



Հարգելի՛ ընթերցող.

ԵՊՀ հայագիտական հետազոտությունների ինստիտուտը, չհետապնդելով որևէ եկամուտ, իր կայքերում ներկայացնելով հայագիտական հրատարակություններ, նպատակ ունի հանրությանն ավելի հասանելի դարձնել այդ ուսումնասիրությունները:

Մենք շնորհակալություն ենք հայտնում հայագիտական աշխատասիրությունների հեղինակներին, հրատարակիչներին:

Մեր կոնտակտները՝

Պաշտոնական կայք՝ <http://www.armin.am>

Էլ. փոստ՝ info@armin.am

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF
THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA
INSTITUTE OF HISTORY

HENRY AZATYAN

**VITAL AGREEMENTS
FOR ARMENIA**

YEREVAN 2004

ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅԱՆ
ԱԶԳԱՅԻՆ ԱԿԱԴԵՄԻԱ
ՊԱՏՄՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԻՆՍՏԻՏՈՒՏ

ՀԵՆՐԻԿ ԱԶԱՏՅԱՆ

ԲԱԽՏՈՐՈՇ ՊԱՅՄԱՆԱԳՐԵՐ

ԵՐԵՎԱՆ 2004

НАЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ НАУК
РЕСПУБЛИКИ АРМЕНИИ
ИНСТИТУТ ИСТОРИИ

ГЕНРИХ АЗАТЯН

СУДЬБОНОСНЫЕ ДОГОВОРА

ЕРЕВАН 2004

The resolution of National Academy of
Sciences of the Republic of Armenia
Institute of History

The Publication was made possible by the sponsorship of my close
friend Garik Hrachi Demirtschyan

FOREWORD

In XI-XIV AD Turkic nomad tribes on their way from the Central Asia entered Iranian Plateau, Caucasus, and Armenian Highland. Aspired to impose to enslaved peoples their customs, nomads ruined the gains millenia-old civilizations: only on territory of Armenia over thousand of main architectural monuments have been destroyed. In XVIII AD Armenians have established the political contacts with the Russian Empire, aiming to liberate from Turkish and Persian yoke. Heralds of Russian orientation in XVII-XVIIIcc. were Heads of Armenian Church, Meliks (Princes), merchants, other figures of liberation movement.

In XIX and in the beginning XX such outstanding persons, as Nerses Ashtaraketsy, M.Taghiadyan, Kh.Abovyan, S.Nazaryan, M.Nalbandyan, R.Patkanyan, Raffi, G.Artsrouny, Komitas, G.Tumanyan, General Andranik, A.Chobanyan and many others become the leaders of liberation movement.

Hegel once wrote about Turkey: "In foreign policy general interest of the European states against the Turks was struggle against this terrible force which threatened to tear away Europe from Asia. At that time they were the nation full of a strong constitution which power has been based on a gain, for what reason it conducted continuous wars, with rare peace agreements. All Eastern European states- Austria, Hungary, Venice and Poland should struggle against the Turks. Lepanto battle has rescued Italy and all Europe from barbarians' flood." (* Hegel. Philosophy of a story, v. VIII, page 76. Moscow.)

History of Ottoman empire is a history of centuries-long terror against non-turkish peoples. Due to historical destiny the major part of Armenian People found itself under a yoke of Sultan's medieval military feudal statehood. Autocratic and severe rule, national oppression and religious discrimination impacted negatively all spheres of life of Western Armenians.

After Turkish-Persian wars of XVI-XVII, Armenia has been divided between Turkey and Persia. Areas of northeast Armenia: Yerevan khanate, Zangezour, Shirak, Artsakh, areas adjacent to lake Sevan, Lori-Pambak and Kazakh-Shamshadin have been seized by Shahs of Persia, and southwestern

areas - Vaspurakan, Taron, Sasun Alashkert, Kharberd, Kars and Karin were ruled by Ottoman Empire.

Despite of adverse international environment Russian Empire won the war with Persia of 1804-1813. The victories over Napoleon in 1812, heavy defeats of the Persian armies in battles of Lenkoran, Aslanduz and Meghri compelled the Shah's government to offer the peace. Signed on October 13, 1813 in fortress of Armenian vilage Giulistan (Artsakh) peace treaty gave control over Shirak, Lori, the Kazakh, Shamshadin, Zangezur, Artsakh, Utik, as well as some territories on the left bank of Kura River to Russian Empire. After a while, on an instigation of the British government, Persia broke Giulistan Treaty and started new war against Russia. In July, 1826 the army of the Khan of Yerevan Sardar Hussain invaded Shirak, Pambak, and the Crown Prince Abas Mirza with 60 thousand army has moved on Artsakh.

On their counter move Russian army one by one seized Yerevan, Tebriz, Khoy, Urmia, Salmast and moved to Teheran. Under the offer of the Persian Shah on February, 10, 1828 the Turkmenchay peace treaty was signed and khanates of Yerevan and Nakhichevan, as well as all territory on the left bank of Araxe River went under Russian rule.

The Russo-Turkish war (April 1828- September 1829) resulted in Adrianople's Treaty- Russia gained the territory from Kuban River to Poti, as well as Akhaltsikh and Akhalkalaki. However this treaty had heavy consequences for Armenians: districts of Kars, Ardaghan, Bayazet, Erzurum, Baiburd were returned to Ottoman Empire.

Due to the data collected by Armenian patriarchate of Konstantinopole there were over 3 mln Armenians living in Ottoman Empire in 1876- 1.3 mln in Great Armenia, 600 thousand in Asia Minor and Cilicia, 670 thousand in Smaller Armenia Pokr Hayk and Kesari area, 400 thousand in Constantinople and the Balkans. During 1890-ies due to the Ottoman policy over 300 thousand Armenians were massacred and approximately the same number was forced to migrate or forcibly converted to Islam.

In 1875 Herzegovina and Bosnia, and in 1876 Bulgaria rised against Ottoman oppression. In the spring of 1876, aspiring to full independence, Serbia and Montenegro declared war to Ottoman Turkey.

The leading European powers weren't interested in just resolution of the Eastern problem- they pursued the aim to maintain the status quo of Sultan regime.

The Russo-Turkish war that started in the spring of 1877 was conducted at the Balkan and Caucasian fronts. It was ceased by the appeal of Ottoman Empire by the Adrianople armistice in January, 1878.

On February, 19 (on March, 3) 1878 the peace treaty was signed in San Stefano (12 km west to Constantinople). According to it Serbia, Montenegro, Romania were proclaimed independent states, and Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina became self-governed. In fact, this treaty marked the liberation of the Balkan Christians.

The Armenian cause became a subject of international diplomacy in 1878, at the aftermath of Russo-Turkish war and was closely connected to Eastern problem. For the first time Armenian cause was discussed on February, 19, 1878 at the San Stefano peace treaty. The Armenian cause was considered by the international diplomacy as concerning the Western Armenians suffering under the yoke of the Ottoman Turkey. The article 16 of San Stefano treaty says: "Taking into consideration that the retreat of Russian armies from the areas of Armenia returned to Turkey, can give an occasion to collisions and complications which can have negative influence on good relations between the two states, the High Porte undertakes to practice immediate reforms of the areas inhabited by Armenians and to provide safety of Armenians from Kurds and Circassians." (Armenia in documents of the international diplomacy and the Soviet foreign policy. Yerevan, 1972, page 92 (in Armenian)). But neither the Ottoman Turkey, and the European colonial countries nor imperial Russia had any intention to give Armenian people an autonomy or independence. Requirements of protection or autonomy for Armenia put forward by major European states were just a game ." A history of Armenian people, vol. 6 Yerevan, 1981, an item 111 (in Armenian)).

By the article 16 the Armenian cause became a subject of the international consideration for the first time, and High Porte had publicly recognized the existence of Armenia and the Armenian nation in the Asian part of the empire.

The victory of Imperial Russia and San Stefano treaty caused trouble in the European capitals-especially, in London, Vienna, and later in Paris. Minister for Foreign Affairs of Austro-Hungary J.Andrashi officially demanded to call the international congress to discuss the San Stefano treaty.

