation.

(ii) The amount of these expenses and of the annuities by which they shall be discharged will be determined by the Financial Commission, which will so arrange the situation as to enable Turkey to bear any deficiency that may arise in the sums required to pay that part of the interest on the Ottoman Public Debt for which Turkey remains responsible in accordance with this Part.

The second charge shall be the indemnity which the Turkish Government is to pay, in accordance with Article 235, on account of the claims of the Allied Powers for loss or damage suffered in respect of persons or property by their nationals, other than those who were Turkish nationals on August 1, 1914, as defined in Article 217, Part IX (Economic Clauses), through the action or negligence of the Turkish authorities during the war, due regard being had to the financial condition of Turkey and the necessity for providing for the essential expenses of its administration. The Financial Commission shall adjudicate on all pecuniary claims of the Allied Powers in accordance with Article 237, Part IX (Economic Clauses). The Financial Commission shall fix the amount to be applied to the settlement of claims in respect of persons as well as in respect of property, should the funds at the disposal of the Allied Powers in accordance with the said Article 237, be insufficient to meet this charge, and shall determine the currency in which the annuity shall be paid.

Article 237.
Any hypothecation of Turkish revenues effected during the war in respect of obligations (including the internal debt) contracted by the Turkish Government during the war is hereby annulled.

Article 238.
Turkey recognizes the transfer to the Allied Powers of any claims to payment or reparation which Germany, Austria, Bulgaria or Hungary may have against her, in accordance with Article 201 of the Treaty of Peace concluded at Versailles on June 28, 1919, with Germany, and the corresponding Articles of the Treaties of Peace with Austria, Bulgaria and Hungary. The Allied Powers agree not to require from Turkey any payment in respect of claims so transferred.

Article 239.
No new concession shall be granted by the Turkish Government either to a Turkish subject or otherwise without the consent of the Financial Commission.

Article 240.
States in whose favour territory is detached from Turkey shall acquire without payment all property and possessions situated therein, registered in the name of the Turkish Empire or of the Civil List.

Article 241.
States in whose favour territory has been detached from Turkey, either as a result of the Balkan Wars in 1913, or under the present Treaty, shall participate in the annual charges for the service of the Ottoman Public Debt contracted before November 1, 1914.

The Governments of the States of the Balkan Powers and the newly-created States in Asia in favour of whom such territory has been or is detached from Turkey shall give adequate guarantees for the payment of the share of the above annual charge allotted to them respectively.
ARTICLE 215.
For the purposes of this Part, the Ottoman Public Debt shall be deemed to consist of the Debts hereinafter governed by Articles 216 to 220, together with such other loans as are enumerated in Annex I to this Part.

Loans contracted before November 1, 1911, will be taken into account in the distribution of the Ottoman Public Debt between Turkey, the States of the Balkan Peninsula and the new States set up in Asia.

This distribution shall be effected in the following manner:
(1) Annuities arising from loans prior to October 17, 1912 (Balkan War), shall be distributed between Turkey and the Balkan States, including Albania, which receive or have received any Turkish territory.
(2) The remainder of the annuities for which Turkey remains liable after this distribution, together with those arising from loans contracted by Turkey between November 17, 1912, and November 1, 1914, shall be distributed between Turkey and the States in whose favour territory is detached from Turkey under the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 216.
The general principle to be adopted in determining the amount of the annuities to be paid by each State will be as follows:
The amount shall bear the same ratio to the total required for the service of the Debt as the average revenue of the transferred territory bore to the average revenue of the whole of Turkey (including in each case the yield of the Customs imposed in the year 1907) over the three financial years, 1909-10, 1910-11, and 1911-12.

ARTICLE 217.
The Financial Commission shall, as soon as possible after the coming into force of the present Treaty, determine in accordance with the principle laid down in Article 216, the amount of the annuities referred to in that Article, and communicate its decisions in this respect to the High Contracting Parties.

The Financial Commission shall fulfill the provisions for in Article 136 of the Treaty of Peace concluded with Bulgaria on November 27, 1919.

ARTICLE 218.
The annuities assessed in the manner above provided will be payable as from the date of the coming into force of the Treaties by which the respective territories were detached from Turkey, and, in the case of territories detached under the present Treaty, from March 1, 1920; it shall continue to be payable as provided by Article 215 until the final liquidation of the Debt. They shall, however, be pro rata reduced to the base on which the obligations are successively extinguished.

ARTICLE 219.
The Turkic Government transfers to the Financial Commission all its rights under the provisions of the Decree of Mustapha and subsequent decrees.
The Council of the Ottoman Public Debt shall consist of the French, British and Italian delegates, and of the representative of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, and shall continue to operate in its present form. It shall administer and levy all revenues accruing to it under the Decree of Mustapha and all other revenues the management of which has been committed to it in accordance with the law of November 1, 1914.

The Allied Powers undertake the Council to give administrative assistance to the Turkish Ministry of Finance, under such conditions as may be determined by the Financial Commission, with the object of enabling it as far as possible the following programme:

The revenue of the Arab levy of certain revenues by the existing Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt shall, within limits to be prescribed by the Financial Commission, be extended as widely as possible and applied throughout the provinces remaining Turkish. On such new creation of revenue or of indirect taxes approved by the Financial Commission, the Council shall consider the possibility of entrusting the administration thereof to the Council for the account of the Turkish Government.

The administration of the Customs shall be under a Director-General appointed by and responsible to the Financial Commission and answerable to it. No change in the schedule of the Customs charges shall be made except with the approval of the Financial Commission.

The Governments of France, Great Britain and Italy will decide, by a majority of votes after consulting the bondholders, whether the Council shall be maintained or replaced by the Financial Commission on the expiry of the present term of the Council. The decision of the Governments shall be taken at least six months before the date corresponding to the expiry of this period.

ARTICLE 247.
The Commission has authority to propose, at a later date, the substitution for the places at present granted to bondholders, in accordance with their contracts or existing donors, of other adequate pledges, or of a charge on the general revenues of Turkey. The Allied Governments undertake to consider any proposals the Financial Commission might then have to make on this subject.

ARTICLE 248.
All property, movable and immovable, belonging to the Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt, wherever situated, shall remain intact at the disposal of that body.

The Council of the Debt shall have power to apply the value of any unutilized property for the purpose of extra-ordinary amortization either of the United Debt or of the Lots Turc.

ARTICLE 249.
The Turkish Government agrees to transfer to the Financial Commission all its rights in the Reserve Funds and the Tripoli Indemnity Fund.

A sum equal to the arrears of any revenues henceforward affected to the service of the Ottoman Public Debt within the territories remaining Turkish, which should have been but have not been paid to the Council of the Debt, shall (except where such territories have been in the military occupation of Allied forces and for the time of such occupation) be paid to the Council of the Debt by the Turkish Government as soon as in the opinion of the Financial Commission the financial condition of Turkey shall permit.

ARTICLE 251.
The Council of the Debt shall review all the transactions of the Council which have taken place during the war. Any disbursements made by the Council which were not, in accordance with its powers and duties, as defined by the Decree of Mustapha on the occurrence before the war, shall be returned to the Council of the Debt by the Turkish Government so soon as in the opinion of the Financial Commission such payment is possible. The Council shall have power to review any action on the part of the Council during the war, and to award any obligation which in the opinion is prejudicial to the interests of the bondholders, and which was not in accordance with the powers of the Council of the Debt.

ARTICLE 252.
Any of the States which under the present Treaty are to contribute to the annual charge for the service of the Ottoman Public Debt may, upon giving six months notice to the Council of the Debt, redeem such obligation by payment of a sum representing the value of such annuity capitalised at such rate of interest as may be agreed between the State concerned and the Council of the Debt. The Council of the Debt shall not have power to require such redemption.

ARTICLE 253.
The sums in gold to be transferred by Germany and Austria under the provisions of Article 250 (1), (2), (4) and (7) of the Treaty of Peace with Germany, and under Article 250 (1) of the Treaty of Peace with Austria, shall be placed at the disposal of the Financial Commission.

ARTICLE 254.
The same to be transferred by Germany in accordance with Article 250 (3) of the Treaty of Peace with Germany shall be placed forthwith at the disposal of the Council of the Debt.
Article 255.

The Turkish Government undertakes to accept any decision that may be taken by the Allied Powers, in agreement with other Powers, regarding the funds of the Ottoman Sanitary Administration and the former Supreme Council of Health against the Turkish Government, as well as regarding the funds of Gov. Listerian, Service of the Black Sea and Bosporus.

The Allied Powers hereby give authority to the Financial Commission to represent them in this matter.

Article 256.

The Turkish Government, in agreement with the Allied Powers, hereby releases the German Government from the obligations incurred by it in the war to accept the Turkish Government's messages regarding the fund at a specified rate of exchange in payment for goods to be exported to Turkey from Germany after the war.

Article 257.

As soon as the claims of the Allied Powers against the Turkish Government as laid down in this Part have been satisfied, and the Ottoman War Public Debt has been liquidated, the Financial Commission shall determine. The Turkish Government shall then consider in consultation with the Council of the League of Nations whether any further administrative advice and assistance should be provided to the Turkish Government by the Powers, Members of the League of Nations, and, if so, in what form such advice and assistance shall be given.

Article 258.

(1) Turkey will deliver, in a security condition as in such part of the Allied Powers as the Governments of the said Powers may determine all German ships transferred to the Turkish flag since August 1, 1914; these ships will be handed over to the Reparation Commission referred to in Article 223 of the Treaty of Peace with Germany, any transfer to a neutral flag during the war being regarded as this respect as void so far as concerns the Allied Powers.

(2) The Turkish Government will hand over at the same time as the ships referred to in paragraph (1) all papers and documents which the Reparation Commission referred to in Article 223 of the Treaty of Peace with Germany may require in order to ensure the complete transfer of the property in the vessels, free and clear of all liens, mortgages, encumbrances, charges or claims, whatever their nature. The Turkish Government will effect any re-purchase or indemnification which may be necessary. It will be the party responsible in the event of any proceedings for the recovery of, or in any claims against, the vessel to be handed over whatever their nature, the Turkish Government being bound in every case to guarantee the Reparation Commission referred to in paragraph (1) against any specimen or proceedings upon any ground whatever arising under this head.

Article 259.

Without prejudice to Article 227, Part IX (Economic Canvas) of the present Treaty, Turkey reserves so far as she is concerned the benefit of any provisions of the Treaties of Peace with Bulgaria and Bucharest or of the Treaties supplementary thereto.

Turkey undertakes to transfer either to Romania or to the Principal Allied Powers, as the case may be, all monetary instruments, specie, securities and negotiable instruments or goods which she has received under the aforesaid Treaties.

Article 260.

The legislative measures required in order to give effect to the provisions of this Part will be enacted by the Turkish Government, and by the Powers concerned within a period which must not exceed six months from the signature of the present Treaty.

ANNEX I

THE OTTOMAN DEWAR PUBLIC DEBT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Contract</th>
<th>Interest</th>
<th>Original Nominal</th>
<th>Capitalised on December 31, 1915 (D.)</th>
<th>Amortised (D.)</th>
<th>Bank of Issue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E. T. gold</td>
<td>E. T.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>gold</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.000,000</td>
<td>3,177,473</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4,584</td>
<td>4,584</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4,584</td>
<td>4,584</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4,584</td>
<td>4,584</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4,584</td>
<td>4,584</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4,584</td>
<td>4,584</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) The figures of the capital outstanding on Nov. 1, 1914, will be replaced at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty by the figures of the capital remaining outstanding at that date.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>9 Nov. 13</td>
<td>1,120,204</td>
<td>1,380,684</td>
<td>31,250</td>
<td>1912 Imperial Ottoman Bank of Turkey</td>
<td>1,120,204</td>
<td>1,380,684</td>
<td>31,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>20 Oct. 13</td>
<td>1,120,204</td>
<td>1,380,684</td>
<td>31,250</td>
<td>Democratic Bank of Turkey</td>
<td>1,120,204</td>
<td>1,380,684</td>
<td>31,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>25 Oct. 13</td>
<td>1,120,204</td>
<td>1,380,684</td>
<td>31,250</td>
<td>National Bank of Turkey</td>
<td>1,120,204</td>
<td>1,380,684</td>
<td>31,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>30 Dec. 13</td>
<td>1,120,204</td>
<td>1,380,684</td>
<td>31,250</td>
<td>Imperial Ottoman Bank</td>
<td>1,120,204</td>
<td>1,380,684</td>
<td>31,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>29 Dec. 13</td>
<td>1,120,204</td>
<td>1,380,684</td>
<td>31,250</td>
<td>Deutsche Bank (Allied States Bank)</td>
<td>1,120,204</td>
<td>1,380,684</td>
<td>31,250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE EXPLANATORY OF ANNEX I.**

The figures in columns 3, 4, and 5 are in E. Y. gold. A Turkish note possesses a paper currency in place of a pure gold currency. At present rates of exchange the E. Y. note is equivalent to the pure gold note, and the note has been accepted as currency for all purposes. The holder will receive in gold the equivalent of the note when it is presented in Turkey. The holder may convert it in Europe according to the current terms of the note. (See Articles 1 and 2 of the "Climate Decree" of September 18, 1913, under Commercialgett.)

