APPENDICES
APPENDIX - A

TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY
SIGNED AT SEVRES, AUGUST 10, 1920.

Important Provisions of the Treaty

POLITICAL CLAUSES

SECTION I.

CONSTANTINOPLE

Article 36 : Subject to the provisions of the present treaty; the High Contracting Parties agree that the rights and title 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 if any Treaties or conventions supplementary thereto, particularly as regards the protection of rights of racial, religious or linguistic minorities, the Allied Powers expressly reserve the right to modify the above provisions, and Turkey hereby agree 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 the Marmora and the Bosphorus, 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 recognizes that it is necessary to take further measures to ensure the freedom of navigation provided for in Article 37, and accordingly delegates, 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 39.

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 in 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 Bosphorus, and to the waters within three miles of each of those 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 will 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, Romania and Bulgaria and Turkey (if and when the two latter states become members of the League of Nations). Each powers shall appoint one representative. The representatives of the USA, the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan and Russia shall each have two votes. The representatives of Greece, Romania, and Bulgaria and Turkey shall each have one vote. Each commissioner shall be removable only by the Government which appointed him.

Article 41: The commission 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 authority. It will have its own flag, its own budget and its separate organisation.

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 considered necessary for the improvement of the channels or the approaches to harbours;
(b) the lighting and buoying of the channels;
(c) the control of pilotage and towage;
(d) the control of anchorages;
(e) the control necessary to assure the application in the ports of Constantinople and Haider Pasha of the regime prescribed in Articles 335 to 344, Part XI (Ports, waterways & Railways) of the present treaty;
(f) the control of all matters relating to wrecks and salvage;

Article 44: In the event of the commission finding that the liberty of the passage is being interfered with, it will inform the representatives at Constantinople of the Allied Powers providing the occupying forces provided for in Article 178. These representatives will thereupon concert with the naval and military commanders of the said forces such
measures as may be deem necessary to preserve the freedom of the Straits. Similar action shall be taken by the said representatives in the event of any external action threatening the liberty of passage of the Straits.

SECTION III

KURDISTAN

Article 62: A commission sitting at Constantinople and composed of three members appointed by the British, French & 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 east of the Euphrates, South of the Southern boundary of Armenia as it may be hereafter determined, and north of the frontier of Turkey with Syria and Mesopotomia, as defined in Article 27, 11.(2) and (3). 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 Assyro-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 the present Treaty, that frontier coincide with that of Persia.

**Article 63** The Turkish Government hereby agrees to accept and execute the decisions of both the commissions mentioned in Article 62 within three months from their communication to the said Government.

**SECTION IV**

**SMYRNA**

**Article 67:** A commission shall be constituted within fifteen days of the coming into force of the present treaty to trace on the spot the boundaries of the territories described in Article 66. This commission shall be composed of three members nominated by the British, French and Italian Governments respectively, one member nominated by the Greek Government and one nominated by the Turkish Government.

**Article 68:** Subject to the provisions of this section, the city of Smyrna and the territory defined in Article 66 will be assimilated, in the application of the present treaty, to territory detached from Turkey.

**Article 69:** The City of Smyrna and the territory defined in Article 66 remain under Turkish sovereignty. Turkey, however, transfer to the Greek Government, the exercise of her
rights of sovereignty over the city of Smyrna and the said
territory. In witness of such sovereignty the Turkish flag
shall remain permanently hoisted over an outer fort in the
town of Smyrna. The fort will be designated by the Principle Allied Powers.

SECTION V

GREECE

Article 84: Without prejudice to the frontiers of Bulgaria
laid down by the Treaty of Peace signed at Neuilly-sur-Seine
on Nov. 27, 1919, Turkey renounces in favour of Greece all
rights and title over the territories of the former Turkish
Empire in Europe situated outside the frontiers of Turkey as
laid down by the present Treaty.

Article 85: A commission shall be constituted within fif­
ten days from the coming into force of the present Treaty
to trace on the spot the frontier line described in Article
27, 1(2). The commission shall be composed of four members
nominated by the principle Allied Powers, one member nomi­
nated by Greece, and one member nominated by Turkey.
SECTION VI

ARMENIA

Article 88: Turkey, in accordance with the action taken by the Allied Powers, hereby recognises Armenia as a free and independent state.