The period from San Stefano up to the Berlin congress was full of examples of most unfair diplomatic struggle of the European states. They had accepted drastic measures to deprive Russia of the results of the victory. In adverse international conditions Russia had been compelled to accept requirements of Britain and Austro-Hungary to revise all the articles of the San Stefano treaty. Armenians considered that the decision of the Armenian cause did not depend on Russia only and decided to send a delegation to Berlin and to present national demands at the international congress. The

Armenian delegation headed by the Catholicos of all Armenians Mkrtych Khrimyan, included bishop Khoren (Galfayan), Stepan Papazyan, Minas Cheraz (secretary and interpreter). Before the Berlin congress began Khrimyan and Cheraz had meetings with the senior officials in Italy, France, Germany, Britain. Bishop Khoren went to St. Petersburg to hand the program of autonomy for Armenians in the Ottoman Turkey to Empiror Alexander II.

At the Berlin congress held on June 1, 1878 only the delegations of Russia, Turkey, Germany, Austro-Hungary, Britain and Italy took part. The Armenian and Bulgarian delegations did not receive the right to participate in the congress. On July 8, the 15th session of the Congress adopted the article 61 concerning the Armenian cause.

The high Porte undertakes to carry out immediate reforms based on the local requirements and to provide safety of Armenians from Circassians and Kurds. For this purpose it should periodically inform the states in charge of this activity on the undertaken measures.

(J.Kirakosyan, R.Sahanyan. Armenia in documents of the international diplomacy and the Soviet foreign policy. Yerevan, 1972, page 128 (written in Armenian)).

Russia had to refuse some provisions of San Stefano treaty in favour of the Ottoman Turkey and in Asia Alashkert Valley as well as Baya/et were returned to Turkey.

The Article 16 of San Stefano treaty was replaced by the Article 61 of the Congress which didn't contain any valid guarantee to place order in the Armenian provinces and to secure the safety of Armenians, and essentially the Great powers organized genocide against western Armenians Berlin treaty left a substantial part of the Armenian people under the yoke of Turkey.

History showed that this decision of the capitalist powers became fatal for western Armenians, it brought them to physical annihilation". (V.M.Khvostov. A history of diplomacy, vol. II, p. 128. Moscow.)

The Armenian politician and writer Grigor Artsruny wrote: "You should rely on yourselves, instead of Berlin... the nation which does not rely on itself, has no future."

The notorious Article 61 was the heaviest ordeal for Armenians and it proved that civilized Europe has never been the liberator for oppressed peoples. Moreover, aggravating contradictions between great powers got the Armenian cause even more confused and led to heavier consequences. The genocide of Armenians in 1890-s under the rule of Sultan Abdul Hamid proved this prediction.

In July, 1908 Young Turks overthrew the Sultan and established constitutional monarchy. During their rule (1909-1918) 14 governments have been changed.

The Young Turks didn't solve any political and social problem - on the contrary, violating the principles of the constitution they conducted Pan-Turkish policy. The Russian Ambassador in Constantinople M.Girs wrote in 1912: "The situation in Armenia remains really as regrettable, as during the former regime".* (J.Kirakosyan. Armenia in documents of the international diplomacy and the Soviet foreign policy. Yerevan, 1972, page 128 (in Armenian)).

In 1911-12 the Ottoman Empire fought wars against Italy, Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia and Montenegro. Under the favourable international situation, the Armenian regions of Ottoman Empire again raised the issue of the implementation of the Article 61.

In September, 1912 the Assembly of the Armenian public representatives sent a request to the Russian government, and in October the Catholicos of all Armenians, Gevorg V officially addressed the Tsar Nikolay II with the request to solve the problem of western Armenians. At that time Armenians connected the solution of the Armenian cause with Russia.

A_welbknQii, western Armenian writer and a member of the Turkish Parliament Grigor Zohrab expressed the opinion of democratic circles that Armenians under the Russian rule "even under the oppression of the same kind, still, would not be deprived of the opportunity to develop". (Mshak, 1879, No. 125 (in Armenian)).

In the Autumn of 1912, just before the WWI, due to the efforts of the western and eastern Armenians the Armenian cause was again raised by the great powers. As previously, the Russian Empire pursuing its own political and economic interests, acted as a defender of the western Armenians. In 1913 the governments of France and Britain stated of their support of Russian policy, but in reality they tried to prevent the extension of the Russian influence in Turkey. The Russian Embassy in Constantinople drew up the Russian project of the Armenian reforms, based on the programs of 1880 and 1895. According to this project the Armenian vilayets (districts) of Erzurum, Van, Dyarbekir, Sivas and Kharberd should make up one province ruled by the Governor - Christian citizen of Ottoman Empire or European - appointed for five years by the Sultan with the consent of the great powers. The project of Ottoman government was another attempt to undermine the implementation of the reforms in Armenian vilayets. The resistance of the Young Turks inspired by Germany and its allies - Austro-Hungary and Italy - and double-dealing policy of France and Britain resulted in prolonged

negotiations over the project presented by Russia in July, 1913. Signed on January, 26, 1914 in Constantinople the Russo-Ottoman treaty on reforms in the Western Armenia divided it into two Sectors - the first Sector included the vilayets of Erzurum, Trebizond and Sivas, and the second one Kharberd, Van, Bitlis and Dyarbekir. The European great powers were to offer two nominees for each of the governors to provide the Ottoman government an opportunity of selection and ratification. These governors were authorized with administrative, judicial and police power. The Dutch diplomat Van Stenstin was appointed the Supreme governor of the first Sector and Norwegian colonel Golf - of the second. Governors had just started to perform their duties when the WWI began and the treaty was canceled. Western Armenians faced fatal danger. Before the war Turkey was a background agricultural country, with a low level of agriculture and poor industry. The Young Turks' revolution did not solve the deep social and ethnic problems, moreover, established a severe regime.

Despite proclamation of its neutrality during the first month after beginning of the WWI, on August, 2, 1914, the Ottoman Turkey having concluded a secret military alliance with Germany, entered the War in late Autumn. The Young Turks leadership used the military conditions to finally resolve the ethnic issue by the annihilation of a whole nation. The implementation of this thoroughly planned program started on the night of April 24, 1915 with the arrest of the Armenian intellectuals of Constantinople, among them: writers, critics, scientists, doctors, teachers, public figures who were deported from the capital and brutally killed. The Ottoman government explained the forcible deportation of Armenians by "the military reasons" - as if to avoid the consequences of war in the frontline areas. In 1915-18 about 2 million people were deported of which over 1,5 million were killed or died of tortures, thirst, famine, epidemics in the deserts of Syria. 200 thousand children were converted into Islam.

After bourgeois-democratic revolution in February, 1917 the structure of the Russian monarchy in the region changed into so called Transcaucasian Special Committee (Transcaucasian Commissariat since November, 1917). After Bolshevik revolt in October, on December 5, 1917 the Commanders of Russian Caucasian Army and Turkish 3-rd Army signed an agreement in Erzinka in accordance with the Brest-Litovsk armistice treaty, signed on December 2 1917 between Russia, on the one hand, and Germany, Austro-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, on the other hand. The demarcation line between Russia and Turkish armies included almost all areas then under the Russian control.

However, Ottoman Turkey using the chaos prevailing in Russia, disor-

der of its troops and in mid-February Ottoman troops occupied the Western Armenia and continued their advance threatening the very existence of Eastern Armenia. On February 21, 1918 Germany demanded that Russia should return to Turkey its Anatolian provinces", i.e. the Western Armenia and moreover - to withdraw Russian troops from Eastern Armenian provinces of Kars and Ardaghan.

On 10 February, the Transcaucasian Seim (Assembly) was established. It included Georgian

Social Democrats, Armenian Dashnaks and Azeri Musavatists. This Seim headed by the Georgian social-democrat N.Chkheidze, had a short life and was disbanded on May 27, when Georgia declared its independence. On May 27 the Azerbaijani Republic was declared and then on May 28 the Republic of Armenia declared its independence.

It was a crucial time for Armenia, since in those days Armenian troops fought fierce battle with the advancing Ottoman 3-rd Army. Having won victories at Sadarapat and Bash-Aparan, unfortunately, Armenia had to sign a humiliating. In the prevailing conditions the Republic was forced to sign a treaty with the Ottoman Empire (June, 1918).

In January 1919 the Peace Conference was held in Paris at which Armenians were presented by two delegations: of the government of the Republic of Armenia headed by Avedis Aharonyan and another - representing western Armenians at the head of Poghos Nubar. In May the Entente countries made a decision to authorize the United States with mandate over Armenia. A month later the US Congress rejected to accept the mandate. Taking the advantage of the favourable situation, the Turkish nationalist movement headed by the young general Mustafa Kemal pasha didn't recognize the treaties signed by the Ottoman government.