The definition of E. Y. gold in these columns does not signify the provisions for the exchange and making funds available in India for the conversion of E. Y. gold into currency. The figures in E. Y. gold have been calculated according to the exchange of one E. Y. gold to six E. Y. gold, which is the ratio of exchange as will enable the holder to pay the issue in the currency in which it is issued.

**ANNEX II.**

1. The Commission shall establish its own rules and procedure.

2. The Chairmen shall be held annually by the French, British, and Italian Delegates in turn.

3. Each member shall have the right to nominate a deputy to act for him in his absence.

4. Decisions shall be taken by the vote of the majority. Abstention from voting will be treated as a vote against the proposal under discussion.

5. The Commission shall appoint such agents and employees as it may deem necessary for its work, with such conditions and remuneration of service as it may think fit.

6. The costs and expenses of the Commission shall be paid by Turkey, in conformity with the provisions of Art. 236 (c).

7. The salaries of the members of the Commission, as well as those of its officials, shall be fixed on a reasonable scale by agreement from time to time between the Governments represented on the Commission.

8. The members of the Commission shall enjoy the rights and immunities as are enjoyed in Turkey by duly accredited diplomatic agents of Allied Powers.

Turkey undertakes to grant to the members, officials, and agents of the Commission full powers to visit and inspect at all reasonable times any place, public works, or under-

**PART IX. ECONOMIC CLAUSES.**

**SECTION I. COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.**

**ARTICLE 261.**

The compulsory regime resulting from treaties, conventions, or usage shall be re-established in favour of the Allied Powers which directly or indirectly enjoy the benefit thereof before August 1, 1914, and shall be extended to the Allied Powers which did not enjoy the benefit thereof on that date.

**ARTICLE 262.**

The Allied Powers who had post-offices in the former Turkish Empire before August 1, 1914, will be entitled to re-establish post-offices in Turkey.

**ARTICLE 263.**

The Convention of April 25, 1890, as far as it relates to the rate of import duties in Turkey, shall be re-established for in favour of all the Allied Powers.

**ARTICLE 264.**

The definition of existing duties or imposition of new duties authorised by the Financial Convention by virtue of this Article shall take effect until after a period of six months from its indication to all the Allied Powers. During this period the Commission shall consider any observations relative thereto which may be formulated by any Allied Power.
persons or property of the nationals of the Allied Powers of any taxes or duties which shall similarly be imposed on Turkish subjects in the interests of economic stability and good government of Turkey.

The Financial Commission shall also be entitled to authorize the application, in the same interests and in the same conditions, to the nationals of the Allied Powers of any prohibitions on imports or export.

No such tax, duty or prohibition shall take effect until after a period of six months from its notification to all the Allied Powers. During this period the Commission shall consider any observations relative thereto which may be made by any Allied Power.

ARTICLE 265.

In the case of vessels of the Allied Powers, all certificates or documents relating to the vessel which were recognized as valid by Turkey before the war, or which may hereafter be recognized as valid by the principal maritime State, shall be recognized by Turkey as valid and shall have the same effect as corresponding certificates issued to Turkish vessels.

A similar recognition shall be accorded to the certificates and documents issued to their vessels by the Governments of new States, whether they have a sea-coast or not, provided that such certificates and documents shall be issued in conformity with the general practice observed in the principal maritime States.

The High Contracting Parties agree to recognize the flag flown by the vessels of an Allied Power in a new State having no sea-coast which are registered at some one specified place situated in its territory; such place shall serve as the port of registry of such vessels.

ARTICLE 266.

Turkey undertakes to adopt all the necessary legislative and administrative measures to protect goods the produce or manufacture of any one of the Allied Powers or new States from all forms of unfair competition in commercial transactions.

Turkey undertakes to prohibit and repress by statute and by other appropriate measures the importation, exportation, manufacture, distribution, sale or offering for sale in its territory of all goods bearing upon themselves or their usual get-up or wrapping any marks, names, devices or descriptions whatever which are calculated to convey directly or indirectly a false indication of the origin, type, nature or special characteristics of such goods.

Turkey undertakes, on condition that reciprocity is accorded in three matters, to respect any law, or any administrative or judicial decision given in conformity with such law, in force in any Allied State or new State and communicated to her by the proper authorities, defining or regulating the right to any regional application in respect of wines or spirits produced in the State to which the order has been communicated under which the use of any such application may be permitted; and the importation, exportation, manufacture, distribution, sale or offering for sale of products or articles bearing regional applications inconsistent with such law or order shall be prohibited by Turkey and repressed by the measures prescribed in Article 264.

ARTICLE 267.

If the Turkish Government engages in international trade, it shall not resist thereof have or be deemed to have any rights, privileges or immunities of sovereignty.

SECTION II.

TREATIES.

ARTICLE 268.

From the coming into force of the present Treaty the High Contracting Parties shall apply the conventions and agreements hereinafter mentioned, so far as concerns their own condition that the special stipulations contained in this Article are fulfilled by Turkey.

Conventions and Agreements of the Universal Postal Union concluded at Vienna on July 4, 1861.

Conventions and Agreements of the Universal Postal Union signed at Washington on June 15, 1897.

Conventions and Agreements of the Universal Postal Union signed at Rome on May 20, 1906.

Telegraphic Conventions.

International Telegraphic Conventions signed at St. Petersburg on July 10, 1875.

Regulations and Tariffs drawn up by the International Telegraphic Conference, Lisbon, June 11, 1908.

If Turkey undertakes not to refuse her consent to the conclusion by new States of the special arrangements referred to in the Conventions and Agreements relating to the Universal Postal Union and to the International Telegraphic Union, to which the said new States have adhired or may adhire, the said new States shall have the right to be adhired to such Conventions and Agreements.

From the coming into force of the present Treaty the High Contracting Parties shall apply, so far as concerns them, the International Radio-Telegraphic Convention of July 5, 1912, on condition that Turkey fulfills the provisional regulations which will be communicated to her by the Allied Powers.

If within five years after the coming into force of the present Treaty a new convention regulating international radio-telegraphic communications should have been concluded to take the place of the Convention of July 5, 1912, this new convention shall bind Turkey, even if Turkey should refuse either to take part in drawing up the convention or to subscribe thereto.

This new convention will likewise replace the provisional regulations in force.

ARTICLE 272.

Turkey undertakes:

1. within a period of twelve months from the coming into force of the present Treaty to adhere in the prescribed form to the International Convention of Paris of March 20, 1889, for the protection of industrial property, revised at Washington on June 14, 1911, and the International Convention of Berne of September 9, 1886, for the protection of literary and artistic works, revised at Berlin on November 13, 1908, and the Additional Protocol of Berne of March 20, 1914, relating to the protection of literary and artistic works;

within the same period, to recognize and protect by effective legislation, in accordance with the principles of the said Conventions, the industrial, literary and artistic property of the nationals of each of the Allied States and of any new State in an extent at least as great as upon August 1, 1914, and upon the same conditions.
Article 273. Turkey undertakes to adhere to the conventions and arrangements hereafter mentioned, or to notify them:
(1) Convention of October 11, 1909, regarding the international circulation of goods.
(2) Agreement of May 15, 1886, regarding the sealing of railway trucks subject to customs inspection, and Protocol of May 18, 1897.
(3) Convention of December 31, 1913, regarding the codification of commercial statistics.
(4) Convention of September 23, 1910, regarding the regulation of certain regulations regarding collisions and salvage at sea.
(5) Convention of December 21, 1901, regarding the exportation of baled ships from duties and charges in ports.
(6) Conventions of May 18, 1904, and of May 4, 1910, regarding the suppression of the White Slave Traffic.
(7) Convention of May 4, 1910, regarding the suppression of obscene publications.
(8) Sanitary Conventions of January 30, 1929, April 15, 1937, April 3, 1894, March 19, 1897, and December 3, 1903.
(9) Convention of November 29, 1906, regarding the unification of pharmacopoeial formulae for patent drugs.
(10) Conventions of November 3, 1881, and April 13, 1899, regarding quarantine measures against phylloxera.
(11) Convention of March 19, 1902, regarding the protection of birds useful to agriculture.

Article 274. Each of the Allied Powers, being guided by the general principles or special provisions of the present Treaty, shall notify to Turkey the bilateral treaties or conventions which such Allied Power wishes to revive with Turkey. The notification referred to in this Article shall be made either directly or through the intermediary of another Power. Receipt thereof shall be acknowledged in writing by Turkey. The date of the receipt shall be that of the notification. The Allied Powers undertake among themselves not to revive with Turkey any conventions or treaties which are not in accordance with the terms of the present Treaty. The notification shall mention any provisions of the said conventions and treaties which, not being in accordance with the terms of the present Treaty, are not to be revived. In case of any difference of opinion, the League of Nations will be called on to decide. A period of six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty is allowed to the Allied Powers within which to make the notifications. Only those bilateral treaties or conventions which have been the subject of such a notification shall be revived between the Allied Powers and Turkey: all the others are and shall remain abrogated. The above regulations apply to all bilateral treaties or conventions existing between all the Allied Powers and Turkey, even if the said Allied Powers have not been in a state of war with Turkey. The provisions of this Article do not prejudice the stipulations of Article 261.

Article 275. Turkey recognises that all treaties, conventions or agreements which she has concluded with Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, or Hungary since August 1, 1914, until the coming into force of the present Treaty are and remain abrogated by the present Treaty.

Article 276. Turkey undertakes to secure to the Allied Powers, and to the officials and nationals of the said Powers, the enjoyment of all the rights and advantages of any kind which she may have granted in Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, or Hungary, or to the officials and nationals of those States by treaties, conventions, or protocols before August 1, 1914, as long as such treaties, conventions or arrangements remain in force. The Allied Powers reserve the right to accept or not the enjoyment of these rights and advantages.
No claim shall be made or action brought by Turkey or Turkish nationals in respect of the loss or damage to the property of any Allied Power, or by any person acting on behalf or with the consent of such Government, of any rights in industrial, literary or artistic property, nor in respect of the sale, offering for sale or use of any products, articles or apparatus whatsoever to which such rights applied.

Unless the legislation of any Allied Power in force at the moment of the signature of the present Treaty otherwise directs, sums due or paid in virtue of any set of operation resulting from the execution of the special measures contained in the second paragraph of this Article shall be dealt with in the same way as other sums due to Turkish nationals are directed to be dealt with by the present Treaty and sums produced by any special measures taken to secure the right of persons in industrial, literary or artistic property belonging to the nationals of any Allied Power shall be considered and treated in the same manner as other sums due to Turkish nationals.

Each of the Allied Powers reserves to itself the right to impose such limitations, conditions or restrictions on rights of industrial, literary or artistic property (with the exception of trade marks acquired and used, and rights exclusively acquired and in accordance with its legislation, by Turkish nationals, whether by granting licences, by titling the works, or by prescribing that their exploitation is to be carried on in any other way, as may be considered necessary for national defence, or in the public interest, or for assuring the fair treatment by Turkey of the rights of industrial, literary and artistic property held in Turkey territory by its nationals, or for securing the due fulfilment of all the obligations undertaken by Turkey in the present Treaty. As regards rights of industrial, literary and artistic property belonging to the nationals of any Allied Power, the present Treaty, the rights so secured by the Allied Powers shall only be exercised in cases where such limitations, conditions or restrictions have been considered as manifestly incompatible with the existence of a state of war between Turkey and the Allied Power.

In the event of the application of any of the provisions of the preceding paragraph by any Allied Power, there shall be paid reasonable indemnities or royalties, which shall be dealt with in the same way as other sums due to Turkish nationals are directed to be dealt with by the present Treaty.

Each of the Allied Powers reserving the right to treat as void and of no effect any transfer in whole or in part of or other dealing with rights of or in respect of industrial, literary or artistic property effectuated after August 1st, 1914, if the war, which would have the result of defeating the object of the present Treaty.

The provisions of this Article shall not apply to rights in industrial, literary or artistic property which have been acquired, or the transfer of which may be deemed to have been acquired, since the date of this Article, on the application of an Allied Power made before the war or during its continuance or its consequences.