SECTION VII

SYRIA, MESOPOTOMIA, PALESTINE

Article 94 The High contracting parties agree that Syria and Mesopotamia shall, in accordance with the fourth paragraph of (Article 22, part 1 (covenant 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 trace on the spot the frontier line described in Article 27,11 (2) & (3). The commission shall 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 frontier, 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 Principle Allied Powers.

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 renounces 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 the present Treaty, and comprised within the boundaries which may ultimately be fixed.

SECTION IX

EGYPT, SOUDAN, CYPRUS

I. EGYPT

Article 101: Turkey renounces all rights and titles in or over Egypt. This renunciation shall take effect as from Nov. 5, 1914. Turkey declares that in conformity with the action taken by the Allied Powers, she recognizes the Protectorate proclaimed over Egypt by Great Britain on Dec. 18, 1914.
2. Soudan

Article 113: The High Contracting Parties declare a 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 Soudan, signed on Jan 19, 1899, as amended by the Supplementary Convention relating to the town of Suakin signed on July 10, 1899.

3. Cyprus

Article 115: The High Contracting parties recognise the annexation of Cyprus proclaimed by the British Government on Nov. 5, 1914.

Article 116: Turkey renounces all rights and title over or relating to Cyprus, including the right to the tribute formerly paid by the island to the Sultan.

SECTION X

Morocco, Tunis

Article 118: Turkey recognises the French protectorate in Morocco, and accepts all the consequences thereof. This recognition shall take effect as from March 30, 1912.
Article 120: Turkey recognises the French Protectorate over Tunis and accepts all the consequences thereof. This recognition shall take effect as from May 12, 1881. 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 Lausanne of Oct. 18, 1912 have left to the Sultan in Libya.

Article 122: Turkey renounces in favour of Italy all rights and title over the following islands of Aegean sea; Stampalia (Astropalia), Rhodes (Rhodos), Calki (Kharki), Scarpanto, Casos (Casso), Pskopis (Tilos), Misiros (Nisyros), Calymnos (Kalymnos), Leros, Patmos, Lipsos (Lipso), Simi (Symi) and Cos (Kos), which are now occupied by Italy, and the islets dependent thereon, and also over the island of castellorizzo.

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:

**MILITARY CLAUSES**

**Article 152:** The armed force at the disposal of Turkey shall only consist of:

1. The Sultan's bodyguard;
2. Troops of gendarmerie, 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 gendarmerie in the case of serious trouble and eventually, to ensure the control of the frontiers.

**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 demobilised and disbanded.

**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.
AIR CLAUSES

Article 191: The Turkish armed forces must not include any military or naval air forces. No dirigible shall be kept.

Article 192: Within two months from the coming into force of the present Treaty the personnel of the air forces on the rolls of the Turkish land 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.

Article 197: The Inter-Allied commissions of control and organization may establish their organisations at Constantinople, and will be entitled as often as they think desirable, to proceed to any point whatever in Turkish territory, or to send sub-commissions or to authorise one or more of their members to go, to any such point.

Article 226: 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 handover to the Allied Powers or to such one of them as shall so request all persons accused having committed an act in violation of laws and customs of war who are specified either by name or by the rank office or employment which they held under the Turkish authorities.

PART VII

FINANCIAL CLAUSES

Article 231: Turkey recognises that by joining in the war of aggression which Germany & Austria, Hungary waged against the Allied Powers, she has caused to the latter losses and sacrifices of all kinds for what she sought to make complete reparation.

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

In these circumstances, and in as much as the territorial rearrangements 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 and of 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 Commissions 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 there shall be associated a Turkish Commissioner in a consultative capacity. The powers and duties of this commission are set forth in the following Articles.

Article 232: The Finance Commission shall take such steps as in its judgement and 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 the commission. No modification introduced by the 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 Finance, which shall be placed under the direct orders of the Finance Commission and whose members will only be appointed with the approval of the commission.

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

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 the present Treaty.

The Turkish Government will be bound to make to the European Commission of the Danube such restitutions, reparations 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.
ECONOMIC CLAUSES

**Article 261**: The capitulatory regime resulting from treaties, conventions or usages shall be re established in favour of the Allied Powers which directly or indirectly enjoyed 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 266**: Turkey undertakes to adopt all the necessary legislative and administrative measures to protect goods, the produce or manufacture of any of the Allied Powers or new states from all forms of unfair competition in commercial transactions.

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

AERIAL NAVIGATION

**Article 318**: the aircraft of the Allied Powers shall have full liberty of passage and landing over and in the territo-
ry and territorial waters of Turkey, and shall enjoy the same privileges as Turkish aircraft, particularly in case of distress by land or sea.