Ironically, the First National Congress (July, 1919) was held in ethnically cleansed Western Armenian town of Erzurum, where eastern provinces were proclaimed inseparable parts of Ottoman territory.

On August 10, 1920 the victor states signed the peace treaty in Sevres (near Paris). The Articles 88-89 regulated the Armenian Cause, stating that Turkey had recognized Armenia free and independent states and that its borders including territories of Erzurum, Trapezund, Van and Bitlis vilayets had to be defined by the US President W.Wilson. However, Allied States, divided by internal contradictions, took no practical steps to implement these Articles, and the Kemalist Turkey didn't miss the opportunities to undermine it. Using heavy socio-economic crisis in Armenia in September 1920 the Kemalist troops invaded the republic and enforced the Alexandropolis Treaty (December 2, 1920), by which Armenia lost its eastern provinces of

Alashkert, Basen, Kars and Surmalu. By this treaty Armenia denied provisions of Sevres treaty and thus the territory of the republic was reduced by 10.000 square kilometres and practically had no right to have an army. During the same period thousands jare km of the territory became an arena of invasion by Soviet Azerbaijan and the government of Armenia was forced to proclaim Armenia Soviet Socialist Republic. Soviet Russia had great expectations with the new "antiimperialistic" regime and Kemal was considered a strategic ally in spreading of Communism to the East. Thereby the Kars Treaty signed on October 13, 1921 almost completely fixed the territorial gains of Kemalist Turkey, as well as transferred the Armenian provinces of Nakhichevan and Mountainous Karabagh to Azerbaijani SSR.

In November 1922 France, Great Britain, Japan, Italy, Greece, Yugoslavia, Romania and Turkey (as well as the USA as observer and the USSR and Bulgaria as parties to discuss the Dardanelles passing regime) started a new peace conference in Lausanne. The delegation of the Armenian SSR headed by A.Aharonyan and national (Western Armenian) delegation headed by G.Noratunkyan submitted a Memorandum that considered repatriation of the Armenian refugees, transition some of Western Armenian territories to Soviet Armenia for creation a corridor to the Black Sea and a home-rule for Armenians in Cilicia. The Turkish delegation simply rejected these proposals by granting concessions to European powers and once again using their mutual rivalry. In its turn, the Soviet Union agreed to provide home for the Armenian refugees on the territory of ...Russia and Ukraine! The Lausanne conference ruined the last romantic expectations of Armenians. As Fritjof Nansen bitterly stated, there were just numerous promises of freedom and independence given to Armenian people when its participation in the war on Entante's side was necessary. As the Chief Comisioner for refugees Nansen alone did a huge work, assisting Armenian refugees to settle in Soviet Armenia, supporting orphanages, schools and hospitals.

After the WWI there was another ray of hope when the USSR demanded to return to the borders of 1914 and to return Kars province to Armenia. However, at the beginning of the Cold War, the confrontation once again played in favor of Turkey, and the USA and Great Britain defended the Turkish interests.

To conclude, it is necessary to highlight the main reasons of massacres and genocide of Armenians in the Ottoman Empire.

1. The general policy of the Ottoman Turkey was the physical annihilation of Armenians. Sultan Abul Hamid said that "The way to get rid of Armenian Cause is to get rid of Armenians". Two decades later the chief

executor of Western Armenias Talaat pasha explained to the US Ambassador G.Morgentau:"In three month I did more for Armenian Cause than Abdul Hamid for 320 years. The Armenian Cause doesn't exist any more because Armenians don't exist." (G.Morgentau. Memories And Secrets Of Armenian Genocide. Constantinople, 1919, p. 324(in Armenian)).

2. Armenian Genocide was the greatest act of robbery that provided the Young Turks an opportunity to get huge wealth of both Western Armenians and prosperous Armenian bourgeoisie of the major Ottoman cities.

3. Armenians were proclaimed a "hindrance" for unification of Muslims of Middle East, Caucasus and Central Asia. But the real reason was the pan-Turkic program and one of its leading ideologists Dr. B.Shakir mentioned that "Armenians stand in the way of sacred pan-Islamic and pan-Turkic ideas, and we inevitably will face them. We are forced to annihilate anything that can be an obstacle for our sacred national ideals" Zarya Vostoka, 1925, No.812 (in Russian)).

4. Sultans and Young Turks regarded Armenians as Russian allies and in larger frames - a headache in international relations. The best solution of the problem in their mind, was physical annihilation of Armenians.

The Armenian Genocide grew out of the margins of a national problem because decades later it served an example of unpunished and "successful" genocide, best expressed by a cynical statement of Adolf Hitler:"Who now recalls the Armenian genocide?". In the UN Convention of December 9, 1948 it is stated that the genocide is the crime against humanity, and Armenian Cause lies in dimension of Human Rights and must be resolved in the spirit of modern humanistic civilization.

33. TREATY OF PEACE (GULISTAN): RUSSIA AND PERSIA

30 September/11 October 1813

The treaty of Gulistan, negotiated through the good offices of the United Kingdom ended a nine-year war with Persia and assured Russian possession of Georgia - the original cause of the war - and other districts then owing suzerainty to the shah. But the ambiguous terms of the territorial settlement kept alive the tensions between Persia and its northern neighbor for more than a dozen years, culminating in 1826 in renewed hostilities. The 1813 instrument (article 5) also gave Russian war vessels the exclusive right to navigate in the Caspian Sea. O. von Schlechta-Wssehrd, "Die Kampfe" zwischen Persien and Russland in Transkaukasien seit 1804-1813," Sitzungsberichte der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Philosophische-historische Classe (Vienna), 46 (1864), 4-67; A. Krause *Russia in Asia*, chap. 5; J. F. Baddeley, *The Russian Conquest of the Caucasus*, chaps. 4-5; W.E. D. Allen, *A History of the Georgian people* chap. 18; Sir P. Sykes, *History of Persia*, vol. 2, chap. 76; Sir H. Rawlinson, *England and Russia in the East*, chap. 1; R. G. Watson, *A History of Persia*, chaps 6-8.

Art. 1. After the conclusion of this Treaty the hostilities which have hitherto existed between the State of Russia and Persia shall cease, and respective sovereigns and their allies for ever.

Art. 2. The status quo ad. presentem having been agreed on as the basis of treating in virtue of this arrangement, the several districts hitherto possessed by the respective States shall remain under their subjection, and the frontier is determined in the manner under written.

The line of demarcation is to commence from the plain of Aduna Bazar, running direct towards the plain of Moghan to the ford of the Anas at Yuln Bulook, up the Anas to the junction of the Capennuk Chace at the back of the hill of Mekri; from thee the boundary of Karabagh and Nukshivan is from above the mountains of Alighuz to Dualighuz, and thence the boundary of Karabagh, Nukshivan, Erivand, and also part of Georgia, and of Kuzah and

Shums-un-deen too is separated by Eishuk Meidaun; from Eishuk Meidaun the line is chain. of mountains on the right and the tops of the mountains of Alighuz it runs along the village of Shoorgil and between those of the village Mystery until it reaches the river of Arpachahi, and as the district of Talish during the hostilities has been partially subjected by the contending parties, for the purpose of strengthening mutual confidence after the conclusion of the Treaty. Commissioners shall be appointed respectively, who, in concurrence with each other and with the cognizance of the Governors concerned shall determine what mountain, rivers, lakes, villages, and fields shall mark the line of frontier, having first ascertained the respective possessions at the time of making the Treaty, and holding in view the status quo ad presentem as the basis on which the boundaries are to be determined.

If the possessions of either of the High Contracting Parties shall have been infringed on by the above-mentioned boundaries, the Commissioners shall rectify it on the basis of the status quo ad presentem.

Art. 3. His Majesty the King of Persia, in demonstration of his amicable sentiments towards the Emperor of Russia, acknowledges in his own name and that of his heirs the sovereignty of the Emperor of Russia over the provinces of Karabagh and Georgia, now called Elizabeth Paul, the districts of Shekie, Shiriwan, Kobek, Derbend, Bakoobeh, and such part of Talish as is now possessed by Russia, the whole of Degesten, Georgia, the tract of Shoorgil, Achook, Bash, Gooreea, Mingrelia, Abtichar, the whole country between the boundary at present established and the line of Caucasus, and all the territory between the Caucasus and the Caspian Sea.