All rights, or in respect of, such property, which may have lapsed by reason of any failure to accomplish any act, fulfil any indemnity, or make any payment shall revert, but subject in the case of patents and designs to the imposition of such conditions as each Allied Power may seem reasonably necessary for the protection of persons who have manufactured or made use of the subject-matter of such property while the rights had lapsed. Further, where rights to patents or designs belonging to Turkish nationals are revoked under this Article, in respect of the grant of licences to the same provisions as would have been applicable to them during the war, as to all the provisions of the present Treaty. The period from August 1, 1914, to the coming into force of the present Treaty shall be excluded in considering the time within which a patent should be worked on trade-mark or design used, and it is further agreed that no patent, registered trade-mark or design in force on August 1, 1914, shall be cancelled by reason only of the failure to work such patent or use such trade-mark or design for two years after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

Article 283.

No action shall be brought and no claim made by persons residing or carrying on business within the territories of Turkey on the one part and of the Allied Powers on the other, or persons who are nationals of such Powers respectively, or by any one desiring to do business with such persons, by reason of any action which has taken place within the territory of the other party between the date of the existence of a state of war and that of the coming into force of the present Treaty, which might constitute an infringement of the rights of industrial property or rights of literary and artistic property, either existing at any time during the war or reserved under the provisions of Article 282.

Equally, no action for infringement of industrial, literary or artistic property rights in Turkey shall at any time be permissible in respect of the sale or offering for sale for a period of one year after the signature of the present Treaty in the territories of the Allied Powers on the one hand, or Turkey on the other, of products or articles manufactured in the territories of the Allied Powers or in Turkey.

Licences in respect of industrial, literary or artistic property concluded before the war rights of nationals of the other party to the present Treaty or on the territory or carrying on business therein on the one part, and Turkish nationals on the other part, shall be considered under the present Treaty as equivalent to new licences, in accordance with the provisions of the present Treaty, the conditions of which, in default of agreement between the parties, shall be fixed by the duly qualified tribunal in the country under whose legislation the rights had been acquired, except in the cases of licences held in respect of rights acquired under Turkish law. In such cases the conditions shall be fixed by the Arbitral Commission referred to in Article 287. The tribunal or the Commission may, if necessary, fix the amount of such consideration.

No license in respect of industrial, literary or artistic property granted under the special law and regulations of any Allied Power shall be affected by the continued existence under war legislation by the Allied Powers, or which may be so dealt with by virtue of Article 289.

Article 292.

A minimum of one year after the coming into force of the present Treaty shall be accorded to the nationals of the High Contracting Parties, to the extent to which they may be reasonably required, in order to enable such persons to accomplish any act, fulfill any indemnity, or make any payment shall revert, but subject in the case of patents and designs to the imposition of such conditions as each Allied Power may seem reasonably necessary for the protection of persons who have manufactured or made use of the subject-matter of such property while the rights had lapsed. Further, where rights to patents or designs belonging to Turkish nationals are revoked under this Article, in respect of the grant of licences to the same provisions as would have been applicable to them during the war, as to all the provisions of the present Treaty. The period from August 1, 1914, to the coming into force of the present Treaty shall be excluded in considering the time within which a patent should be worked on trade-mark or design used, and it is further agreed that no patent, registered trade-mark or design in force on August 1, 1914, shall be cancelled by reason only of the failure to work such patent or use such trade-mark or design for two years after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

Licences in respect of industrial, literary or artistic property concluded before the war rights of nationals of the other party to the present Treaty or on the territory or carrying on business therein on the one part, and Turkish nationals on the other part, shall be considered under the present Treaty as equivalent to new licences, in accordance with the provisions of the present Treaty, the conditions of which, in default of agreement between the parties, shall be fixed by the duly qualified tribunal in the country under whose legislation the rights had been acquired, except in the cases of licences held in respect of rights acquired under Turkish law. In such cases the conditions shall be fixed by the Arbitral Commission referred to in Article 287. The tribunal or the Commission may, if necessary, fix the amount of such consideration.

No license in respect of industrial, literary or artistic property granted under the special law and regulations of any Allied Power shall be affected by the continued existence under war legislation by the Allied Powers, or which may be so dealt with by virtue of Article 289.

Article 292.

The inhabitants of territories detached from Turkey under the present Treaty shall, notwithstanding this transfer and the changes of nationality consequent thereon, continue to enjoy in Turkey all the rights in industrial, literary and artistic property to which they were entitled under Turkish legislation at the time of the transfer.

Rights of industrial, literary and artistic property which are in force in the territories detached from Turkey under the present Treaty at the moment of the transfer, or which will be re-established or restored in accordance with the provisions of Article 284, shall be recognized by the State to which the said territory is transferred, and shall remain in force in that territory for the same period of time given them under the Turkish law.

Article 286.

A special convention shall determine all questions relative to the removal, registration and assertion in connection with the protection of industrial, literary or artistic property, and fix their eventual transmission or communication by the Turkish office to the office of the State of which territory is detached from Turkey.
be that Allied Power with payment of amounts due in respect of claims by the nationals of that Allied Power under Article 247 or in respect of debts owing to them by Turkish nationals.

The proceeds of the liquidation of such property, rights and interests not used as provided in Article 289 and the first paragraph of this Article shall be paid to the Financial Commission, to be employed in accordance with the provisions of Article 256 (ii), Part VIII (Financial Clauses) of the present Treaty.

Article 292. The Turkish Government undertakes to compensate its nationals in respect of the sale or seizure of their property, rights or interests in Allied countries.

Article 293. The Governments of an Allied Power or of new State exercising authority in territory detached from Turkey in accordance with the present Treaty or any other Treaty concluded since October 17, 1912, may liquidate the property, rights and interests of Turkish nationals in such territory; the proceeds of the liquidation shall be paid direct to the company.

This Article shall not apply to companies in which Allied nationals, including those of the Allied Powers, shall hold shares in proportion of one half.

The provisions of the first paragraph of this Article relating to the payment of the proceeds of liquidation shall not apply to companies in which the ownership of the capital is held by German, Austrian, Hungarian or Bulgarian nationals either directly or through their interests in a company controlled by them, or as was held on August 17, 1914. In such case the proceeds of the liquidation shall be paid to the Financial Commission.

Article 294. The Turkish Government shall, on the demand of the Principal Allied Powers, take over the undertaking, property, rights and interests of any Turkish company holding a railway concession in Turkish territory, as it results from the present Treaty, and shall proceed in accordance with the advice of the Financial Commission as to the method of paying compensation for damages to property, rights and interests effected since October 17, 1914, in territory in the effective occupation of the Allied Powers and detached from Turkey by the present Treaty. Compensation for any actual damage to such property, rights and interests inflicted by the occupying authorities since the above date shall be a charge on the Allied authorities responsible.

Article 295. The property, rights and interests of any former Turkish nationals who acquire quota share the nationality of an Allied Power or of a new State in accordance with the provisions of the present Treaty, or any other Treaty regulating the disposal of territories detached from Turkey, shall be restored to them in their actual condition.

Article 296. Subject to any contrary stipulations which may be provided in the present Treaty, the Allied Powers reserve the right to retain and liquidate all property, rights and interests of Turkish nationals, or companies controlled by them, within their territories, colonies, possessions and protectorates, excluding any territory under Turkish sovereignty on October 17, 1912.

The liquidation shall be carried out in accordance with the laws of the Allied Power concerned, and the Turkish Government is not to be able to dispose of such property, rights, or interests, or to subject them to any charge, without the consent of that Power.

Article 297. Turkish nationals who acquire quota share the nationality of an Allied Power or of a new State in accordance with the provisions of the present Treaty, or any other Treaty regulating the disposal of territories detached from Turkey, will not be considered as Turkish nationals within the meaning of the first paragraph of Article 227. Article 284, the third paragraph of Article 287, Articles 289, 291, 292, 294, 301, 302, and 306.  

Article 298. All property, rights and interests of Turkish nationals within the territory of any Allied Power, excluding any territory under Turkish sovereignty on October 17, 1912, and the net proceeds of their sale, liquidation or other dealing therewith may be charged
The Governments exercising authority in territory detached from Turkey in accordance with the present Treaty may liquidate any property, rights and interests within such territory which belong to or are vested in the State, all its subjects in good faith in force of the present Treaty, to Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria or their nationals, or they have been dealt with under the provisions of Article 289 of the Treaty of Peace with Germany, or any corresponding provisions in the Treaty of Peace with Austria, Hungary or Bulgaria.

The proceeds of liquidation shall be disposed of in the manner provided in Article 289.

If on the application of the owner the Arbitral Commission provided for in Article 287 is satisfied that the conditions and sales of any property liquidated of Allied or Bulgarian nationals, or measures taken under its general legislation by the Government exercising authority in the territory in question, were unfair to the price obtained, the Commission shall have discretion to award the owner equitable compensation to be paid by the Government exercising authority.

The validity of existing orders and of orders for the winding up of businesses or companies and of any other orders, directions, decisions or instructions of any court or any department of the Government of any of the Allied Powers, made or given, or to be made or given, in pursuance of war legislation with regard to enemy property, rights and interests in such territories is confirmed.

No question shall be raised as to the regularity of a transfer of any property, rights or interests dealt with in pursuance of any such order, decision or instruction.

The validity of any measures taken between October 30, 1918, and the coming into force of the present Treaty by or under the authority of one or more of the Allied Powers in regard to the property, rights and interests in Turkish territory of Germany, Austria, Hungary or Bulgaria or their nationals is confirmed. Any balance remaining under the control of the Allied Powers as the result of such measures shall be disposed of in the manner provided in the last paragraph of Article 289.

No claim or action shall be made or brought against any Allied Power or against any person acting on behalf of or under or in the direction of any legal authority or department of the Government of any such Power for Turkey by or on behalf of any person whatever resident who on August 1, 1914, was a Turkish national, or who became such thereafter, in respect of any act or omission with regard to the property, rights or interests of any Allied Power, made or given, or to be made or given, in pursuance of war legislation with regard to enemy property, rights or interests, is confirmed.

The Turkish Government, if required, will, within six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, deliver to such Allied Power any securities, certificates, deeds or documents of title held by it relating to property, rights or interests which are subject to liquidation in accordance with the provisions of the present Treaty, including any shares, stocks, debentures, debenture stock or other obligations of any company incorporated in accordance with the laws of that Power.

The Turkish Government will, at any time on demand of any Allied Power concerned, furnish such information as may be required with regard to such property, rights and interests, or with regard to any transactions concerning such property, rights or interests since July 1, 1914.

Debts, other than the Ottoman Public Debt provided for in Article 286 and Annex I, Part VIII (Financial Clauses) of the present Treaty, between the Turkish Government or its nationals resident in Turkey on the one hand, and the governments of the Allied Powers or their nationals who were not on August 1, 1914, Turkish nationals or (except in the case of foreign officials in the Turkish service, in regard to their salaries, pensions or official remuneration) resident or carrying on business in Turkish territory, on the other hand, which were payable before the war, or became payable during the war and arose out of transactions or contracts of which the total or partial execution was suspended an account of the war, shall be paid or credited in the currency of any one of the Allied Powers, their colonies or dependencies, or the British Dominions or India, as may be convenient. If a debt was payable in some other currency, the conversion shall be effected at the pre-war rate of exchange.

For the purpose of this provision the pre-war rate of exchange shall be defined as the average cable transfer rate prevailing in the Allied country concerned during the month immediately preceding the outbreak of war between the said country and Turkey.

If a contract provides for a fixed rate of exchange governing the conversion of the currency in which the debt is stated into the currency of the Allied Power concerned, then the above provisions concerning the rate of exchange shall not apply.

The proceeds of liquidation of enemy property, rights and interests and the cash assets of enemies, referred to in this Section, shall also be accounted for in the currency and at the rate of exchange provided for above.

The provisions of this Article respecting the rate of exchange shall not affect debts due to any person resident in territories detached from Turkey in accordance with the provisions of the present Treaty.

Contrasts, Prescriptions, Judgments.

Subject to the exceptions and special rules with regard to particular contracts or classes of contracts contained in the Annex hereto, any contract concluded between enemies will be annulled or dissolved according to the law of the Allied Power of whom the party who was not a Turkish subject on August 1, 1914, is national, and on the conditions prescribed by that law.

All periods of prescription or limitation of right of action, whether they began to run before or after the outbreak of war, shall be treated in the territory of the High Contracting Parties, as far as regards relations between enemies, as having been suspended from October 29, 1914, till the coming into force of the present Treaty. They shall begin to run again at earliest three months after the coming into force of the present Treaty. This provision shall apply to the period prescribed for the presentation of interest or dividend coupons, or for the presentation for repayment of securities drawn for repayment or repayable on any other ground.