Article 319: 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 assent of the Principle Allied Powers, and which shall be applicable equally to the aircraft of Turkey and to those of the Allied Countries.

Article 432: Turkey will remain bound to give away facility for any investigation which the Council of League of Nations, acting if need be by a majority vote, may consider necessary, in any matters relating directly or indirectly to the application of the present Treaty.
APPENDIX - B

THE TREATY (OF LAUSANNE) OF PEACE WITH TURKEY AND THE ACCOMPANYING STRAITS CONVENTION 24 JULY, 1923

Important Provision of the Treaty

1. THE TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY

Article I: From the coming into force of the present treaty, the state of peace will be definitely re-established between the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, Rumania and the Serb-Croat Slovene State of the one part, and Turkey of the other part, as well as between their respective nationals.

Official relations will be resumed on both sides and, in the respective territories, diplomatic and consular representatives will receive without prejudice to such agreements as may be concluded in the future, treatment in accordance with the general principles of international law....

Article 15: Turkey renounces in favour of Italy all rights and title over the following islands. Stampalia (Astrapalia), Piscopis (Tilos), Misiros (Nisyros), Rhodes (Rhodos), Calki (Kharki), Scarpanto, Casos (Casso), Calimnos (Kalamnos), Leros, Patmos, Lipsos (Lipso), Simi (Symi), and Cos (Kos) which are now occupied by Italy, and the Islets dependent thereon, and also over the island of Castellorizzo.
Article 16: Turkey hereby renounces all rights and title whatsoever over or respecting the territories situated outside the frontiers laid down in the present Turkey and the Islands other than those over which her sovereignty is recognised by the said treaty, the future of these territories and Islands being settled or to be settled by the parties concerned. The provisions of the present Article do not prejudice any special arrangements arising from neighbourly relations which have been or may be concluded between Turkey and any limitrophe countries.

Article 17: The renunciation by Turkey of all rights and titles over Egypt and over Sudan will take effect as from the 5th Nov.1914.

Article 18: Turkey is released from all undertakings and obligations in regard to the Ottoman loans guaranteed on the Egyptian tribute, that is to say, the loans of 1855, 1891 and 1894. The annual payments made by Egypt for the service of these loans now forming part of the Service of the Egyptian Public Debt, Egypt is freed from all other obligations relating to the Ottomans public Debt.

Article 19: Any questions arising from the recognition of the State of Egypt shall be settled by Agreements to be negotiated subsequently in a manner to be determined later between the powers concerned. The provisions of the present
treaty relating to territories detached from Turkey under the said Treaty will not apply to Egypt.

**Article 20** Turkey hereby recognises the annexation of Cyprus proclaimed by the British Govt. on the 5th Nov. 1914.

**Article 21** Turkish nationals ordinarily resident in Cyprus on the 5th Nov, 1914 will acquire British nationality subject to the conditions laid down in the local law and will thereupon lose their Turkish nationality. They will, however, have the right to opt for Turkish nationality within two years from the coming into force of the present Treaty, provided that they leave Cyprus within twelve months after having so opted.

Turkish nationals ordinarily resident in Cyprus on the coming into force of the present Treaty who, at that date, have acquired or are in process of acquiring British nationality, in consequence of a request made in accordance with the local law, will also thereupon lose their Turkish nationality.

It is understood that the Government of Cyprus will be entitled to refuse British nationality to inhabitants of the island who, being Turkish nationals, had formerly acquired another nationality without the consent of the Turkish Government.
Article 22: Without prejudice to the general stipulations of Article 27, Turkey hereby recognises the definite abolition of all rights and privileges whatsoever which she enjoyed in Libya under the Treaty of Lausanne of the 18th October, 1912, and the instruments connected therewith....

Article 27: No power or jurisdiction in political, legislative or administrative matters shall be exercised outside Turkish territory by the Turkish government or authorities, for any reason whatsoever, over the nationals of a territory placed under the sovereignty or protectorate of the other powers signatory of the present Treaty, or over the nationals of a territory detached from Turkey.

It is understood that the spiritual attributions of the Moslem religious authorities are in no way infringed.

Article 28: Each of the High contracting parties hereby accepts, in so far as it is concerned, the complete abolition of the capitulations in Turkey in every respect.