Art. 4. His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, actuated by similar feelings towards His Majesty of Persia, and in the spirit of good neighbourhood wishing the Sovereign of Persia always to be firmly established on the throne, engages for himself and heirs to recognize the Prince who shall be nominated heir-apparent, and to afford him assistance in case he should require it to suppress any opposing party. The power of Persia will thus be increased by the aid of Russia. The Emperor engages for himself and heirs not to interfere in the dissensions of the Prince, unless the aid of the Russian arms is required by the King of the time.

Art. 5. The Russian merchantmen on the Caspian Sea shall, according to their former practice, have permission to enter the Persian harbours, and the Persian shall render to the Russian Marine all friendly aid in case of casualties by storm or shipwreck.

Persian merchantmen shall enjoy the same privilege of entering Russian harbours, and the like aid shall be afforded to the Persian Marine by the Russians in case of casualties by storm or shipwreck.

The Russian flag shall fly in the Russian ships-of-war which are permitted to sail in the Caspian as formerly; no other nation whatever shall be allowed ships-of-war on the Caspian.

Art. 6. The whole of the prisoners taken either in battle or otherwise, whether Christians or of any other religion, shall be mutually exchanged at the expiration of three months after the date of the signature of the Treaty. The High Contracting Parties shall give a sum to each of the prisoners for their expenses, and send them to Kara Ecclesia; those charged with the superintendence of the exchange on the frontiers shall give notice to each other of the prisoners being sent to the appointed place, when they shall be exchanged; and any person who either voluntarily deserted or fled after the commission of a crime shall have permission to return to his country, [or] shall remain without molestation. All deserted who return to their country shall be forgiven by both contracting parties.

Art. 7. In addition to the above articles, the two contracting sovereigns have been pleased to resolve to exchange Ambassadors, who at a proper period will be sent to their respective capitals, where they will meet with that honour due to their rank, and due attention shall be paid to the requests they may be charged to make. Mercantile agents shall be appointed to reside in the different cities for the purpose of assisting the merchants in carrying on their trade; they shall only retain ten followers; they shall be in no ways molested; they shall be treated with respect and attention, and parties of either nation injured in the way of trade may by their interference have their grievances redressed.

Art. 8. With regards to the intercourse of caravans, the merchants of either country must be provided with a passport that they may travel either by sea or land without fear, and individuals may reside in either country for the purpose of trade so long as it suits their convenience, and they shall meet with no opposition when they wish to return home. In regard to merchandise and goods, brought from Russia to Persia, or sent from Persia to Russia, the proprietors may at their own discretion either sell or exchange them for other property. Merchants having occasion to complain of failure of payment or other grievances will state the nature of their cases to the mercantile agents; or, if there are none resident in the place, they will apply to the Governor, who will examine into the merits of their representations, and will be careful that no injustice be offered this class of men. Russian merchants having entered Persia with merchandise will have permission to convey it to any country in alliance with that State, and the Persian Government will readily furnish them a passport to enable them to do so. In like manner, Persian merchants who visit Russia will have permission to proceed to any country in

alliance with Russia. In case of a Russian merchant dying in Persia, and his goods remaining in Persia, as they are the property of a subject of a friendly State, they shall be taken charge of by the proper constituted authorities, and shall be delivered over, on demand, to the lawful heirs of the deceased, who shall have permission to dispose of them. As this is the custom among all civilized nations, there can be no objection to this arrangement.

Art. 9. The duties on Russian merchandise brought to Persian ports shall be in the proportion of five hundred dinars (or 5 per cent.) on property of the value of one toman, which having been paid at one city the goods may be conveyed to any part of Persia without any further demand of duty being made on any pretence whatever. The like percentage, and nothing more, will be paid on exports. The import and export duties from Persian merchants in Russia will be levied at the same rate.

Art. 10. On the arrival of goods at the seaport towns, or such as come by land-carriage to the frontier towns of the two States, merchants shall be allowed to sell or exchange their goods without the further permission of the Custom House Officers because it is the duty of Custom House Officers to prevent all sorts of delay, in the prosecution of trade, and to receive the King's customs from the buyer or seller as may be agreed between them.

Art. 11. After the signature of this Treaty the respective plenipotentiaries shall immediately announce the peace to the different frontier posts and order the suspension of all further hostilities; and two copies of this Treaty being taken with Persian translations, they shall be signed and sealed by the respective plenipotentiaries, and be exchanged.

38. TREATIES OF PEACE AND COMMERCE (TURKMANCHAY): PERSIA AND RUSSIA

10/22 February 1828

[*J. Rives Childs, comp., Perso-Russian Treaties and Notes of 1828-1931 (typescript in the Library of Congress), pp. 1-18*]

The treaty of Gulistan in 1813 (Doc. 33) had left neither side entirely happy. The Irredentist spirit in Persia did not die down in the dozen years that followed. Despite substantial pains in Transcaucasia at Persian expense, Russia still sought the Shah's districts north of the Aras River, which the tsarist government regarded as a more feasible frontier. Victory in the renewed war of 1826-28 enabled the Russians, under the treaty of peace concluded in the village of Turkmanchay, to annex the coveted provinces of Erivan and Nakhichevan (article 4), thus achieving a stable boundary with Persia west of the Caspian. The Persians were also required to pay a considerable indemnity, amounting to the equivalent, of 17.5 million dollars (article 6). The exclusive Russian right to navigate in the Caspian Sea, first granted in Gulistan, was reaffirmed (article 9). No less significant was the commercial treaty signed the same day, assuring Russian subjects extraterritorial privileges and establishing the pattern of the capitulatory regime for Europeans in Persia under the Qajar dynasty. Article 14 of the peace treaty was modified in 1844 (French text 01 convention in British and Foreign State Papers, vol. 33, p. 854). J. F. Baddeley, *Russian Conquest of Caucasus*, chaps. 6-11; Sir P. Sykes, *History of Persia*, chap. 76; Sir H. Rawlinson, *England and Russia in the East*, chap. 1; M. T. Florinsky, *Russia*, vol. 2, pp. 830-31; A. K. Matine-Dairy, *La Suppression des capitulations en Perse*, chaps. 3-3; A. Krause, *Russia in Asia*, chap. 5; R. G. Watson, *History of Persia*, chaps. 8-9.

1. THE TREATY OF PEACE

ART. I. There will be, dating from this day, peace, friendship and perfect understanding between His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias on one

hand, and His Majesty the Shah of Persia on the other, their Heirs and Successors, their Slaves and their respective Subject, in perpetuity.

ART. II. Considering that the hostilities taken place between the High Contracting Parties, and happily terminated today, have brought to an end the obligations which the Treaty of Gulistan imposed upon them, His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias and His Majesty the Shah of Persia have judged it appropriate to replace the said Treaty of Gulistan by the present Clauses and Stipulations, which are designed to regulate and to consolidate more and more the future relations of peace and friendship between Russia and Persia.

ART. III. His Majesty the Shah of Persia, both in his name as in that of his Heirs and Successors, cedes in entire ownership to the Russian Empire the Khanate of Erivan on both sides of the Araxe, and the Khanate of Nakhichevan. In consequence of this cession, His Majesty the Shah undertakes to turn over to the Russian Authorities, within six months at the latest, from the date of signature of the present Treaty, all the archives and all public documents concerning the administration of the two Khanates abovementioned.

ART. IV. The two High Contracting Parties agree to establish, as the frontier between the two States, the following line of demarcation: In parting from the point of the frontier of the Ottoman States, the nearest in a straight line from the summit of the little Ararat, this line will continue to the summit of this mountain from whence it will descend to the source of the river known as the Lower Karassou which flows from the southern side of the Little Ararat and it will follow its course until its discharge in the Araxe, opposite Cherour. Arrived at this point, this line will follow the bed of the Araxe to the Fortress of Abbas-Abad; around the exterior works of this place which are situated on the right bank of the Araxe, there will be traced a radius of a half agatch, or three versts and a half from Russia, which will extend in all directions; all the land which will be enclosed in this radius will belong exclusively to Russia and will be demarcated with the greatest exactitude in the space of two months, dating from this day. From the locality where the eastern extremity of this radius will have rejoined the Araxe, the frontier line will continue to follow the bed of this river to the ford of Jediboulouk, from whence the Persian Territory will extend the length of the bed of the Araxe for a distance of three agatch or twenty-one versts from Russia; arrived at this point, the frontier line will traverse in a direct manner the plain of Moughan to the bed of the river known as Bolgarou, to the place situated at three agatch or twenty-one versts below the conjunction of the two small rivers known as Odinabazar and Sarakamyche. From there, this line will reascend