Having regard to the provisions of the law of Japan, neither the present Article nor Article 284 nor the Annex hereto shall apply to contracts made between Japanese nationals and Turkish nationals.
ARTICLE 306. Any person having no negotiable instrument made before the war shall be deemed to have become invalid by reason only of failure within the required time to present the instrument for acceptance or payment, or to give notice of non-acceptance or non-payment to drawers or endorsers, or to protect the instrument, nor by reason of failure to complete any formalities during the war.

Where the period within which a negotiable instrument should have been presented for acceptance or for payment, or within which notice of non-acceptance or non-payment should have been given to the drawer or endorser, or within which the instrument should have been protected, has expired during the war, and the party who should have presented or protected the instrument or have given notice of non-acceptance or non-payment has failed to do so during the war, a period of three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty shall be allowed within which presentation, notice of non-acceptance or non-payment or protest may be made.

ARTICLE 307. Judgments given or measures of execution ordered during the war by any Turkish judicial or administrative authority against or prejudicially affecting the interests of a person who was at the time a national of an Allied Power or against or affecting the interests of a company in which such an Allied national was interested shall be subject to revision, on the application of that national, by the Arbitral Commission provided for in Article 287. Where such a course is equitable and possible the parties shall be required in the situation in which they occupied before the judgment was given or the execution ordered by the Turkish authority. Where that is not possible, the national of an Allied Power who has suffered prejudice by the judgment or measure of execution shall be entitled to recover such compensation as the Arbitral Commission may consider equitable, such compensation to be paid by the Turkish Government.

Where a contract has been dissolved by reason either of failure on the part of one of the parties to carry out its provisions or of the exercise of a right stipulated in the contract itself the party prejudiced may apply to the Arbitral Commission. This Commission may grant compensation to the prejudiced party, or may order the restoration of any rights in Turkey which have been prejudiced by the dissolution whenever, having regard to the circumstances of the case, such restoration is equitable and possible.

Turkey shall compensate any third party who may be prejudiced by any restitution or restoration ordered in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

ARTICLE 308. All questions relating to contracts concluded before the coming into force of the present Treaty between persons who were or have become nationals of the Allied Powers or of the new State whose territory is detached from Turkey and Turkish nationals shall be decided by the national Courts of the Allied Powers or of the new State of which one of the parties to the contract is a national, to the exclusion of the Turkish Courts.

ARTICLE 309. Judgments given by the national or consular Courts of an Allied Power or new State whose territory is detached from Turkey and orders made by the Arbitral Commission provided for in Article 287, in all cases which, under the present Treaty, they are competent to decide, shall be recognized in Turkey as final, and shall be ordered without it being necessary to have them declared executory.

ANNEX.


Within the meaning of Articles 304 to 306 and of the provisions of this Annex, the parties to a contract shall be regarded as enemies when trading between them became impossible in fact, or was prohibited by treaty, order, or regulations to which one of those parties was subject. They shall be deemed to have become enemies from the date when such trading became impossible in fact or was prohibited or otherwise become invalid.

The following classes of contracts remain in force subject to the application of domestic law, orders or regulations made during the war by the Allied Powers and subject to the terms of the contracts:

(a) Contracts having for their object the transfer of estates or of real or personal property, where the property theretofore had passed or the object had been delivered before the parties became enemies;
(b) Leases and agreements for leases of land and houses;
(c) Contracts of mortgage, pledge, or lien;
(d) Contracts between individuals or companies and the State, provinces, municipalities, or other similar juridical persons charged with administrative functions, and transactions granted by the State, provinces, municipalities, or other similar juridical persons charged with administrative functions, subject however to any special provisions relating to concessions laid down in the present Treaty.

When the execution of the contracts thus kept alive would, owing to the alteration of economic conditions, come out of the parties substantial prejudice, the Arbitral Commission provided for in Article 287 shall be empowered, on the request of the prejudiced party, to grant to him equitable compensation by way of reparation.

II.—Provisions relating to certain Classes of Contracts.

Stock Exchange and Commercial Exchange Contracts.

3. (a) Rules made during the war by any recognized Exchange or Commercial Association providing for the closure of contracts entered into before the war by an enemy are confirmed by the High Contracting Parties, as also any action taken thereunder, provided:

(i) that the contract was expressed to be made subject to the rules of the Exchange or Association in question;
(ii) that the rules applied to all persons concerned;
(iii) that the conditions attaching to the closure were fair and reasonable.

(b) The closure of contracts relating to cotton futures which were closed on July 31, 1924, under the decision of the Liverpool Cotton Association, is also confirmed.

Security.

4. The sale of a security held for an unpaid debt owing by an enemy shall be deemed to have been valid irrespective of notice to the owner of the creditor acted in good faith and with reasonable care and prudence, and no claim by the debtor on the ground of such sale shall be admitted.

Negotiable Instruments.

If a person has either before or during the war become liable upon a negotiable instrument in accordance with an undertaking given to him by a person who has subsequently become an enemy, the latter shall remain liable to indemnify the former in respect of his liability, notwithstanding the outbreak of war.

III.—Contracts of Insurance.

The provisions of the following paragraphs shall apply only to insurance and reinsurance contracts between Turkish nationals and nationals of the Allied Powers in the case of which trading with Turkey has been prohibited. These provisions shall not apply to contracts between Turkish nationals and companies or individuals, even if nationals
of the Allied Powers, established in territory detached from Turkey under the present Treaty.

In cases where the provisions of the following paragraphs do not apply, contracts of insurance and reinsurance shall be subject to the provisions of Article 201.

Fire Insurance.

7. Contracts for the insurance of property against fire entered into by a person interested in such property with another person who subsequently became an enemy shall not be deemed to have been dissolved by the continuing of war, or by the fact of the person becoming an enemy, or on account of the failure during the war and for a period of three months thereafter to perform his obligations under the contract, but shall be dissolved at the date when the annual premium becomes payable for the first time after the expiration of a period of three months after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

A settlement shall be effected of unpaid premiums which become due during the war, or of claims for losses which occurred during the war.

8. Where by administrative or legislative action an insurance against fire effected before the war has been transferred during the war from the original to another insurer, the transfer will be recognized and the liability of the original insurer will be deemed to have ceased as of the date of the transfer. The original insurer will, however, be entitled to receive on demand full information as to the terms of the transfer, and if it should appear that these terms were not equitable, they shall be amended so far as may be necessary to render them equitable.

Furthermore, the insured shall, subject to the concurrence of the original insurer, be entitled to retransfer the contract to the original insurer as of the date of the demand.

Life Insurance.

9. Contracts of life insurance entered into between an insurer and a person who subsequently became an enemy shall not be deemed to have been dissolved by the continuation of war or by the fact of the person becoming an enemy.

Any sum which during the war owing to non-payment of premiums, or has been voided from the conditions of the contract, the assured or his representative or the person entitled shall have the right at any time within twelve months of the coming into force of the present Treaty, to claim from the insurer the surrender value of the policy at the date of the lapse or evidence.

10. Where contracts of life insurance have been entered into by a local branch of an insurance company established in a country which subsequently became an enemy country, the contract shall, in the absence of any stipulation to the contrary, be continued by the local branch, but the insurer shall be entitled to demand from the insured or his representative the refund of sums paid or claims made or enforced under measures taken during the war, if the making or enforcement of such claims was not in accordance with the terms of the contract itself or was not consistent with the laws or treaties existing at the time when it was entered into.

In any case where the last applicable to the contract the insurer remains bound by the contract, notwithstanding the non-payment of premiums, which is given by the insured the Insurer of the termination of the contract, he shall be entitled where the giving of such notice was prevented by the war to receive the unpaid premiums with interest at 3 per cent. per annum from the insured.

12. Insurance contracts shall be considered as contracts of life insurance for the purpose of paragraphs 9 to 11 when they depend on the probabilities of human life combined with the rate of interest for the calculation of the reciprocal engagements between the two parties.

Marine Insurance.

13. Contracts of marine insurance, including time policies and voyage policies, entered into between an insurer and a person who subsequently became an enemy, shall be deemed to have been dissolved on his becoming an enemy, except in cases where the risk underwritten in the contract had attached before he became an enemy.

Where the risk had not attached, money paid by way of premiums or otherwise shall be recoverable from the insurer.

Where the risk had attached effect shall be given to the contract, notwithstanding the party becoming an enemy, and sums due under the contract either by way of premiums or in respect of losses shall be recoverable after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

In the event of any agreement being come to for the payment of interest on sums due before the war or by the nationals of States which have been at war and recovered after the war, each interest shall in the case of losses recoverable under contracts of marine insurance run from the expiration of a period of one year from the date of the loss.

No contract of marine insurance with an insured person who subsequently became an enemy shall be deemed to cover losses due to a deliberate action by the Power of which the insurer was a national or by the allies of such Power.

15. Where it is shown that a person who had before the war entered into a contract of marine insurance with an insurer who subsequently became an enemy entered after the outbreak of war into a new contract covering the same risk with an insurer who was not an enemy, the new contract shall be deemed to be substituted for the original contract as from the date when it was entered into, and the premiums payable shall be adjusted on the basis of the original insurer having received liable on the contract only up till the time when the new contract was entered into.

Other Insurances.

16. Contracts of insurance entered into before the war between an insurer and a person who subsequently became an enemy, other than contracts dealt with in paragraphs 7 to 15, shall be treated in all respects on the same footing as contracts of fire insurance between the same persons would be dealt with under the said paragraphs.

Reinsurance.

17. All treaties of reinsurance with a person who became an enemy shall be regarded as having been abrogated by the person becoming an enemy, but without prejudice to the case of life or marine risks which had attached before the war to the right to receive payment after the war for sums due in respect of such risks.

Nevertheless, if owing to invasion, it has been impracticable for the reinsurer to find another reinsurer, the treaty shall remain in force until three months after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

When a reinsurance treaty becomes void under this paragraph there shall be a settlement of accounts between the parties in respect both of premiums paid and payable and of liabilities for losses in respect of life or marine risk which had attached before the war. In the case of risks other than those mentioned in paragraphs 9 to 15, the adjustment of accounts shall be made on the date of the peril-occuring event, without regard to claims for losses which may have occurred since that date.
18. The provisions of paragraph 17 will extend equally to reinsurances existing at the date of the parties becoming enemies of each other in a contract of insurance against any risk other than life or marine risks.

19. Reinsurance of life risks effected by particular contracts and not under any general treaty remain in force.

20. In case of a reinsurance effected before the war of a contract of marine insurance, the cession of a risk which had been ceded to the reinsurer shall, if it has continued before the outbreak of war, remain valid and effect be given to the contract, notwithstanding the outbreak of war on the date of the contract of reinsurance in respect of either of premiums or of losses shall be receivable after the war.

21. The provisions of paragraphs 14 and 15 and the last part of paragraph 15 shall apply to contracts for the reinsurances of marine risks.

SECTION VI.
COMPANIES AND CONcessIONS.

ARTICLE 310.
In application of the provisions of Article 287, Allied nationals and companies controlled by Allied groups or nationals holding concessions granted before October 29, 1914, by the Turkish Government or by any Turkish local authority in territory remaining Turkish under the present Treaty, or holding concessions which may be assigned to them by the Financial Commission in virtue of Article 294, shall be replaced by such Government or authorities in complete possession of the rights and obligations connected with the original concession contract and any subsequent agreements prior to October 29, 1914. The Turkish Government undertakes to adapt such contracts or agreements to the new economic conditions, and to extend them for a period equal to the interval between October 29, 1914, and the coming into force of the present Treaty. In cases of dispute with the Turkish Government the matter shall be submitted to the Arbitral Commission referred to in Article 287.

All legislative or other provisions, all concessions and all agreements subsequent to October 29, 1914, and prejudicial to the rights referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be declared null and void by the Turkish Government.

The concessions referred to in this Article may, if the Financial Commission approves, be assigned the whole or part of the compensation accorded to them by the Arbitral Commission under the conditions laid down in Article 287 for damage or loss suffered during the war, in exchange for contractual compensation.

ARTICLE 311.
In territories detached from Turkey to be placed under the authority or tutelage of one of the Principal Allied Powers, Allied nationals and companies controlled by Allied groups or nationals holding concessions granted before October 29, 1914, by the Turkish Government or by any Turkish local authority shall continue in complete enjoyment of their duly acquired rights, and the Power concerned shall maintain the guarantees granted or shall assign equivalent ones.