Article 29: Moroccans, who are French nationals (ressortissants) and Tunisians shall enjoy in Turkey, the same treatment in all respects as other French nationals (ressortissants) and Natives (ressortissants) of Libya shall enjoy in Turkey the same treatment in all respects as other Italian nationals (ressortissants). The stipulations of the present Article in no way prejudice the nationality of persons of
Tunisian, Libyan and Moroccans origin established in Turkey. Reciprocally in the territories the inhabitants of which benefit by the stipulations of the first and second paragraphs of this Article, Turkish nationals shall benefit by the same treatment as in France and in Italy respectively. The treatment to which merchandise originating in or destined for the territories the inhabitants of which benefit from the stipulations of the first paragraph of this Article, shall be subject in Turkey, and, reciprocally, the treatment to which merchandise originating in or destined for Turkey shall be subject in the said territories shall be settled by agreement between the French and Turkish Governments.

Article 30: Turkish subjects habitually resident in territory which in accordance with the provisions of the present Treaty is detached from Turkey will be come IPSO FACTO, in the conditions laid down by the local law, nationals of the State to which such territory is transferred.

Article 31: Persons over eighteen years of age, losing their Turkish nationality and obtaining Ipso factor a new nationality under Article 30, shall be entitled within a period of two years from the coming into force of the present Treaty to opt for Turkish nationality.

Article 32: Persons over eighteen years of age, habitually resident in territory detached from Turkey in accordance
with the present Treaty, and differing in race from the majority of the population of such territory shall, within two years from the coming into force of the present Treaty, be entitled to opt for the nationality of one of the states in which the majority of the population is of the same race as the person exercising the right to opt, subject to the consent of that state.

Article 33: Persons who have exercised the right to opt in accordance with the provisions of Articles 31 & 32 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 immovable 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 movable property of every description. No export or import duties may be imposed upon them in accordance with connection with the removal of such property.

Article 34: Subject to any agreement which it may be necessary to conclude between the Governments exercising authority in the countries detached from Turkey and the Governments of the countries where the persons concerned are residents, Turkish nationals of over eighteen years of age who are natives of a territory detached from Turkey under the
present treaty, and who on its coming into force are habitually resident abroad, may opt for the nationality of the territory of which they are natives, if they belong by race to the majority of the populations of that territory, and subject to the consent of the Government exercising authority therein. This right of option must be exercised within two years from the coming into force of the present treaty....

Article 37: Turkey undertakes that the stipulations contained in Article 38 & 44 shall be recognised as fundamental laws, and that no law, no regulation, nor official action shall conflict or interfere with these stipulations, nor shall any law, regulation, nor official action prevail over them.

Article 38: The Turkish Government 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 free exercise, whether in public or private, of any creed, religion or belief, the observance of which shall not be incompatible with public order and good morals.
Non Muslim minorities will enjoy full freedom of movement and of emigration, subject to the measures applied, on the whole or on part of the territory, to all Turkish nationals and which may be taken by the Turkish Government for national defence, or for the maintenance of public order.

**Article 39:** Turkish nationals belonging to non-Muslim minorities will enjoy the same civil and political rights as Muslims. All the inhabitants of Turkey, without distinction of religion, shall be equal before the law.

Differences of religion, creed or confession shall not prejudice any Turkish national in matters relating to the enjoyment of civil or political rights, as for instance, admission to public employments, functions and honours, or the exercise of professions and industries.

No restrictions shall be imposed on the free use by any Turkish national of any language in private intercourse, in commerce, religion, in the press or in publications of any kind or at public meetings.

Notwithstanding the existence of the official language, adequate facilities shall be given to Turkish nationals of non-Turkish speech for the oral use of their own language before the courts.

**Article 40:** Turkish nationals belonging to non-Muslim 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 at their own expense, any charitable, religious and social institutions, any schools and other establishments for instruction and education, with the right to use their own language and to exercise their own religions freely therein.

Article 41: As regards public instructions, the Turkish Government will grant in those towns and districts, where a considerable proportion of non-Muslim nationals are resident, adequate facilities for ensuring that in the primary schools the instructions shall be given to the children of such Turkish nationals through the medium of their own language. This provisions will not prevent the Turkish Government from making the teaching of the Turkish language obligatory in the said schools.

In Towns and districts, where there is a considerable proportion of Turkish nationals belonging to non-Muslim minorities; these minorities shall be assured an equitable share in the enjoyment and application of the sums which may be provided out of public funds under the state, municipal or other budgets for educational, religious or charitable purposes.
The sums in question shall be paid to the qualified representatives of the establishments and institutions concerned.