from the left bank of the Bolgarou to the junction of the said rivers Odinabazar and Sarakamyche and will extend the length of the right bank of the river of Odinabazar to its source and from there to the summit

of the heights of Djikoir so that all the waters which flow towards the Caspian Sea will belong to Russia, and all those watershed is of the Persian side will belong to Persia. The limit of the two States being marked here by the crest of the mountains, it is agreed that their declination from the side of the Caspian Sea will belong to Russia and that their opposite slope will belong to Persia. From the crest of the heights of Djikoir, the frontier will follow the summit of Kamarkouia, the mountains which separate the Talyche from the district of Archa. The crests of the mountains, separating on all sides line watershed, will determine here the frontier line in the same manner as stated above concerning the distance included between the source of the Odina-bazar and the summits of Djikoir. The frontier line will follow thereafter, from the summit of Kamarkouia, the crests of the mountains which separate the district of Zouvante from that of Archa to the limit of that of Welkidji, always conforming to the principle enunciated in connection with the watershed. The district of Zouvante, with the exception of the part situated on the opposite side of the summit of the said mountains, will fall in this way in division to Russia. Beginning with the limit of the district of Welkidji, the frontier line between the two States will follow the summits of Klopouty and of the principal chain of mountains which traverse the district of Wilkidji to the northern source of the river called Astar, always observing the principle relative to the watershed. From there the frontier will follow the bed of this river to its discharge in the Caspian Sea, and will complete the line of demarcation which will separate in future the respective possessions of Russia and Persia.

ART. V. His Majesty the Shah of Persia in testimony of his sincere friendship for His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, solemnly recognizes by the present Article, both in his name as in that of his Heirs and Successors to the throne of Persia, as belonging forever to the Russian Empire, all the countries and all the islands situated between the line of demarcation designated by the preceding Article on the one side, and the crest, of the mountains of the Caucasus, and the Caspian Sea on the other, as well as the peoples, nomads and others who inhabit these countries.

ART. VI. With a view to recompensing the considerable sacrifices that the war, which occurred between the two States, has occasioned to the Russian Empire, as well as the losses and damages which have resulted therefrom for Russian subjects. His Majesty the Shah of Persia undertakes to make them good by means of a pecuniary indemnity. It is agreed between the

two High Contracting Parties that the total of the indemnity is fixed at ten kupours of silver tomans or 20,000.000 silver roubles and that the method, the terms and the guarantees of payment of this sum will be regulated by a special arrangement which shall have the same force and value as if it were inserted word for word in the present Treaty.

ART. VII. His Majesty the Shah of Persia having judged it fitting to appoint as his Successor and Heir Presumptive his August Son Prince Abbas Mirza, His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, with a view to giving to His Majesty the Shah public evidence of his friendly dispositions and of his desire to contribute to the consolidation of this order of succession, undertakes to recognize as from today, in the August Person of His Royal Highness Prince Abbaa Mirza, the Successor and Heir Presumptive of the Crown of Persia and to consider Him as the Legitimate Sovereign of this Kingdom from his ascension to the throne.

ART. VIII. Russian merchant vessels will enjoy, as in the past, the right to navigate freely on the Caspian Sea and along its coasts and to land there. They will find in Persia aid and assistance in case of shipwreck. The same right is accorded to Persian merchant vessels to navigate on the old footing in the Caspian Sea and to enter Russian Rivers where, in case of shipwreck, the Persians will receive reciprocally aid and assistance.

As for war vessels, those which bear the Russian military flag being at antique the only ones which have had the right to navigate on the Caspian Sea, this same exclusive privilege, is for this reason, equally reserved and assured today, so that, with the exception of Russia no other Power shall be able to have war vessels on the Caspian Sea.

ART. IX. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias and His Majesty the Shah of Persia, having at heart to strengthen by all means the ties so happily reestablished between them, are agreed that the Ambassadors, Ministers, and Charges d'Affaires, who may be reciprocally delegated near the respective High Courts, whether to discharge a temporary Mission or to reside there permanently, will be received with the honors and distinction befitting their rank and conformable with the dignity of the High Contracting Parties, as with the sincere friendship which unites them and

1 On the 24th November 1869, a decision of the Council of the Empire of Russia was published, prohibiting the establishment of companies for the navigation of the Caspian Sea, except by Russian subjects, and the purchase by foreigners of shares, in such Companies (Hertslet, Treaties, 1891).

conformable with the customs of the country. An understanding to this effect will be reached by means of a special Protocol regarding the ceremonial to be observed by both sides.

ART. X. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias and His Majesty the Shah of Persia, considering the reestablishment and the extension of commercial relations between the two States as one of the first benefactions which the return of peace should produce, have agreed to regulate in a perfect accord all provisions relative to the protection of commerce, and to the safety of the respective subjects, and to embody them in a separate Act annexed hereto, drawn up between the respective Plenipotentiaries and which is and will be considered as forming an integral part of the present Treaty of Peace.

His Majesty the Shah of Persia reserves to Russia, as in the past, the right of appointing consuls or commercial agents wherever the good of commerce will demand it, and he undertakes to endow these consuls and agents, none of which shall have a suite of more than ten persons, with the protection, the honors and the privileges belonging to their public character. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias promises on His side to observe a perfect reciprocity in respect of the consuls and commercial agents of His Majesty the Shah of Persia. In case of well-founded complaint on the part of the Persian Government against one of the Russian consul or agents, the Minister or Charge d'Affaires, of Russia, residing at the Court of His Majesty the Shah, and under the immediate orders of whom they will be placed, will suspend him from his functions and will confer provisionally the office upon whom he will deem fitting.

ART. XI. All the affairs and suits of the respective subjects, suspended by the intervention of the War, will be resumed and terminated in accordance with justice after the exclusion of Peace. The debts that the respective subjects may have the one in favor of the other, as well as to the treasury, will be promptly and entirely liquidated.

ART. XII. The High Contracting Parties agree by common accord in the interest of their respective subjects to fix a term of three years in order that those among them who (own) immobile property on both sides of the Araxe may have the right to sell or exchange it freely. His Imperial Majesty of all the Russias excepts, however, from the benefit of this provision, so far as it concerns Him, the former Sardar of Erivan, Houssein Khan, his brother Hassen Khan and Kerim Khan, the former Governor of Nakhitchevan.

ART. XIII. All prisoners of war made in one way or another, whether in the course of the last War, or before, as well as the subjects of the two Governments reciprocally fallen into captivity, at no matter what time, will be freed within a period of four months and, after having been provided with food and other necessary objects, they will be directed to Abbas Abad in order to be turned over there into the hands of Commissioners, respective-

ly charged with receiving them and to decide upon their eventual return to their homes-The High Contracting Parties will undertake the same in respect of all prisoners of War and all Russian and Persian subjects reciprocally fallen into captivity, who may not have been freed within the period above-mentioned, whether by reason of the isolated distance where they are to be found, or for any other cause or circumstance. The two Governments reserve expressly the unlimited right to reclaim them at no matter what time, and they obligate themselves to restore them mutually in the measure that they may present themselves for that purpose, or in the measure that they may reclaim them.

AKT. XIV. The High Contracting Parties will not demand the extradition of fugitives and deserters who shall have passed under their respective jurisdiction before or during the war. At the same time, in order to prevent the mutually prejudicial consequences which might be able to result from the correspondence which some of these deserters may seek to hold with their former compatriots, or vassals, the Persian Government undertakes not to tolerate in its Possessions, situated between the Araxe and the line formed by the River known as Tohara, by Lake Urumiah, by the River called Djakatou and by the River known as Kizil-Ozane, to its descent into the Caspian Sea, the presence of individuals who will be designated now by name or who may be nominated to it in the future. His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias promises equally on His side not to permit Persian deserters to establish themselves or to remain fixed in the Khanats of Karabag or of Nakhitchevan or in the part of the Khanat of Erivan situated on the right bank of the Araxe. It is, however, understood, that this clause is and will only be obligatory in respect of individuals possessing a public character of a certain digniy, such as the Khans, the Beks and the spiritual leaders or mullahs, whose personal example, intrigues and clandestine correspondence may be able to exercise a pernicious influence on their former compatriots, those formerly under their administration or their vassals. In so far as concerns the mass of the population in the two countries, it is agreed between the High Contracting Parties that the respective subjects who shall have passed or who may pass in the future from one State into the other, will be free to establish themselves or to sojourn wherever the Government under whose domination they will be placed will find it proper.