Nevertheless, any such Power, if it considers that the maintenance of any of these concessions would be contrary to the public interest, shall be entitled, within a period of six months from the date on which the territory is placed under its authority or tutelage, to buy out such concessions or to propose modifications thereof; in that event it shall be bound to pay to the concessionnaire equitable compensation in accordance with the following provisions.
The Turkish Government undertakes to modify its laws so as to allow companies of Allied nationality to hold concessions or contracts in Turkey.

(a) Any company incorporated in accordance with Turkish law and operating in territory detached from Turkey, which is now or hereafter shall be controlled by Allied nationals, shall, in the same way and within the same period, have the right to transmit its property, rights and interests to another company incorporated in accordance with the law of the State exercising authority in the territory in question or of one of the Allied Powers whose nationals control it. The company to which the property, rights and interests are transferred shall continue to enjoy the same rights and privileges as the other company enjoyed, including those conferred on it by the present Treaty.

(b) In Turkey companies of Allied nationality to which the property, rights and interests of Turkish companies shall have been transferred in virtue of paragraph (a) of the Article, and, in territories detached from Turkey, companies of Turkish nationality controlled by Allied groups or nationals and companies of nationality other than that of the State exercising authority in the territory in question to which the property, rights and interests of Turkish companies shall have been transferred in virtue of paragraph (a) of this Article, shall not be subjected to legislative or other provisions or to taxes, imposts or charges more onerous than those applied in Turkey to similar companies possessing Turkish nationality, and in territory detached from Turkey to those possessing the nationality of the State exercising authority in that territory.

(c) The companies to which the property, rights and interests of Turkish companies are transferred in virtue of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this Article shall not be subjected to any special tax on account of this transfer.

SECTION VII.
GENERAL PROVISION.

ARTICLE 517.
The term "nations of the Allied Powers," wherever used in this Part or in Part VIII (Pt. II—Special Clauses), covers:

(i) all States, including companies and associations, of an Allied Power or of a State or territory under the protectorate of an Allied Power;

(ii) the protected persons of the Allied Powers whose certificates of protection were granted before August 1, 1914;

(iii) Turkish nationals, industrial and commercial companies controlled by Allied groups or nationals, or in which such groups or nationals possessed the preponderant interest

(iv) religious or charitable institutions and scholastic establishments in which nationals or protected persons of the Allied Powers are interested.

The Allied Powers will communicate to the Financial Commission, within one year from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the list of companies, institutions and establishments in which they consider that their nationals possess a preponderant interest or are interested.

PART X.
AERIAL NAVIGATION.

ARTICLE 518.
The aircraft of the Allied Powers shall have full liberty of passage and landing over and in the territory and territorial waters of Turkey, and shall enjoy the same privileges as Turkish aircraft, particularly in case of distress at sea or land.

ARTICLE 519.
The aircraft of the Allied Powers shall, while in transit to any foreign country whatever, enjoy the right of flying over the territory and territorial waters of Turkey without landing, subject always to any regulations which may be made by Turkey with the consent of the Principal Allied Powers, and which shall be applicable equally to the aircraft of Turkey and to those of the Allied countries.

ARTICLE 520.
All aerodromes in Turkey open to national public traffic shall be open for the aircraft of the Allied Powers, and in any such aerodromes such aircraft shall be treated on a footing of equality with Turkish aircraft as regards charges of every description, including charges for landing and accommodation.

In addition to the above-mentioned aerodromes, Turkey undertakes to establish aerodromes in such localities as may be designated by the Allied Powers within one year from the coming into force of the present Treaty. The provisions of this Article will apply to such aerodromes.

The Allied Powers reserve the right, in the event of the provisions of this Article not being carried out to take all necessary measures to prevent international aerial navigation over the territory and territorial waters of Turkey.

ARTICLE 521.
Subject to the present provisions, the rights of passage, transit and landing provided for in Articles 318, 319 and 128 are subject to the observance of such regulations as Turkey may consider it necessary to enact, but such regulations must be approved by the Principal Allied Powers and shall be applied without distinction to Turkish aircraft and to those of the Allied countries.

ARTICLE 522.
Certificates of nationality, airworthiness or competency and licenses, issued or recognised as valid by any of the Allied Powers, shall be recognised in Turkey as valid and shall be equivalent to the certificates and licenses issued by Turkey.

ARTICLE 523.
As regards internal commercial air traffic the aircraft of the Allied Powers shall enjoy in Turkey most-favoured-nation treatment.

ARTICLE 524.
The benefit of the provisions of Articles 318 and 319 shall not, without the consent of the Allied Powers, be extended by Turkey to States which fought on her side in the war of 1914–1918 for so long as such States have not become Members of the League of Nations or been admitted to adheres to the Convention concluded at Paris on October 15, 1919, relating to Aerial Navigation.

ARTICLE 525.
No concession or rights in a concession relating to civil aerial navigation shall be granted by Turkey without the consent of the Allied Powers, to nationals of States which fought on her side in the war of 1914–1918 for so long as such States have not become Members of the League of Nations or been admitted to adhere to the Convention concluded at Paris on October 15, 1919, relating to Aerial Navigation.

ARTICLE 526.
Turkey undertakes to ensure the necessary measures to ensure that all Turkish aircraft flying over her territory shall comply with the rules as to lights and signals, rules of the air and rules for air traffic on and in the neighbourhood of aerodromes, which have been laid down in the Convention concluded at Paris on October 15, 1919, relating to Aerial Navigation.

ARTICLE 527.
The obligations imposed by the provisions of this Part shall remain in force until Turkey shall have been admitted into the League of Nations or shall have been authorized, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention relating to Aerial Navigation concluded at Paris on October 15, 1919, to adhere to that Convention.
PART XI.
PORTS, WATERWAYS AND RAILWAYS.

SECTION I.
GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE 328.
Turkey undertakes to give freedom of transit through her territories on the routes most convenient for international transit either by rail, navigable waterway or canal, to persons, goods, vessels, carriages, wagons and mails coming from or going to the territories of any of the Allied Powers, whether contiguous or not; for this purpose the crossing of territorial waters shall be allowed. Such persons, goods, vessels, carriages, wagons and mails shall not be subjected to any transit duty or to any undue delays or restrictions, and shall be entitled in Turkey to national treatment as regards charges, facilities and all other matters.

Goods in transit shall be exempt from all customs or other similar duties.

All charges imposed on transport in transit shall be reasonable having regard to the conditions of the traffic. No charge, facility or restriction shall be imposed directly or indirectly on the ownership or the nationality of the ship or other means of transport on which any part of the through journey has been, or is to be, accomplished.

ARTICLE 329.
Turkey undertakes no longer to impose nor to maintain any control over trans-shipment traffic through her territories beyond measures necessary to ensure that passengers are not transported in transit; nor to allow any shipping company or any other private body, occasion or person interested in the traffic to take any part whatever in it or to exercise any direct or indirect influence over, any administrative service that may be necessary for this purpose.

ARTICLE 330.
Turkey undertakes to make no discrimination or preference, direct or indirect, in the duties, charges and prohibitions relating to importations into or exports from her territories, or subject to any special provisions in the present Treaty, in the charges and conditions of transport of goods or persons entering or leaving her territories, based on the frontier crossing, or on the kind, ownership or flag of the means of transport (including aircraft) employed, or on the original or immediate place of departure of the vessel, wagon or aircraft or other means of transport employed, or in its ultimate or intermediate destination, or on the route of or places of transfer-shipments on the journey, or on whether any port through which the goods are imported or exported is a Turkish port or a port belonging to any foreign country, or on whether the goods are imported or exported by sea, by land or by air.

Turkey further undertakes not to establish against the ports and vessels of any of the Allied Powers any necessity of a direct or indirect bounty for export by Turkish ports or vessels, or by those of another Power, for example, by means of combined tariffs. She further undertakes that persons or goods passing through a port or using a vessel of any of the Allied Powers shall not be subjected to any friction or delay for which such persons or goods would not be subjected if they passed through a Turkish port or a part of any other Power, or used a Turkish vessel or a vessel of any other Power.

ARTICLE 331.
All necessary administrative and technical measures shall be taken to expel, as much as possible, the transmission of goods across the Turkish frontier and to ensure their forwarding and transport from such frontier irrespective of whether such goods are coming from or going to the territories of the Allied Powers or are in transit from or to those territories, under the same material conditions in such matters as capacity of carriages and rates on route or are enjoyed by other goods of the same kind carried on Turkish territory under similar conditions of transport.

In particular, the transport of perishable goods shall be promptly and regularly carried out, and the customs formalities shall be effected in such a way as to allow the goods to be carried straight through by trains which make connection.
in the ports declared of international concern the nationals, goods and flags of all States Members of the League of Nations shall enjoy complete freedom in the use of the port. In this connection and in all respects they shall be treated on a footing of perfect equality, particularly as regards all port and ship facilities and charges, including facilities for berthing, hoisting and discharging, sewage-disposal and charges, (such as, pilots, tugs, lightkeepers, quarantine and all similar dues and charges whatsoever nature, being in the name of or for the use of the Government, public authorities, private individuals, and corporations or establishments of every kind), no distinction of nationality, goods and flags of the different States and of the State under whose sovereignty or authority the port is placed.

There shall be no restrictions on the movement of persons or vessels other than those arising from regulations concerning customs, police, public health, immigration and those relating to the import and export of prohibited goods. Such regulations must be reasonable and uniform and must not impede traffic unnecessarily.

(2) Dues and Charges.

ARTICLE 337.

All dues and charges for the use of the port or of the approaches, or for the use of facilities provided in the port, shall be levied under the conditions of equality prescribed in Article 336, and shall be reasonable both as regards their amount and their application, bearing regard to the expenses incurred by the port authority in the administration, upkeep and improvement of the port and of the approaches thereto, or in the interests of navigation.

Subject to the provisions of Article 54, Part III (Political Clause) of the present Treaty all dues and charges other than those provided for in the present Article or in Articles 338, 434 or 345 are forbidden.

ARTICLE 338.

All customs, local excise or consumption duties, duly authorized, levied on goods imported or exported through a port subjected to international regime shall be the same, whether the flag of the vessel which effectuates or is to effectuate the transport be the flag of the State exercising sovereignty or authority over the port or any other flag. In the absence of special arrangements justifying an exception on account of economic needs, such duties must be fixed on the same basis and at the same rates or on similarly similar duties, on the other customs frontiers of the State concerned. All facilities which may be accorded by State over other land or water routes or at other ports for the import or export of goods shall be equally granted to importers and exporters through the port subjected to the international regime.

(3) Works.

ARTICLE 339.

In the absence of any special arrangement relative to the execution of works for maintaining and improving the port, it shall be the duty of the State under whose sovereignty or authority the port is placed to take suitable measures to remove any obstructions or danger to navigation, and to secure facilities for the movements of ships in the port.

ARTICLE 340.

The State under whose sovereignty or authority the port is placed must not undertake any works liable to prejudice the facilities for the use of the port or of the approaches.

(4) Free Zones.

ARTICLE 341.

The facilities granted in a free zone for the erection or use of warehouses and for packing and unpacking goods shall be in complete accordance with the requirements relating to the warehouse provided for in Article 329. Unless otherwise provided in the present Treaty, it shall be within the discretion of the State under whose sovereignty or authority the port is placed to permit or to prohibit manufacture within the free zone. There shall be no discrimination in regard to any of the provisions of this Article either between persons belonging to different nationalities or between goods of different origin or destination.

ARTICLE 342.

No duties or charges, other than those provided for in Article 336, shall be levied on goods arriving in the free zone or departing therefrom; from whatever foreign country they come or for whatever foreign country they are destined, other than a statistical duty which shall not exceed 1 per mille of revenue. The proceeds of this statutory duty shall be donated exclusively to the maintenance of the service dealing with the statistics relating to the traffic of the free zone.

ARTICLE 343.

Subject to the provisions of Article 344, the duties referred to in Article 338 may be levied under the conditions laid down in that Article on goods coming from or going to the free zone or on their importation into the territory of the State under whose sovereignty or authority the port is placed or on their exportation from such territory respectively.

ARTICLE 344.

Persons, goods, postal services, ships, vessels, cargoes, wagons and other means of transport coming from or going to the free zone, and crossing the territory of the State under whose sovereignty or authority the port is placed, shall be deemed to be in transit across that State if they are going to or coming from the territory of any other State whatsoever.

(5) Disputes.

ARTICLE 345.