Article 42: The Turkish Government undertakes to take, as regards non-Muslim minorities, in so far as concerns their family law or personal status, measures permitting the settlement of these questions in accordance with the customs of those minorities.

These measures will be elaborated by special commissions composed of representatives of the Turkish Government and of representatives of each of the minorities concerned in equal number. In case of divergence, the Turkish Government and the council of the League of Nations will appoint in agreement, an umpire chosen from amongst European lawyers.

The Turkish Government undertakes to grant full protection to the churches, synagogues, cemeteries, and other religious establishments of the above mentioned minorities. All facilities and authorizations will be granted to the pious foundations, and to the religious and charitable institutions of the said minorities at present existing in Turkey and the Turkish Government will not refuse, for the formation of new religious and charitable institutions, any
of the necessary facilities which are granted to other private institutions of that nature.

Article 43: Turkish nationals belonging to non-Muslim minori­ties shall not be compelled to perform any act which con­stitute a violation of their faith or religious observance and shall not be placed under any disability by reasons 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 from such obligations as shall be imposed upon all other Turkish nationals for the preservation of public order.

Article 44: Turkey agrees that, in so far as the preceding Articles of the section affect non-Muslim nationals of Tur­key, these provisions constitute obligations of internation­al concern and shall be placed under the guarantee of the League of Nations. They shall not be modified without the assent of the majority of the council of the League of Nations. The British empire, France, Italy and Japan, hereby agree not to withhold their assent to any modifica­tion in these Articles which is in due form assented to by a majority of the council of the League of Nations.

Turkey agrees that any Member of the Council of the League of Nations shall have the right to bring to the
attention of the council any infraction or danger of infrac-
tion of any of these obligations, and that the council may
thereupon take such action and give such directions as it
may deem proper and effective in the circumstances.

Turkey further agrees that any difference of opinion as
to question of law or of fact arising out of these Articles
between the Turkish Government and any of the other Signato-
ry Powers or any other Power, a member of the council of the
League of Nations, shall be held to be a dispute of an
international character under Article 14 of the covenant of
the League of Nations. The Turkish government hereby con-
sents that any such dispute shall, if the other party there-
to demands, be referred to the permanent court of Interna-
tional justice. The decision of the Permanent Court shall
be final and shall have the same force and effect as an
award under Article 13 of the covenant....

2. Convention on the regime of the straits:Article 1: The
High Contracting Parties agree to recognise and declare the
principle of freedom of transit and of navigation by sea and
by air in the strait of the Dordavielles, the sea of Marmora
and the Bosphorus, herein after comprised under the general
term of the 'straits'.
Article 2: The transit and navigation of commercial vessels and aircraft, and of war vessels and aircraft in the straits in time of peace and in time of war shall henceforth be regulated by the provisions of the attached Annex.

Annex: Rules for the passage of commercial vessels and aircraft & of war vessels and aircraft through straits

1. Merchant vessels, including hospital ships, yachts and fishing vessels and non-military aircraft:
   (a) In times of Peace, complete freedom of navigation and passage by day and by night under any flag and with any kind of cargo, without any formalities or tax or charge whatever (subject, however, to international sanitary provisions) unless for services directly rendered such as pilotage, light, towage or other similar charges, and without prejudice to the rights exercised in this respect by the services and undertakings now operating under concessions granted by the Turkish government.
   (b) In times of war, Turkey being neutral. Complete freedom of navigations and passage by day and by night under the same conditions as above. The duties and rights of Turkey as a neutral power cannot authorise her to take any measures liable to interfere with navigation through the straits, the waters of which, and the air above which, must remain en-
tirely free in time of war, Turkey being neutral just as in
time of peace.

(c) In times of war, Turkey being Belligerent. Freedom of
navigation for neutral vessels and neutral non military
aircraft, if the vessel or aircraft in question does not
assist the enemy, particularly by carrying contraband,
troops or enemy nationals. Turkey will have the right to
visit and search such vessels and aircrafts, and for this
purpose, aircraft are to alight on the ground or on the sea
in such areas as are specified and prepared for this purpose
by Turkey. The rights of Turkey to apply to enemy vessels
the measures allowed by international law are not affected.

Turkey will have full power to take such measures as
she may consider necessary to prevent enemy vessels from
using the straits. These measures, however, are not to be
of such a nature as to prevent the free passage of neutral
vessels and Turkey agrees to provide such vessels with
either the necessary instructions or pilots for the above
purpose.