ART. XV. With the beneficent and salutary aim of restoring tranquility in his States and of removing from his subjects all that may aggravate the evils which have brought on them the war to which the present Treaty has put an end so happily, His Majesty the Shah accords a full and complete amnesty to all the inhabitants and functionaries of the province known as Azerbajhan.

No one of them, without exception of category, may not be either pursued, nor molested for his opinions, for his acts or for the conduct which he may have pursued, either during the war or during the temporary occupation of the said province by Russian troops. There will be, moreover, accorded them a period of one year dating from this day in order to transport themselves freely with their families from Persian State into Russian States, to export and to sell their movable property, without the Governments or the local authorities being able to place the least obstacle in the way thereof, nor to deduct previously any tax or any recompense on the goods and objects sold exported by them. As for their immovable property there will be accorded a term of five years to sell or to dispose thereof as may be desired. There are excepted from this amnesty those who may have rendered themselves culpable within the period of time above-mentioned of one year of some crime, or misdemeanor liable to penalties punished by the Courts.

Art. XVI. Immediately after the signature of the present Treaty of Peace, the respective plenipotentiaries will hasten to send the necessary notices and injunctions in all localities for the immediate cessation of hostilities.

2. THE COMMERCIAL TREATY

Art. I. The two High Contracting Parties desiring to make their respective subjects enjoy all the advantages which result from a reciprocal liberty of commerce, have agreed upon the following:

Russian subjects provided with passports in proper order shall be able to engage in commerce throughout the whole extent of the Persian Kingdom, and to proceed equally in the neighboring State of the said Kingdom.

In reciprocity thereof Persian subjects shall be able to import their merchandise into Russia, either by the Caspian Sea or by the land frontier which separates Russia from Persia, to exchange it more to make purchases for exportation, and they will enjoy all the rights and prerogatives accorded in the States of His Imperial Majesty to the subjects of the most favored friendly Powers.

In case of the decease of Russian subject in Persia, his movable and immovable property, as belonging to the subject of a friendly Power, will be turned over intact to his relatives or associates, who will have the right to dispose of the said property as they may judge fitting. In the absence of relatives or associates the disposition of the said property will be confided to the Mission or to the Consuls of Russia without any difficulty on the part of the Russian authorities.

Art. II. Contracts, bills of exchange bonds and others written instruments between the respective subjects for their commercial affairs will be registred

with the Russian Consul and with the Hakim (Civil Magistrate) and there, where there is no Consul, with the Hakim alone, so that in case of dispute between the two parties one can make the researches necessary in order to decide the difference in conformity with justice.

If one of the two parties without being provided with the documents drawn up and legalized as stated above, which will be valid before every court of justice, should desire to institute a suit against the other in producing only proofs of testimonials, such pretensions will not be admitted at all unless the defendant himself may recognize the legality thereof.

Every undertaking entered into between the respective subjects in the forms above prescribed will be religiously observed and the refusal to give satisfaction therein which may occasion losses to one of the parties will give place to a proportional indemnity on the part of the other. In case of bankruptcy of Russian merchant in Persia, his creditors will be recompensed with the goods and effects of bankrupt, but the Russian Minister, the Charge d'Affaires or the Consul shall not reduce if demanded their good offices to assure themselves whether the bankrupt has not left in Russian available properties which may serve to satisfy the same creditors.

The provisions drawn up in the present Article will be reciprocally observed in respect of Persian subjects who engage in commerce in Russia under the protection of its laws.

Art. III. With a view to assuring to the trade of the respective subjects the advantages which are the object of the previous stipulations, it is agreed that merchandise imported into Persia or exported from that Kingdom by Russian subjects and equally the products of Persia imported into Russia by Persian subjects, whether by the Caspian Sea or by the land frontier between the two States, as well as Russian merchandise which Persian subjects may export from the Empire by the same means, will be subject, as in the past, to a duty of five per cent, collected one time for all at entry or departure; and will not be subject thereafter to any other customs dues. If Russia may judge it necessary to draw up new customs regulations or new tariffs, it undertakes however not to increase even in this case the rate above-mentioned of five per cent.

ART. IV. If Russia or Persia find themselves at war with another Power it will not be forbidden to the respective subjects to cross with their merchandise the territory of the High Contracting Parties to proceed into the confines of the said Power.

ART. V. Seeing that after existing usages in Persia it is difficult for foreign subjects to find for rent houses, warehouses or premises suitable as depots for their merchandise, it is permitted to Russian subjects in Persia not

only to rent but also to acquire in full ownership houses for habitation and shops as well as premises to store therein their merchandise,

The employees of the Persian Government shall not be able to enter by force in the said houses, shops or premises, at least without having recourse in case of necessity to the authorization of the Russian Minister, Charge d'Affaires or Consul who will delegate an employee or dragoman to assist in the visit to the house or the merchandise.

ART. VI. At the same time the Minister or the Charge d'Affaires of His Imperial Majesty, the employees of the Russian Mission, Consuls and Dragomans, not finding for sale in Persia neither the effects to serve for their clothing nor many objects of food which are necessary to them, shall be able to introduce free of tax and of dues, for their own account, all objects and effects which may be destined solely to their use.

The public servants of His Majesty the Shah residing in the States of the Russian Empire will enjoy perfect reciprocity in this regard.

Persian subjects forming part of the suite of the Minister or Charge d'Affaires or Consuls, and necessary for their service, will enjoy, so long as they shall be attached to them, their protection on an equality with Russian subjects, but if it may happen that one amongst them renders himself culpable of some misdemeanor and that he makes himself liable thereby to punishment by the existing laws, in this case the Persian Minister or Hakim and, in his absence, the competent local authority, shall address himself immediately to the Russian Minister, Charge d'Affaires or Consul, in the service of which the accused is to be found in order that he may be delivered to justice; and if this request is founded on proofs establishing the culpability of the accused, the Minister, Charge d'Affaires or Consul will interpose no difficulty for the satisfaction thereof.

ART. VII. All suits and litigations between Russian subjects will be subject exclusively to the examination and decision of the Russian Mission or Consuls in conformity with the laws and customs of the Russian Empire; as well as the differences and suits occurring between Russian subjects and those of another Power where the parties shall consent thereto.

When differences or suits shall arise between Russian subjects and Persian subjects, the said suits or differences, will be brought before the Hakim or Governor and will be examined and judged only in the presence of the Dragoman of the Mission or the Consulate.

Once juridically terminated, such suits may not be instituted a second time. If, however, the circumstances were of a nature to demand a second examination, it may not take place without notification to the Russian Minister, Charge d'Affaires or Consul and in this case the affair will only be

considered and judged at the Defter, that is to say, in the Supreme Chancellery of the Shah at Tabriz or at Teheran, likewise in the presence of a Dragoman of the Russian Mission or Consulate.

ART. VIII. In case of murder or other crime committed between Russian subjects the examination and the decision of the case will be the exclusive concern of the Russian Minister, Charge d'Affaires or Consul by virtue of the jurisdiction over their nationals conferred upon them.

If a Russian subject is found implicated with individuals of another nation in a criminal suite he cannot be pursued nor harried in any manner without proofs of his participation in the crime, and in this case even as in that where a Russian subject may be accused of direct culpability, the courts of the country may only proceed to take cognizance and give judgment concerning the crime in the presence of a delegate of the Russian Mission or Consulate, and if they are not to be found at the place where the crime has been committed, the local authorities will transport the delinquent there where there is a constituted Russian Consul or Agent.

Testimonies for the prosecution and for the defense of the accused will be faithfully collected by the Hakim and by the judge of the locality, and invested with their signature; transmitted in this form there where the crime has to be judged, these testimonies will become authentic documents or parts of the suit unless the accused proved clearly their falsity.

When the accused shall have been duly convicted and sentence shall have been pronounced, the delinquent will be turned over to the Minister, Charge d'Affaires or Consul of his Imperial Majesty who will return him to Russia to receive there the punishment prescribed by the laws.

Art. IX. The High Contracting Parties will take care that the stipulations of the present Act may be strictly observed and fulfilled, and the Governors of their Provinces, Commandants and other respective authorities will not permit themselves in any case to violate them, under penalty of a grave responsibility and even of dismissal in case of complaint duly proven.

THE TREATY of Peace between Russia and Turkey .