Subject to the provisions contained in Article 61, Part III (Political Clause), differences which may arise between interested States with regard to the interpretation or to the application of the provisions contained in Articles 335 to 344, as well as, in general, any differences between interested States with regard to the use of the ports, shall be settled in accordance with the conditions laid down by the League of Nations. Differences with regard to the execution of works liable to prejudice the facilities for the use of the port or of the approaches shall be dealt with by an accelerated procedure, and may be the object of an expression of displeasure, or of a provisional decision which may prescribe the temporary suppression of the said works, without prejudice to the ultimate opinion or decision in the case.

CHAPTER III.

Clauses relating to the Danube and the Rhine.

ARTICLE 346.

On a request being made by one of the riparian States to the Council of the League of Nations, the Maritime Court shall be declared an international river, and shall be subject to the regime of international rivers laid down in Articles 330 to 338 of the Treaty of Peace concluded with Germany on June 28, 1919.

ARTICLE 347.

On a request being made by the Council of the League of Nations by any riparian state, the Maritime Court shall be placed under the administration of an International Commission, which shall comprise one representative of each riparian State and one representative of Great Britain, one of France and one of Italy.

ARTICLE 348.

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 183, Part III (Political Clause), Turkey hereby recognizes and accepts all the dispositions relating to the Danube inserted in the Treaty of Peace concluded with Germany, Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria, and the regime for that river resulting therefrom.
CHAPTER IV.

Charters giving to certain States the use of certain Ports.

In order to ensure to Turkey, free access to the Mediterranean and Aegean Seas, freedom of transit is accorded to Turkey over the territories and in the ports detached from Turkey.

Freedom of transit is the freedom defined in Article 328, until such time as a General Convention on the subject shall have been concluded, whereon the dispositions of the new Convention shall be substituted thereto.

Special conventions between the States or Administrations concerned will lay down, as regards Turkey with the consent of the League of Nations, the conditions of the exercise of the right accorded above, and will settle in particular the method of using the ports and the free zones existing in them, the exchange of services and tariffs, including through tickets and waybills, and the application of the Convention of Berne of October 14, 1896, and its supplementary provisions, until its replacement by a new Convention.

Freedom of transit will extend to postal, telegraphic and telephonic services.

ARTICLE 350.

In the port of Smyrna Turkey will be accorded a lease in perpetuity, subject to determination by the League of Nations, of an area which shall be placed under the general regime of free zones laid down in Article 343 to 344, and shall be used for the direct transit of goods coming from or going to that State. The delineation of the area referred to in the preceding paragraph, its connection with existing railways, its equipment and exploitation, and its general administration, will be subject to the conditions of its utilisation, including the amount of the rental, shall be decided by a Commission consisting of one delegate of Turkey, one delegate of Greece, and one delegate appointed by the League of Nations. These conditions shall be susceptible of revision every ten years in the same manner.

ARTICLE 351.

Free access to the Black Sea by the port of Rizea is accorded to Georgia, Persia, and Armenia, as well as to Armenia. This right of access will be exercised in the conditions laid down in Article 349.

ARTICLE 352.

Subject to the decision provided for in Article 89, Part III (Political Clauses), free access to the Black Sea by the port of Trebizond is accorded to Armenia. This right of access will be exercised in the conditions laid down in Article 349.

In that event Armenia will be accorded a lease in perpetuity, subject to determination by the League of Nations, of an area in the said port which shall be placed under the general regime of free zones laid down in Articles 344 to 344, and shall be used for the direct transit of goods coming from or going to that State.

The delineation of the area referred to in the preceding paragraph, its connection with existing railways, its equipment and exploitation, and its general administration, will be subject to the conditions of its utilisation, including the amount of the rental, shall be decided by a Commission consisting of one delegate of Armenia, one delegate of Turkey, and one delegate appointed by the League of Nations. These conditions shall be susceptible of revision every ten years in the same manner.

SECTION III.

RAILWAYS.

Chapter I.

Charters relating to International Transport.

ARTICLE 353.

Subject to the rights of concessionaire companies, goods coming from the territories of the Allied Powers not going to Turkey and not passing through Turkey, from or to the territories of the Allied Powers, shall enjoy on the Turkish railways as regards charges to be inflicted (rates and drawbacks being taken into account), facilities and all other matters, the most favourable treatment applied to goods of the same kind carried on any Turkish lines, either in internal traffic or for export, import or in transit, under similar conditions of transport, for example as regards length of route.

ARTICLE 354.

From the coming into force of the present Treaty Turkey agrees, under the reserves indicated in the second paragraph of this Article, to subscribe to the conventions and agreements signed at Berne on October 14, 1896, September 30, 1894, July 10, 1895, June 16, 1898, and September 19, 1906, regarding the transportation of goods by rail. If within five years from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty a new convention for the transportation of passengers, luggage and goods by rail shall have been concluded to replace the Berne Convention of October 14, 1896, and the subsequent additional provisions referred to above, this new convention and the supplementary provisions for international transport by rail may be based on it shall land Turkey, even if it shall have refused to take part in the preparation of the convention or to subscribe to it. Until a new convention shall have been concluded, Turkey shall conform to the provisions of the Berne Convention and the subsequent additional provisions referred to above, and to the current supplementary provisions.

ARTICLE 355.

Subject to the rights of concessionaire companies, Turkey shall be bound to cooperate in the establishment of through-ticket services (for passengers and their luggage) which shall be required by any of the Allied Powers to ensure their communications by rail with each other and with all other countries by transit across the territories of Turkey; in particular Turkey shall, for this purpose, accept trains and carriages coming from the territories of the Allied Powers and shall forward them with a speed at least equal to that of her best long-distance trains on the same lines. The rates applicable to such through services shall not in any case be higher than the rates collected on Turkish internal services for the same distances, under the same conditions of speed and comfort.

The tariffs applicable under the same conditions of speed and comfort to the transportation of emigrants going to or coming from parts of the Allied Powers and using the Turkish railways shall not be at a higher kilometre rate than the most favourable tariffs (drawbacks and rebate being taken into account) enjoyed on the said railways by emigrants going to or coming from any other ports.

ARTICLE 356.

Turkey shall not apply specially to such through services, or to the transportation of emigrants going to or coming from the ports of the Allied Powers, any special, fiscal or administrative measures, such as inspections or customs examination, general police, sanitary police, and control, the result of which would be to impede or delay such services.

ARTICLE 357.

In case of transport partly by rail and partly by internal navigation, with or without through-way bill, the preceding Articles shall apply to the part of the journey performed by rail.

Chapter II.

Rolling-Stock.

ARTICLE 358.

Turkey undertakes that Turkish wagons used for international traffic shall be fitted with apparatus allowing:

(1) of their inclusion in goods trains on the lines of each of the Allied Powers as separate parties to the Berne Convention of May 16, 1896, as modified on May 18, 1907, without hampering the action of the continuous brake which may be adopted in such countries within ten years of the coming into force of the present Treaty and
(2) of the acceptance of wages of such countries in all goods trains on the Turkish lines. The rolling-stock of the Allied Powers shall enjoy on the Turkish lines the same treatment as Turkish rolling-stock as regards upkeep and repair.

CHAPTER III. 
Transfers of Railway Lines.

ARTICLE 359. 
Subject to any special provisions concerning the transfer of ports and railways, whether owned by the Turkish Government or private companies, situated in the territories detached from Turkey under the present Treaty, or under existing conditions relating to the concessionaires and the premises of the personnel, the transfer of railways will take place under the following provisions:

(1) The works and installations of all the railways shall be left complete and in as good condition as possible.

(2) When a railway system possessing its own rolling-stock is situated in its entirety in transferred territory, such stock shall be left complete with the railway, in accordance with the last inventory before October 30, 1918, and in a state of upkeep, Turkey being responsible for any losses due to causes within her control.

(3) As regards lines, the administration of which will in virtue of the present Treaty be divided, the distribution of the rolling-stock shall be made by agreement between the administrations taking over the several parts thereof. This agreement shall have regard to the amount of the material registered on these lines in the last inventory before October 30, 1918, the length of the lines concerned and the amount of the traffic. Failing agreement the points in dispute shall be settled by an arbitrator designated by the League of Nations who shall also if necessary decide the problem of the locomotives, carriages and wagons to be left on each side, the conditions of their acceptance, and such provisional arrangements as may be judged necessary to assure for a limited period the current maintenance in existing workshops of the transferred stock.

(4) Stocks of stores, fittings and plant shall be left under the same conditions as the rolling-stock.

ARTICLE 360. 
The Turkish Government abandons whatever rights it possesses over the Odessa railway, and accepts such arrangements as shall be made for its working, and for the distribution of the property belonging to or used in connection with the railway, by the Governments concerned. In any such arrangement the special position of the railway from the religious point of view shall be fully recognised and safeguarded.

CHAPTER IV. 
Working Agreements.

ARTICLE 361. 
When as a result of the fixing of railway rates a railway connection between two parts of the same country crosses another country, or a branch line from one country has its terminus in another, the conditions of working, if not specifically provided for in the present Treaty, shall be laid down in an international agreement. 

If the administrations cannot come to an agreement as to the terms of such connection, the points of difference shall be decided by an arbitrator appointed as provided in Article 359.

The establishment of all new frontier stations between Turkey and the contiguous Allied States or new States, as well as the working of the lines between those stations, shall be settled by agreements similarly concluded.

ARTICLE 362. 
A standing conference of technical representatives nominated by the Governments concerned shall be constituted with power to agree upon the necessary joint arrangements for through traffic working, wagon exchange, through rates and tariffs, and for similar matters affecting railways situated on territory forming part of the Turkish Empire on August 1, 1914.

SECTION IV. 
Miscellaneous.

CHAPTER I. 
Hydraulic System.

ARTICLE 363. 
In default of any provisions to the contrary, when as the result of the fixing of a new frontier the hydraulic system (canalisation, irrigation, irrigation, drainage or similar matters) in a State is dependent on works executed within the territory of another State, the question of the inter-connection or of the pre-war usage of, water or hydraulic power the source of which is in the territory of another State, shall be determined by agreement arrived at between the States concerned to safeguard the interests and rights acquired by each of them.

Failing an agreement, the matter shall be regulated by an arbitrator appointed by the Council of the League of Nations.

CHAPTER II. 
Telegraphs and Telephone.

ARTICLE 364. 
Turkey undertakes on the request of any of the Allied Powers to grant facilities for the erection and maintenance of trunk telegraph and telephone lines across her territories. Such facilities shall comprise the grant to any telegraph or telephone company nominated by any of the Allied Powers of the right:

(a) to erect a new line of poles and wires along any line of railway or other route in Turkish territory;

(b) to have access at all times to such poles and wires or a place by agreement on existing poles, and to take such steps as may be necessary to maintain them in good working order;

(c) to utilise the services of their own staff for the purpose of working such wires.

(All questions relating to the establishment of such lines, especially as regards compensation to private individuals, shall be settled in the same conditions as are applied to telegraph or telephone lines established by the Turkish Government itself.)

ARTICLE 365. 
Notwithstanding any contrary stipulations in existing treaties, Turkey undertakes to grant freedom of transit for telegraphic correspondence and telephonic communications coming from or going to any one of the Allied Powers, whether contiguous with her or not, over such lines as may be most suitable for international transit and in accordance with the tariffs in force. This correspondence and these communications shall be subjected to no unnecessary delay or restriction; they shall enjoy in Turkey national treatment in regard to every kind of facility, and especially in regard to rapidity of transmission. No payment, facility or restriction shall depend directly or indirectly on the nationality of the transmitted or the addressee.

Where in consequence of the provisions of the present Treaty lines previously entirely on Turkish territory traverse the territory of more than one State, pending the revision of telegraph rates by a new international telegraphic convention, the through charges shall not be higher than they would have been if the whole of the territory traversed had remained under Turkish sovereignty, and the apportionment of the through charges between the States traversed shall be dealt with by agreement between the administrations concerned.

CHAPTER III. 
Submarine Cables.

ARTICLE 366. 
Turkey agrees to transfer the landing rights at Constantinople for the Constantinople-Constanta cable to any administration or company which may be designated by the Allied Powers.
Article 367. Turkey renounces on her own behalf and on behalf of her nationals in favour of the Principal Allied Powers all rights, titles or privileges of whatever nature over the whole or part of the Jiddah-Suakin and Cyprus-Latakia submarine cables.

If the cables or portions thereof transferred under the preceding paragraph be privately owned, the values calculated on the basis of the original cost less a suitable allowance for depreciation, shall be credited to Turkey.

Chapter IV.
Excise Provisions.

Article 368. Turkey shall carry out the instructions given her, in regard to transport, by an authorized body acting on behalf of the Allied Powers:
(1) for the carriage of troops under the provisional articles of agreement of the present Treaty, and of material, ammunition and supplies for army use;
(2) as a temporary measure, for the transportation of supplies for certain regions, as well as for the restoration, as rapidly as possible, of the normal conditions of transport, and for the organization of postal and telegraphic services.