2. Warships including fleet Auxiliaries, Troopships,
Aircraft carriers & Military Aircraft:
(a) In times of peace. Complete freedom of passage by day
and by night under any flag, without any formalities, or tax
or charge whatsoever, but subject to the following restrictions as to the total force:

The maximum force which any one power may send through the straits into the Black Sea is not to be greater than that of the most powerful fleet of the Littoral Powers of the Black Sea existing in that sea at the time of passage; but with the proviso that the powers reserve to themselves the right to send into the Black sea, at all times and under all circumstances, a force of not more than three ships, of which no individual ship shall exceed 10,000 tons.

Turkey has no responsibility in regard to the number of war vessels which pass through the straits....

(b) In time of War, Turkey being neutral. Complete freedom of passage by day and by night under any flag without any formalities, or tax, or charge whatever, under the same limitations as in paragraph 2 (a).

However, these limitations will not be applicable to any belligerent power to the prejudice of its belligerent rights in the Black Sea.

The rights and duties of Turkey as a neutral power cannot authorise her to take any measures liable to interfere with navigation through the straits, the waters of which and the air above which, must remain entirely free in time war, Turkey being neutral, just as in time of peace.
Warships and military aircraft of belligerents will be forbidden to make any capture, to exercise the right of visit and search, or to carry out any other hostile act in the straits....

(c) In time of war, Turkey being belligerent. Complete freedom of passage for neutral warships, without any formalities, or tax or charge whatever, but under the same limitations as in paragraph 2 (a).

The measures taken by Turkey to prevent enemy ships and aircraft from using the straits are not to be of such a nature as to prevent the free passage of neutral ships and aircraft, and Turkey agrees to provide the said ships and aircraft with either the necessary instructions or pilots for the above purpose.

Neutral military aircraft will make the passage of the straits at their own risk and peril, and will submit to investigation as to their character. For this purpose, aircraft are to alight on the ground or on the sea in such areas as are specified and prepared for this purpose by Turkey.

3(a) The passage of the straits by sub-marines of powers at peace with Turkey must be made on the surface.

(b) The office in command of a foreign naval force whether coming from the Mediterranean or the Black Sea, will commu-
nicate, without being compelled to stop, to a signal station at the entrance to the Dardanelles or the Bosphorus the number and the names of vessels under his orders which are entering the straits.

These signal stations shall be notified from time to time by Turkey; until such signal stations are notified, the freedom of passage for foreign war vessels in the straits shall not thereby be prejudiced, nor shall their entry into the straits be for this reason delayed.

(c) The right of military and non-military aircraft to fly over the straits, under the conditions laid down in the present rules, necessitate for aircraft.

(i) Freedom to fly over a strip of territory of five kilometers wide on each side of the narrow ports of the straits;
(ii) liberty, in the event of a forced landing, to alight on the coast or on the sea in the territorial waters of Turkey.

4. **Limitations of time of transit for warships:**

   In no event shall warships in transit through the straits, except in the event of damage or peril of the sea, remain therein beyond the time which is necessary for them to effect their passage, including the time of anchorage during the night if necessary for safety of navigation.

5. **Stay in the ports of the straits and of the black sea**

   (a) Paragraphs 1, 2, 3 of this Annex apply to the passage of
vessels, warships and aircraft through and over the straits and do not affect the right of Turkey to make such regulations as she may consider necessary regarding the number of men of war and military aircraft of any one power which may visit Turkish ports or aerodromes at one time and the duration of their stay.

(b) Littoral powers of the Black sea will also have a similar right as regards their ports and aerodromes....

Article 6: Subject to the provisions of Article 8 concerning Constantinople, there shall exist in the demilitarised zones and islands (defined in Article 4), no fortifications, no permanent artillery organizations, no submarine engines of war other than submarine vessels, no military aerial organization and no naval base. No armed forces shall be stationed in the demilitarized zones and islands except the police and gendarmerie forces necessary for the maintenance of order; the armament of such forces will be composed only of revolvers, swords, rifles and four Lewis guns per hundred men and will exclude any artillery.

In the territorial waters of the demilitarised zones and islands, there shall exist no submarine engines of war other than submarine vessels. Notwithstanding the preceding paragraphs, Turkey will retain the right to transport her armed forces through the demilitarised zones and Islands of
Turkish territory, as well as through their territorial waters, where the Turkish fleet will have the right to anchor.