*Signed at Adrianople, 14th September, 1829.**

In the name of Almighty God

His Imperial Majesty the very high and very powerful Emperor and Autocrat of All the Russias, and His Highness the very high and very powerful Emperor of the Ottomans, animated by an equal desire of putting an end to the calamities of war and of re-establishing Peace, friendship, and good harmony between their Empires, upon solid and immutable bases, have resolved, by mutual consent, to confide this salutary work to the care and management of their respective Plenipotentiaries; that is to say: His Imperial Majesty of All the Russias to the most Illustrious and most Excellent Count the Diebitsch, &c., who, by virtue of the supreme Full Powers with which he is furnished, has delegated and nominated as Plenipotentiaries on the part of the Imperial Court of Russia the most Excellent and most Honourable Count Alexis Orloff, &c., and Count Frederick Pahlen, &c.; and His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans, the most Excellent and most Honourable Mehemmed Sadik Effendy, Acting Grand Defterdar of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, and Abdoul-Kadir-Bey, Gazi-Asker of Anatolia; who, having assembled in the city of Adrianopole, after having exchanged their Full Powers have agreed upon the following Articles:-

Cessation of Hostilities

ART. I. All hostility and dissention which, up to the present time, have existed between the two Empires shall cease from the date hereof, as well by land as by sea, and there shall be perpetual Peace, amity, and good intelligence between His Majesty the Emperor and Padisha of All the Russias, and His Highness the Emperor and Padisha of the Ottomans, their heirs and successors to the Throne, as well as between their respective Empires. The two High Contracting Powers will employ a special attention for preventing' all that may cause the renewal of any misunderstanding between their respective subjects. They will scrupulously fulfil all the conditions of the present Treaty of Peace, and will use all their vigilance to prevent its being contra-

vened in any manner, either directly or indirectly.

Asiatic Boundary between Russia and Turkey.¹

ART. IV. Georgia, Imeretia, Mingrelia, Gouriel, and several other Provinces of the Caucasus, having been for along time and in perpetuity annexed to the Empire of Russia, and this Empire having moreover acquired by the Treaty concluded with Persia at Tourkmantcha?, on the 10/22 of February, 1828,† the Khanates of Erivan and Naktchevan, the two High Contracting Powers have been convinced of the necessity of establishing between their respective States, throughout the whole of this line, a well-defined frontier and such as shall prevent all future misunderstanding. They have likewise taken into consideration the necessary means of opposing insurmountable obstacles to the incursions and depredations which, up to the present time, have been practiced by the frontier tribes, and which have so often compromised the relations of anity and good fellowship between the two Empires. In consequence whereof it has been agreed to recognize henceforth for the frontier between the States of the Imperial Court of Russia and those of the Sublime Ottoman Porte in Asia, the line which, following the present boundary of the Province of Gouriel, from the Black Sea,

1 See General Treaty of 30th March, 1856, Art.XXX; and Final Act of 5th December, 1857.

† At this Treaty relates entirely to the "Map of Asia" and not to the "Map of Europe" it is not given in this Work; but a copy of it will be found in "State Papers", vol.XV, p.660.

ascends to that of Imeritia, and thence in the most direct line to the point where the frontiers of the Pashalics of Akhaltzik and of Kars unite with those of Georgia, leaving, in this manner, to the north and within this line the city of Akhaltzik and the fort of Alkhalkhaliki, at a distance which must not be less than two hours. All the countries situated to the south and west of this line of demarcation towards the Pashalics of Kars and of Trebizond, together with the greater part of the Pashalic of Akhaltzik, shall remain in perpetuity under the dominion of the Sublime Porte, whilst those which are situated to the north and east of the said line, towards Georgia, Imeritia, and Gouriel, as well as the whole of the coast of the Black Sea, from the mouth of the Kouban as far as the port of St. Nicholas inclusively, shall remain in perpetuity under the dominion of the Empire of Russia. In consequence of which the Imperial Court of Russia gives up and restores to the Sublime Porte the remaining portion of the Pashalic of Akhaltzik, the city and the Pashalic of Kars, the city and the Pashalic of Bayazid, the city and the Pashalic of

Erzeroum, as well as all the places occupied by the Russian troops, and which are situated without the above-mentioned line.*

Freedom of Trade in Turkey

ART. VII. Russian subjects shall enjoy, throughout the whole extent of the Ottoman Empire, as well by land as by sea, the full and entire freedom of trade secured to them by the Treaties concluded heretofore between the two High Contracting Powers. This freedom of trade shall not be molested in any way, nor shall it be fettered in any case, or under any pretext, by any prohibition or restriction whatsoever, nor in consequence of any regulation or measure, whether of public government or internal legislation. Russian subjects, ships, and merchandise, shall be protected from all violence and imposition. The first shall remain under the exclusive jurisdiction and control of the Russian Minister and Consuls; Russian ships shall never be subjected to any search on the part of the Ottoman authorities, neither out at sea nor in any of the ports or roadsteads under the dominion of the Sublime Porte; and all merchandise or goods belonging to a Russian subject may, after payment of the Custom-house dues imposed by the tariffs, be freely sold, deposited on land in the warehouses of the owner or consignee, or transhipped on board another vessel of any nation whatsoever, without the Russian subject being required, in this case, to give notice of the same to any of the local authorities, and much less to ask their permission so to do. It is expressly agreed that the different kinds of wheat coming from Russia shall partake of the same privileges, and that their free transit shall never, under any pretext, suffer the least difficulty or hindrance.

Free Passage to Russian Merchant Vessels in Straits of Constantinople and Bosphorus.

The Sublime Porte engages, moreover, to take especial care that the trade and navigation of the Black Sea, particularly, shall be impeded in no manner whatsoever. For this purpose it admits and declares the passage of the Strait of Constantinople and that of the Dardanelles to be entirely free and open to Russian vessels under the merchant flag, laden or in ballast, whether they come from the Black Sea for the purpose of entering the Mediterranean, or whether, coming from the Mediterranean, they wish to enter the Black Sea: such vessels, provided they be merchant ships, whatever their size and tonnage, shall be exposed to no hindrance or annoyance of any kind, as above provided. The two Courts shall agree upon the most fitting means for preventing all delay in issuing the necessary instructions. In virtue of the same principle the passage of the Strait of Constantinople and of that of the Dardanelles is declared free and open to all the merchant ships of Powers who are at Peace with the Sublime Porte, whether going into the Russian

ports of the Black Sea or coming from them, laden or in ballast, upon the same conditions which are stipulated for vessels under the Russian flag.

Freedom of Trade and Navigation in the Black Sea.

Lastly, the Sublime Porte, recognizing in the Imperial Court of Russia the right of securing the necessary guarantees for this full freedom of trade and navigation in the Black Sea, declares solemnly, that on its part not the least obstacle shall ever, under any pretext whatsoever, be opposed to it. Above all, it promises never to allow itself henceforth to stop or detain vessels laden or in ballast, whether Russian or belonging to nations with whom the Ottoman Porte should not be in a state of declared war, which vessels shall be passing through the Strait of Constantinople and that of the Dardanelles, on their way from the Black Sea into the Mediterranean, or from the Mediterranean into the Russian ports of the Black Sea. And if, which God forbid, any one of the stipulations contained in the present Article should be infringed, and the remonstrances of the Russian Minister hereupon should fail in obtaining a full and prompt redress, the Sublime Porte recognizes beforehand in the Imperial Court of Russia the right of considering such an infraction as an act of hostility, and of immediately having recourse reprisals against the Ottoman Empire.

Cession of Territory to Russia to be agreed upon in Part Payment of Indemnity.

ART. IX. The prolongation of the War to which the present Treaty of Peace happily puts an end, having occasioned the Imperial Court considerable expences, the Sublime Porte acknowledges the necessity of offering it a suitable indemnification. Therefore, independently of the cession of a small portion of territory in Asia, stipulated in Article IV, which the Court of Russia consents to receive in part of the said Indemnity, the Sublime Porte engages to pay it a sum of money, the amount of which shall be fixed by mutual agreement.

Evacuation of Ottoman Territory by Russia.

ART. XI. Immediately after the signing of the present Treaty of Peace between the two Empires, and the exchange of the Ratifications of the two Sovereigns, the Sublime Porte shall take the necessary measures for the prompt and scrupulous execution of the stipulations contained therein, and especially of the Articles III and IV, relative to the Boundaries which are to separate the two Empires, as well in Europe as in Asia, and of the Articles V and VI, concerning the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, as well as Servia: and from the moment when these different Articles may be considered as having been executed, the Imperial Court of Russia will proceed to the evacuation of the territory of the Ottoman Empire, conformably to the

principles established by a Separate Act (2), which forms an integral part of the present Treaty of Peace.*

Until the complete Evacuation of the Countries occupied, the administration and order of things which are there now established under the influence of the Imperial Court of Russia, shall be maintained, nor can the Sublime Porte interfere therein in any manner whatsoever.