SECTION V.
Disputes and Revision of Permanent Clause.

Article 369. Unless otherwise specifically provided for in the present Treaty, disputes which may arise between interested Powers with regard to the interpretation and application of this Part of the present Treaty shall be settled as provided by the League of Nations.

Article 370. At any time the League of Nations may recommend the revision of such of these Articles as relate to a permanent administrative regime.

Article 371. The stipulations of Article 368 to 351, 354 and 355 to 357 shall be subject to revision by the Council of the League of Nations at any time after three years from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

Subject to the provisions of Article 373 no Allied Power can claim the benefit of any of the stipulations of the Articles amended above unless by virtue of any of its terms in which reciprocity is not secured in respect of such stipulations.

SECTION VI.
Special Provisions.

Article 372. Without prejudice to the special obligations imposed on her by the present Treaty for the benefit of the Allied Powers, Turkey undertakes to adhere to the General Conventions regarding the international regime of transit, waterways, ports and railways which may be concluded, with the approval of the League of the Nations, within five years of the coming into force of the present Treaty.

Article 373. Unless otherwise expressly provided in the present Treaty, nothing in this Part shall prejudice the special rights conferred on the nationals of the Allied Powers by the Capitulations or by any arrangements which may be substituted therefor.

57
PART XII.
LABOUR.

SECTION I.
Organisation of Labour.

Whereas the League of Nations has for its object the establishment of universal peace, and such a peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice;

And whereas conditions of labour exist involving such injustice, hardship and privilege to large numbers of people as to prejudice unrest so great that the peace and harmony of the world are imperilled; and an improvement of those conditions is urgently required; and, for example, by the regulation of the hours of work, including the establishment of a maximum working day and week, the regulation of the labour supply, the prevention of unemployment, the provision of an adequate living wage, the protection of the worker against sickness, accident and injury arising out of his employment, the protection of children, young persons and women, provision for old age and injury, protection of the interests of workers when employed in countries other than their own, recognition of the principles of freedom of association, the organization of vocational and technical education and other measures;

Whereas also the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions of labour is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve the conditions in their own countries;

The Contracting Parties, moved by sentiments of justice and humanity as well as by the desire to secure the permanent peace of the world, agree to the following:

Chapter I.
Organisation.

Article 374. A permanent organization is hereby established for the promotion of the objects set forth in the preamble.

The original Members of the League of Nations shall be the original Members of this organization, and hereafter membership of the League of Nations shall carry with it membership of the said organization.

Article 375. The permanent organization shall consist of:
(1) a General Conference of Representatives of the Members, and
(2) an International Labour Office controlled by the Governing Body described in Article 380.

Article 376. The meetings of the General Conference of Representatives of the Members shall be held from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once in every year. It shall be composed of four Representatives of each of the Members, of whom two shall be Government Delegates and the other two shall be Delegates representing respectively the employers and the workpeople of each of the Members.

Each Delegate may be accompanied by advisors, who shall not exceed two in number for each item on the agenda of the meeting. When questions specially affecting women are to be considered by the Conference, one at least of the advisors should be a woman.

The Members undertaking to nominate non-Government Delegates and advisors chosen in agreement with the industrial organizations, if such organizations exist, which are most representative of employers or workpeople, in the case may be, in their respective countries.

Advisors shall not speak except on a request made by the Delegate whom they accompany and by the special authorization of the President of the Conference, and may not vote.

A Delegate may by notice in writing addressed to the President appoint one of his advisors to act as his deputy, and the advisor, while so acting, shall be allowed to speak and vote.
The functions of the International Labour Office shall include the collection and distribution of information on all subjects relating to the international adjustment of conditions of industrial life and labour, and particularly the examination of subjects which it is proposed to bring before the Conference with a view to the conclusion of international conventions, and the conduct of such special investigations as may be ordered by the Conference.

It will prepare the agenda for the meetings of the Conference. It will carry out the duties required of it by the provisions of this Part of the present Treaty in connection with international disputes. It will edit and publish in French and English, and in such other languages as the Governing Body may think desirable, a periodical paper dealing with problems of industry and employment of international interest.

Generally, in addition to the functions set out in this Article, it shall have such other powers and duties as may be assigned to it by the Conference.

The Government Departments of any of the Members which deal with questions of industry and employment may communicate directly with the Director through the Representatives of their Government on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, or, failing any such Representative, through such other qualified official as the Government may nominate for the purpose.

The International Labour Office shall be entitled to the assistance of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations in any matter in which it can be given.

All the other expenses of the International Labour Office and of the meetings of the Conference or Governing Body shall be paid to the Director by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations out of the general funds of the League.

The Director shall be ex officio Secretary-General of the League for the proper expenditure of all moneys paid to him in pursuance of this Article.

The agenda for all meetings of the Conference will be settled by the Governing Body, who shall consider any suggestion as to the agenda that may be made by the Government of any of the Members or by any representative organization recognized for the purpose of Article 376.

The agenda of the meetings of the Conference, and shall transmit the agenda as to the Members four months before the meeting of the Conference, and, through them, the non-Government Delegates when appointed.

Any of the Governments of the Members may formally object to the inclusion of any item or items in the agenda. The grounds for such objection shall be set forth in a written statement addressed to the Director, who shall circulate it to all the Members of the Permanent Organization.

Items to which such objection has been made shall not, however, be excluded from the agenda, if at the Conference a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present is in favour of considering them.
If the Conference decides (otherwise than under the preceding paragraph) by two-thirds of the votes cast in the Delagate present that any subject shall be considered by the Conference, that subject shall be included in the agenda for the following meeting.

Article 390.

The Conference shall regulate its own procedure, shall elect its own President, and may appoint committees to consider and report on any matter.

Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Part of the present Treaty, all matters shall be decided by a simple majority of the votes cast by the Delegates present.

The voting is valid unless the total number of votes cast is equal to half the number of the Delegates attending the Conference.

Article 391.

The Conference may add to any committees which it appoints technical experts, who shall be consulted without power to vote.

Article 392.

When the Conference has decided on the adoption of proposals with regard to an item in the agenda, it will, with the Conference to determine whether these proposals should take the form (a) of a recommendation to be submitted to the Members for consideration with a view to effect being given to it, or (b) of a draft convention for ratification by the Members.

In either case a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present shall be necessary for the final vote for the adoption of the recommendation or draft convention, as the case may be, by the Conference.

In framing any recommendation or draft convention of general application the Conference shall have due regard to those countries in which climatic conditions, the imperfections of development of industrial organization or other special circumstances make the industrial conditions substantially different and shall suggest the modifications, if any, which it considers may be required to meet the case of such countries.

A copy of the recommendation or draft convention shall be authenticated by the signature of the President of the Conference and of the Director and shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. The Secretary-General will communicate a certified copy of the recommendation or draft convention to each of the Members.

Each of the Members undertakes to take it, within the period of one year at most from the closing of the session of the Conference, or as it is impossible owing to exceptional circumstances to do so within the period of one year, then at the earliest practicable moment and in no case later than eighteen months from the closing of the session of the Conference, bring the recommendation or draft convention before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, for the enactment of legislation or other action.

In the case of a recommendation, the Members will inform the Secretary-General of the action taken.

In the case of a draft convention, the Member will, if it so desires, obtain the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, communicate the formal ratification of the convention to the Secretary-General and take such action as may be necessary to make effective the provisions of such convention.

If such recommendation or legislative or other action is taken to make a recommendation effective, or if the draft convention fails to obtain the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, no further obligation shall rest upon the Members.

In the case of a federal State, the power of which to enter into conventions on labor matters is subject to limitations, it shall be in the discretion of that government to enter into a draft convention to which such limitations apply as a recommendation only, and the provisions of this Article with respect to recommendations shall apply in such case.

The above Article shall be interpreted in accordance with the following principle: in no case shall any Member be asked or required, as a result of the adoption of any recommendation or draft convention by the Conference, to lessen the protection afforded by its existing legislation to the workers concerned.

Article 393.

Any convention so ratified shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, but shall only be binding upon the Members which ratify it.

Article 394.

If any convention coming before the Conference for final consideration fails to secure the support of two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present, it shall nevertheless be within the right of any of the Members of the Permanent Organization to agree to such convention among themselves.

Any convention so agreed to shall be communicated by the Governments concerned to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall register it.

Article 395.

Each of the Members agree to make an annual report to the International Labour Office on the issues which it has taken to give effect to the provisions of conventions to which it is a party. These reports shall be made in such form and shall contain such particulars as the Governing Body may require. The Director shall lay a summary of these reports before the next meeting of the Conference.

Article 396.

In the event of any representation being made to the International Labour Office by an industrial association of employers or of workers that any of the Members has failed to secure in any respect the effective observance within its jurisdiction of any convention to which it is a party, the Governing Body may communicate this representation to the Government against which it is made and may invite that Government to make such statement as it may think fit.

If no statement is received within a reasonable time from the Government in question, or if the statement when received is not deemed to be satisfactory by the Governing Body, the latter shall have the right to publish the representation and the statement, if any, made in reply to it.

Article 397.

Any of the Members shall have the right to file a complaint with the International Labour Office if it is not satisfied that any other Member is securing the effective observance of any convention which both have ratified in accordance with the foregoing Articles.

The Governing Body may, if it thinks fit, before referring such a complaint to a Commission of Enquiry, be beforehand provided for, communicate with the Government in question in the manner described in Article 396.

If the Governing Body does not think it necessary to communicate the complaint to the Government in question, or if, when they have made such communication, no statement in reply has been received within a reasonable time which the Governing Body considers to be satisfactory, the Governing Body may apply for the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry to consider the complaint and to report thereon.

The Governing Body may adopt the same procedure either of its own motion or on receipt of a complaint from a Delegates to a Delegates to the Conference.

When any matter arising out of Articles 397 or 398 is being considered by the Governing Body, the Government in question shall, if not already represented therein, be entitled to send a representative to take part in the proceedings of the Governing Body while the matter is under consideration. Adequate notice of the date on which the matter will be considered shall be given to the Government in question.

Article 399.

The Commission of Enquiry shall be constituted in accordance with the following provisions:

Each of the Members agrees to nominate within six months of the date on which the present Treaty comes into force three persons of industrial experience, of whom one shall be a representative of employers, one a representative of workers, and one a person of...
The Members engaged to apply conventions which they have ratified in accordance with the provisions of this Part of the present Treaty to their colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing:

1. Except where owing to the local conditions the convention is inapplicable, or
2. Subject to such modifications as may be necessary to adapt the convention to local conditions.

And each of the Members shall notify to the International Labour Office the action taken in respect of each of its colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing.

Amendments to this Part of the present Treaty which are adopted by the Conference by a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present shall take effect only when ratified by the States whose representatives compose the Council of the League of Nations and by three-fourths of the Members.

Article 118.

Any question or dispute relating to the interpretation of this Part of the present Treaty or of any subsequent convention concluded by the Members in pursuance of the provisions of this Part of the present Treaty shall be referred for decision to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Chapter IV.


The first meeting of the Conference shall take place in October, 1919. The place and agenda for this meeting shall be as specified in the Annex hereto

Arrangements for the convening and the organisation of the first meeting of the Conference will be made by the Government designated for the purpose in the said Annex. That Government shall be assisted in the preparation of the documents for submission to the Conference by an International Committee constituted as provided in the said Annex.

The expenses of the first meeting and of all subsequent meetings held before the League of Nations has been able to establish a central fund, other than the expenses of Delegates and their advisers, will be borne by the Members in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.
ARTICLE 415.

Until the League of Nations has been constituted all communications which under the provisions of the foregoing Articles are addressed to the Secretary-General of the League will be preserved by the Director of the International Labour Office, who will transmit them to the Secretary-General of the League.

ARTICLE 418.

Pending the creation of a Permanent Court of International Justice, disputes which in accordance with this Part of the present Treaty would be submitted to it for decision will be referred to a tribunal of three persons appointed by the Council of the League of Nations.

ANNEX.

First Meeting of Annual Labour Conference, 1919.

The place of meeting will be Washington.

The Government of the United States of America is requested to convene the Conference. The International Organising Committee will consist of seven Members, appointed by the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium and Switzerland. The Committee may, if it thinks necessary, invite other Members to appoint representatives.

Agenda:

1. Application of principle of the 8-hour day or of the 48-hour week.
2. Question of preventing or providing against unemployment.
3. Women's employment.
   a. Before and after child birth, including the question of maternity benefits.
   b. During the night.
   c. In insalubrity processes.
   a. Minimum age of employment.
   b. During the night.
   c. In insalubrity processes.
5. Extension and application of the International Conventions adopted at Berne in 1900 on the prohibition of night work for women employed in industry and the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

SECTION II.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

ARTICLE 414.