Moreover, in so far as the straits are concerned, the Turkish Government shall have the right to observe by means of aeroplanes or balloons both the surface and the bottom of the sea. Turkish aeroplanes will always be able to fly over the waters of the straits and the demilitarised zones of Turkish territory, and will have full freedom to alight therein, either on land or on sea.

In the demilitarised zones and islands and in their territorial waters, Turkey and Greece shall similarly be entitled to effect such movements of personnel as are rendered necessary for the instruction outside these zones and islands of the men recruited therein.

Turkey and Greece shall have the right to organise in the said zones and islands in their respective territories any system of observation and communication, both telegraphic, telephonic and visual. Greece shall be entitled to send her fleet into the territorial waters of the demilitarised Greek islands, but may not use these waters as a base of operations against Turkey nor for any military or naval concentration for the purpose....
**Article 10:** These shall be constituted at Constantinople an International Commission composed in accordance with Article 12 and called the 'Strait Commissions'.

**Article 12:** The commission shall be composed of a representative of Turkey, who shall be President, and representatives of France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, Russia and the Serb-Croat-slovene state, in so far as these powers are signatories of the present convention, each of these powers being entitled to representation as from its ratification of the said convention.

The United States of American in the event of their acceding to the present convention, will also be entitled to have one representative on the commission.

Under the same conditions any independent littoral states of the Black Sea which are not mentioned in the first paragraph of the present Article will possess the same right.

**Article 15:** The Strait commission will carry out its functions under the auspices of the League of Nations, and will address to the League on annual reports giving an account of its activities, and furnishing all information which may be useful in the interests of commerce and navigation; with this object in view the commission will place itself in
touch with the departments of the Turkish Government dealing with navigation through the Straits.

Article 18: The High contracting parties, desiring to secure that the demilitarisation of the straits and of the contiguous zones shall not constitute an unjustifiable danger to the military security of Turkey, and that no act of war should imperil the freedom of the Straits or the safety of the demilitarised zones, agree as follows:-

Should the freedom of navigation of the Straits or the security of the demilitarised zones be imperilled by a violation of the provisions relating to freedom of passage, or by a surprise attack or some act of war or threat of war, the High Contracting Parties, and in any case France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan acting in conjunction, will meet such violation, attack or other act of war or threat of war, by all the means that the council of the League of Nations may decide for this purpose.

So soon as the circumstances which may have necessitated the action provided for in the preceding paragraph shall have ended, the regime of the Straits as laid down by the terms of the present convention shall again be strictly applied.
The present provision, which forms an integral part of those relating to the demilitarisation and to the freedom of the Straits, does not prejudice the rights and obligations of the High concentrating parties under the covenant of the League of Nations.
APPENDIX - C

The Agha Khan's and Ameer Ali's letters to the Prime Minister of Turkey 24 Nov. 1923.

To his Excellency Ghazi Ismet Pash,
Prime Minister of Turkey,
Your Excellency,

As consistent friends of new Turkey and in full sympathy with her aspirations as an independent member in the comity of the free nations of the world, we desire, with your permission to invite the attention of the Grand National Assembly to the very disturbing effects the present uncertain position of the Caliph-Sultan is exercising among the vast populations who belong to the sunni communion. We have noticed with the great regret that Islam, as a great moral and cohesive force, is losing among large sections of the sunni population, owing to the diminution in the Caliph's dignity and prestige, its weight and influence. For obvious reasons we do not wish to particularise the facts, but its (sic) absolute accuracy cannot be gainsaid.

2. In the sunni communion, we need not point out, the spiritual leadership forms the link which binds the followers of Islam as a vast congregation when the Caliph was in peril from outside attacks, Mussalman feeling all over the
world was violently agitated, and the Muslims of India gave their sympathy and support to the Turkish nation in the belief that in fighting for their independence, they were fighting also for the preservation intact of the institution which symbolised Muslim solidarity. Throughout those critical times we strenuously pleaded for the Turkish cause. And a British Muslim organization has, ever since the Trucoc-Italian war in Tripoli and cyrenaica, devoted its energies in endeavouring to alleviate the untold suffering and distress among the Turkish people. Our observations and suggestions, therefore, we trust, will receive a courteous hearing from your Excellency's Government regarding a question in which we, in common with all Muslims, take the deepest interest.

3. It must not be supposed for a moment from our remarks that we wish to suggest that the power of the people's representatives should be in any degree curtailed. What we respectfully urge is that the religious headship of the sunni world should be maintained intact in accordance with the shariyyet. In our opinion, any diminution in the prestige of the Caliph or the elimination of the caliphate as a religious factor from the Turkish body politic would mean the disintegration of Islam and its practical disappearance as a moral force in the world - a contingency which, we are
sure, neither the Grand National Assembly nor His Excellency the president Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha can view with equanimity.

4. In our opinion the Caliph Imam symbolises the unity of the sunni communion; and the fact that he is a member of the Turkish people and is a descendant of the founder of the Turkish nation gives to Turkey a position pre-eminent among Islamic nations.

5. For fourteen centuries, it has been the cardinal principle of the Ahl-i-Sunnat, and on this, we believe, is the Ijmaa-i-Ummat, that the Caliph, the Vice-regent of the Prophet, is the Imam of the Sunni congregation, and that between him and the general body of worshippers there is a nexus which knits together the Ahl-i-Sunnat. This mystical element cannot be eradicated from the Muslim mind without creating discord in the world of Islam.

6. We need not remind your Excellency that even when the Caliph-Imam lost his temporal power the great kings and chieftains sought and obtained from him investiture in order to validate their title to rule and to lead at prayers, the usual concomitant of secular authority. If Islam is to maintain its place in the world as a great moral force, the caliph's position and dignity should not, in any event, be less than that of the pontiff of the church of Rome.
7. For these reasons, among others equally cogent, we, as the true friends of Turkey, respectfully urge upon the Grand National Assembly and its great and farsighted leaders the imminent necessity for maintaining the religious and moral solidarity of Islam by placing the Caliph-Immate on the basis of which would command the confidence and esteem of the Muslim nations and thus impart to the Turkish state unique strength and dignity.

We are, your Excellency, your obedient Servants,

AGHA KHAN

AMEER ALI
APPENDIX - D

Turkish law concerning the Abolition of the Caliphate and the Banishment of the members of the Ottoman Imperial Family from the Territories of the Republic of Turkey March 3, 1924.

Article 1 The Caliph is deposed. The office of the caliphate is abolished, since the caliphate is essentially comprised in the meaning and signification of (the words) Government (Hukyumet) and Republic (Jumhuriyet).

Article 2 The deposed Caliph and all male and female members of the Imperial Family of the now extinguished Ottoman Sultanate, including the husbands of Imperial Princesses (Damad), are deprived in perpetuity of the right to reside within the boundaries of the territories of the Republic of Turkey. The issue of ladies related to this Imperial Family are subject to the terms of this article.

Article 3 The individuals mentioned in Article 2 are required to leave the diminutions of the Republic of Turkey within maximum of the ten days as from the date of proclamation of the present law.

Article 4 The individuals mentioned in Articles 2 are deprived of the status and right of Turkish nationality.
Article 5 From now onwards the individuals mentioned in Article 2 may not enjoy the disposal of real property within the boundaries of the republics of Turkey. For the winding-up of their affairs they may have recourse, by proxy, to the public courts of law during a period of one year.

Article 6 The individuals mentioned in Article 2 will be presented with sums to be adjudicated by the Government on the basis of covering the expenses of their journeys in a 'lump sum' payment varying in proportion to their (respective) degrees of wealth.

Article 7 The individuals mentioned in Article 2 are required, within the term of one year, to liquidate, with the cognizance and consent of the Government, all their real property within the boundaries of the dominions of the Republic of Turkey. In the event of their having liquidated the real property aforementioned, this will be liquidated under the supervision of the Government and the proceeds will be paid over to the owners.

Article 8 Real property of individuals who have occupied the throne of the Ottoman empire, situated within the boundaries of the dominions of the Republic of Turkey and registered as copyhgold (tapu), is transferred to the Nation.

Article 9 Upholsterry, furniture, hairlooms, and in general, any other personal property which is contained in pal-
aces castles, or any other buildings which were the property of the crown, now abolished, is transferred to the nation.

**Article 10** In addition to those freeholds which under the name of Imperial Freeholds were formerly handed over to the Nation, all freeholds appertaining to the crown, now abolished, the former Imperial Regalia (Khazinah-i-Humayun), and palaces, castles, buildings, and domain, including their contents, are transferred to the Nation.

**Article 11** For the security and safeguard of the property, both real and personal, which is transferred to the Nation, a regulative ordinance will be drawn up. (hereafter).

**Article 12** The present law comes into force as from the date of promulgation.

**Article 13** The cabinet is charged with putting the present law into force.