The High Contracting Parties, recognising that the wellbeing, physical, moral and intellectual, of industrial wage-earners is of supreme international importance, have found, in order to further this great end, the permanent machinery provided for in Section I and associated with that of the League of Nations.

They recognise that differences of climate, habits and customs, of economic opportunity and industrial tradition, make strict uniformity in the conditions of labour difficult of immediate attainment. But, holding as they do, that labour should not be regarded merely as an article of commerce, they think that there are methods and principles for regulating labour conditions which all industrial communities should endeavour to apply, so far as their special circumstances will permit.

Among these methods and principles, the following seem to the High Contracting Parties to be of special and urgent importance:

First.—The guiding principle above-mentioned that labour should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce.

Second.—The right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers.

PART XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE 415.

Turkey undertakes to recognise and to accept the conventions made or to be made by the Allied Powers or any of them with any other Power as to the traffic in opium and in opium derivatives, and as to the other substances dealt with in the General Acts of Berlin of February 26, 1886, and of Brussels of July 2, 1890, and the conventions complementing or modifying the same.

ARTICLE 416.

The High Contracting Parties declare and place on record that they have taken note of the Treaty signed by the Government of the French Republic on July 17, 1918, with His Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco, defining the relations between France and the Principality.

ARTICLE 417.

Without prejudice to the provisions of the present Treaty, Turkey undertakes not to put forward directly or indirectly against any Allied Power any priority claim based on events which occurred at any time before the coming into force of the present Treaty.

The present stipulation will be equally and finally applied to all claims of this nature, which will be hereafter extinguished, whoever may be the parties in interest.

ARTICLE 418.

Turkey accepts and recognises as valid and binding all decrees and orders concerning Turkish ships and goods and all orders relating to the payment of costs made by any Prize Court of any of the Allied Powers, and undertakes not to put forward any claim arising out of such decrees or orders on behalf of any Turkish national.

The Allied Powers reserve the right to examine in due course as they may deem it necessary all decrees and orders of Turkish Prize Courts, whether affecting the property rights of nationals of those Powers or of neutral Powers. Turkey agrees to furnish
copies of all the documents constituting the record of the cases, including the decisions and orders made, shall be saved and given to the recommendations made after such examination of the cases.

**ARTICLE 419.**

With a view to minimizing the losses arising from the sinking of ships and cargoes in the course of the war, and to facilitating the recovery of ships and cargoes which can be saved and the adjustment of claims arising with regard thereto, the Turkish Government undertakes to supply all the information in its power which may be of assistance to the Governments of the Allied Powers or to their nationals with regard to vessels sunk or damaged by the Turkish naval forces during the period of hostilities.

**ARTICLE 420.**

Within six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty the Turkish Government must restore to the Governments of the Allied Powers the trophies, archives, historical souvenirs or works of art taken from the said Powers or their nationals, including companies and associations of every description controlled by such nationals, since October 29, 1914. The delivery of the articles will be effected in such places and conditions as may be laid down by the Governments to which they are to be restored.

**ARTICLE 421.**

The Turkish Government will, within twelve months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, abrogate the existing law of antiquities and take the necessary legislative steps to enact a new law of antiquities which will be based on the rules contained in the Annex hereto, and must be submitted to the Financial Commission for approval before being submitted to the Turkish Parliament. The Turkish Government undertakes to ensure the execution of this law on a basis of perfect equality between all nations.

**ANNEX.**

1. “Antiquity” means any construction or any product of human activity earlier than the year 1796.

2. The law for the protection of antiquities shall proceed by encouragement rather than by threat.

Any person who, having discovered an antiquity without being furnished with the authorization referred to in paragraph 3, exposes it to the view of an official of the competent Turkish Department, shall be awarded according to the value of the discovery.

3. No antiquity may be disposed of except to the competent Turkish Department, unless this Department rescinds the acquisition of any such antiquity.

No antiquity may leave the country without an export licence from the said Department.

4. Any person who maliciously or negligently destroys or damages an antiquity shall be liable to a penalty to be fixed.

5. No clearing of ground or digging with the object of finding antiquities shall be permitted, under penalty of fine, except by persons authorised by the competent Turkish Department.

6. Equitable terms shall be fixed for expropriation, temporary or permanent, of lands which might be of historical or archaeological interest.

7. Authorisation to excavate shall only be granted to persons who show sufficient knowledge of the subject. The Turkish Government shall not, in granting these authorizations, act in such a way as to eliminate scholars of any nation without good grounds.

8. The proceeds of excavations may be divided between the excavator and the competent Turkish Department in a proportion fixed by that Department. If division seems impossible for scientific reasons, the excavator shall receive a fair indemnity in lieu of one-third of the end.

**ARTICLE 422.**

All objects of religious, archaeological, historical or artistic interest which have been removed since August 1, 1914, from any of the territories detached from Turkey will be returned within twelve months from the coming into force of the present Treaty be noticed by the Turkish Government to the Government of the territory from which such objects were removed.

If any such objects have passed into private ownership, the Turkish Government will take the necessary steps by expropriation or otherwise to enable it to fulfill its obligations under this Article.

Lists of the objects to be restored under this Article will be furnished to the Turkish Government by the Governments concerned within six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

**ARTICLE 423.**

The Turkish Government undertakes to preserve the books, documents and manuscripts from the Library of the Russian Archaeological Institute at Constantinople which are now in its possession, and to deliver them to such authority as the Allied Powers, in order to safeguard the rights of Russia, reserve the right to designate. Pending such delivery the Turkish Government must allow all persons duly authorized by any of the Allied Powers to have free access to the said books, documents and manuscripts.

**ARTICLE 424.**

On the coming into force of the present Treaty, Turkey will hand over without delay to the Governments concerned archives, registers, plans, title-deeds and documents of every kind belonging to the civil, military, financial, judicial or other offices of administration in the transferred territories. If any of these documents, archives, registers, title-deeds or plans is missing, it shall be restored by Turkey upon the demand of the Government concerned.

In case the archives, registers, plans, title-deeds or documents referred to in the preceding paragraph, exclusive of those of a military character, concern equal the administrations in Turkey, and cannot therefore be handed over without inconvenience to such administrations, Turkey undertakes, subject to reciprocity, to give access thereto to the Governments concerned.

The Turkish Government undertakes in particular to restore to the Greek Government the local land registers or any other public registers relating to landed property in the districts of the former Turkish Empire transferred to Greece since 1912, which the Turkish authorities removed or may have removed at the time of the evacuation.

In cases where the estabishment of one or more of such registers is impossible owing to their destruction or by any other reason, and whenever necessary for purposes of verification of titles prior to the Greek authorities, the Greek Government shall be entitled to take any necessary steps of the entry in the Central Land Registry at Constantinople.

**ARTICLE 425.**

The Turkish Government undertakes, subject to reciprocity, to afford to the Governments exercising authority over territory detached from Turkey, or of which the existing status is recognized by Turkey under the present Treaty, access to any archives and documents of every description relating to the administration of Walis in such territory, or to particular Walis, wherever situated, in which persons or institutions established in such territory are interested.
ARTICLE 426.

All judicial decisions given in Turkey by a judge or court of an Allied Power between October 30, 1918, and the coming into force of the Allied Powers referred to in Article 136, Part III (Property Clauses) shall be recognized by the Turkish Government, which undertakes if necessary to ensure the execution of such decisions.

ARTICLE 427.

Subject to the provisions of Article 46, Part III (Political Clauses) Turkey hereby agrees so far as concerns her territory as delimited in Article 27 to accept and to co-operate in the execution of any decisions taken by the Allied Powers in agreement where necessary with other Powers, in relation to any matters previously dealt with by the Constantinople Superior Council of Health and the Turkish Sanitary Administration which was directed by the said Council.

ARTICLE 428.

As regards the territories detached from Turkey under the present Treaty, and in any territories which are in accordance with the present Treaty to be under the sovereignty of Turkey, Turkey hereby agrees to accept any decisions in conformity with the principles announced below taken by the Allied Powers, in agreement where necessary with other Powers, in relation to any matters previously dealt with by the Constantinople Superior Council of Health or the Turkish Sanitary Administration which was directed by the said Council, or by the Alexandretta Sanitary, Maritimes and Quarantine Board.

The principles referred to in the preceding paragraph are as follows:

(a) Each Allied Power will be responsible for maintaining and conducting in accordance with the provisions of international sanitary conventions its own quarantine establishments in any territory detached from Turkey which is placed under its control, whether the Allied Power be in sovereign possession, or act as mandate or protector, or be responsible for the administration of the territory in question;

(b) Such measures for the sanitary control of the Mediteranian as have hitherto been carried out by, or under the direction of, the Constantinople Superior Council of Health or the Turkish Sanitary Administration, or by the Alexandretta Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Board, will forthwith be undertaken by the Allied Powers under whose sovereignty, mandate, protector, or responsibility will pass those territories in which the various quarantine stations and sanitary establishments necessary for the execution of such measures are situated. The measures will be in conformity with the provisions of international sanitary conventions, and in order to secure uniformity in their execution each Allied Power concerned in the sanitary control of the Mediteranian will represent on a co-ordinating Pilgrimage Quarantine Committee placed under the supervision of the Council of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 429.

The High Contracting Parties agree that, in the absence of a subsequent agreement to the contrary, the Chairman of any Commission established by the present Treaty shall in the event of an equality of votes be entitled to a second vote.

ARTICLE 430.

Except where otherwise provided in the present Treaty, in all cases where the Treaty provides for the settlement of a question affecting particularly certain States by means of a special Convention to be concluded between the States concerned, it is understood by the High Contracting Parties that difficulties arising in connection shall, until Turkey is admitted to membership of the League of Nations, be settled by the Principal Allied Powers.

ARTICLE 431.

Subject to any special provisions of the present Treaty, at the expiration of a period of six months from its coming into force the Turkish laws must have been modified and shall be maintained by the Turkish Government in conformity with the present Treaty.

Within the same period, all the administrative and other measures relating to the execution of the present Treaty must have been taken by the Turkish Government.

ARTICLE 432.

Turkey will remain bound to give every facility for any investigation which the Council of the League of Nations may authorize in the case of any question affecting particularly certain States by means of a special Convention to be concluded between such States and the said Council.

ARTICLE 433.

The High Contracting Parties agree that Turkey shall be entitled, on becoming a Member of the League of Nations, to proceed under such conditions as may be agreed upon between the Principal Allied Powers and Russia, and without prejudice to any rights expressly conferred upon her under the present Treaty.

The present Treaty, in French, in English, and in Italian, shall be ratified. In case of divergence the French text shall prevail, except in Part I (Governor of the League of Nations) and XII (Labour), where the French and English texts shall be of equal force.

The deposit of ratifications shall be made at Paris as soon as possible. Powers of which the seat of the Government is outside Europe shall be entitled merely to inform the Government of the French Republic through their diplomatic representative at Paris that their ratification has been given; in that case they must transmit the instrument of ratification as soon as possible.

A first protocol of deposit of ratifications will be drawn up as soon as the Treaty has been ratified by Turkey on the one hand, and by three of the Principal Allied Powers on the other hand.

From the date of this first protocol the Treaty will come into force between the High Contracting Parties who have ratified it. For the determination of all times for the purposes of the present Treaty this date will be the date of the coming into force of the Treaty.

In all other respects the Treaty will enter into force for each Power at the date of the deposit of its ratification.

The French Government will transmit to all the signatory Powers a certified copy of the protocol recording the deposit of ratifications.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty.

Done at Sèvres, the tenth day of August one thousand nine hundred and twenty, in a single copy which will remain deposited in the archives of the French Republic, and of which authenticated copies will be transmitted to each of the Principal Allied Powers.

GEORGE GRABAME.
GEORGE H. PERLEY.
ANDREW FISHER.
GEORGE GRABAME.
R. A. BLANKENBERG.
ARTHUR HIRTEL.
A. MILLERAND.
F. FRANCOIS-MARSEL.
JULES CAMBON.
PABLOLOGUE.
RONIN.
MARIETTI.
K. MATSUL.
A. AHRONIAN.
J. VAN DEN HEUVEL
BOLIN JAQUEMYNE
E. K. VENSELOS
A. ROMAYON
MAURICE ZAMOTSKI
BRASSE PILTZ
AFFONSO COSTA
D. J. GHICA
STEFAN OSCESKY
HADI
DR. RIZA TEWFIK
RECHAD HAUESS