Cessation of Hostilities.

ART. XII. Immediately after the signature of the present

Treaty of Peace, orders shall be issued to the Commanders of the respective forces, as well on land as on sea, to cease from all hostilities; such as shall have been committed after the signature of the present Treaty shall be considered as not having occurred, and shall produce no change in the stipulations therein contained. In like manner, whatever conquests which, during this interval, shall have been made by the troops of either of the High Contracting Powers, must be restored without the least delay.

Amnesty. Liberty of respective Subjects to dispose of their Landed Property.

ART. XIII. The High Contracting Powers, upon reestablishing between themselves the relations of a sincere friendship, grant a general pardon and a full and complete Amnesty to all such of their subjects, of whatever condition they may be, who, during the continuance of the War now happily terminated, shall have taken part in the military operations, or have shown, either by their conduct or their opinions, their attachment to one or other of two Contracting Powers. In consequence whereof, none of these individuals shall be molested or prosecuted, either in person or property, on account of their past conduct, and each of them, recovering the landed property which he before possessed, shall have the peaceable enjoyment of the same, under the protection of the laws, or else shall be at liberty to dispose thereof within the space of 18 months, in order to transfer himself, together with his family and his movable property, into any country which he may select; and this without undergoing any molestation, or being opposed by any obstacle whatsoever.

Power of respective Subjects of Ceded Countries to dispose of their Landed Property and to Reside in either Country.

There shall, moreover, be granted to the respective subjects, established in the Countries restored to the Sublime Porte, or ceded to the Imperial Court of Russia, the same term of 18 months, to be reckoned from the exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty of Peace, for the purpose, should they

think fit so to do, of disposing of their Landed Property, acquired either before or since the War; and of retiring with their assets and their movable Property from the States of one of the Contracting Powers into those of the others, and reciprocally.

Restoration of Prisoners. Exception in favour of Christians who have become Mahometans, and Mahometans who have become Christians.

ART. XIV. All the Prisoners of War, of whatsoever nation, and sex they may be, who are in the two Empires, must, immediately after the exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty of Peace, be delivered up and restored without the least ransom or payment. Exception is made in favour of the Christians who, of their own free will, have embraced the Mahometan religion, in the States of the Sublime Porte, and of the Mahometans, who in like manner, of their own free will, have embraced the Christian religion in the States of the Empire of Russia.

Prisoners taken after conclusion of Peace to be Restored.

The same shall be observed with respect to the Russian subjects, who, after the signing of the present Treaty of Peace, may have, in any manner, fallen into captivity, and who are in the States of the Sublime Porte. The Imperial Court of Russia promises, on its part, to act in the same manner towards the subjects of the Sublime Porte.

Expenses of Prisoners of War not to be reimbursed.

No reimbursement of the sums which have been expended by the High Contracting Powers for the maintenance of the Prisoners of War, shall be required. Each of them shall provide all that is necessary for them during their journey to the frontier, where they will be exchanged by Commissioners appointed respectively.

Confirmation of Treaties.

ART. XV. All the Treaties, Conventions, and Stipulations, entered into and concluded at different epochs, between the Imperial Court of Russia and the Sublime Ottoman Porte, excepting the Articles which have been modified or changed by the present Treaty of Peace, are confirmed in all their force and integrity, and the two High Contracting Powers engage to observe them religiously and inviolably.

Ratifications.

ART. XVI. The present Treaty of Peace shall be ratified by the two High Contracting Powers, and the exchange of the Ratifications between the respective Plenipotentiaries shall be effected within the space of six weeks, or sooner if possible.

The present Document of Peace, containing 16 Articles, and which shall be completed by the exchange of the respective Ratifications, has been, in virtue of our Full Powers, signed and sealed by us, and exchanged against a similar one, signed by the undermentioned Plenipotentiaries of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, and sealed with their Seals.

Done at Adrianople, the 2nd/14th September, 1829.

(L.S.) SADIK EFFENDI.

(L.S.) ABDOUL KADIR BEY.

(L.S.) COUNT ALEXIS ORLOFF.

(L.S.) COUNT F. PAHLEN.

Source "The Map ..." vol II

[Peace of Paris. Close of Crimean War.]

No. 264.-GENERAL TREATY of Peace between Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey. Signed at Paris, 30th March, 1856.*

ART. TABLE.

30. Maintenance of Integrity of Russian and Ottoman Possessions in Asia.

Line of Frontier to be verified. Appointment of Frontier Commission.

[For Annexes, see Nos. 265, 266, 267.]

(Translation as laid before Parliament.*)

Integrity and Independence of Ottoman Empire.

In the Name of Almighty God.

THEIR Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of the French, the Emperor of All the Russias, the King of Sardinia, and the Emperor of the Ottomans, animated by the desire of putting an end to the calamities of War, and wishing to prevent the return of the complications which occasioned it, resolved to come to an understanding with His Majesty the Emperor of Austria as to the bases on which Peace might be re-established and consolidated, by securing, through effectual and reciprocal guarantees, the Independence and Integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

For this purpose their said Majesties named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable George William

For French version, see "State Papers," vol. jdvi, p. 8.

Frederick, Earl of Clarendon, Baron Hyde of Hindon, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c.;

and the Right Honourable Henry Richard Charles Baron Cowley, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of the French, &c. ;

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, the Sieur Charles Ferdinand Count of Buol-Schauenstein, his Chamberlain and actual Privy Councillor, his Minister of the House and of Foreign Affairs, President of the Conference of Ministers, &c.; and the Sieur Joseph Alexander Baron do Hübner, his actual Privy Councillor, and his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of France, &c.;

His Majesty the Emperor of the French, the Sieur Alexander Count Colonna Walewski, a Senator of the Empire, his Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c.; and the Sieur Francis Adolphus Baron de Bourqueney, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, &c.;

His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, the Sieur Alexis Count Orloff, his Aide-de-Camp General and General of Cavalry, Commander of the Head-quarters of His Majesty, a Member of the Council of the Empire and of the Committee of Ministers, &c.; and the Sieur Philip, Baron de Brunnow, his Privy Councillor, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation, and to the Grand Duke of Hesse, &c.;

His Majesty the King of Sardinia, the Sieur Camille Benso, Count of Cavour, President of the Council of Ministers, and his Minister Secretary of State for the Finance, &c.; and the Sieur Salvator Marquis de Villa-Marina, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of France, &c.;

And His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans, Mouhammed Emin Aali Pasha, Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire, &c.; and Mehemmed Djemil Bey, his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of the French, accredited in the same character to His Majesty the King of Sardinia, &c.;

Which Plenipotentiaries assembled in Congress at Paris.*

An understanding having been happily established between them, their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the Emperor of All the Russias, the King of Sardinia, and the Emperor of the Ottomans, considering that in the interest of Europe, His Majesty the King of Prussia, a signing party to the Convention of the 13th of July, 1841 (No. 193), should

be invited to participate in the new arrangements to be adopted, and appreciating the value that the concurrence of His said Majesty would add to a work of general pacification, invited him to send Plenipotentiaries to the Congress.

In consequence, His Majesty the King of Prussia named as his Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :

The Sieur Otho Theodore Baron de Manteuffel, President of his Council, and his Minister for Foreign Affairs, &c.; and the Sieur Maximilian Frederick Charles Francis, Count of Hatzfeldt Wildenburg-Schoenstein, his actual Privy Councillor, his Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of France, &c.;

The Plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their Full Powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles :

Peace and Friendship.

ART. I. From the day of the exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty* there shall be Peace and Friendship between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, His Majesty the Emperor of the French, His Majesty the King of Sardinia, His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, on the one part, and His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, on the other part; as well as between their heirs and successors, their respective dominions and subjects, in perpetuity.

Evacuation of Territories.

ART. II. Peace being happily re-established between their Majesties, the Territories conquered or occupied by their armies during the War shall be reciprocally evacuated.

Special arrangements shall regulate the mode of the Evacuation, which shall be as prompt as possible.†

Restoration of Kars, &c. to Turkey.

Art. III. His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias engages to restore to His Majesty the Sultan the Town and Citadel of Kars, as well as the other parts of the Ottoman Territory of which the Russian troops are in possession.

Prisoners of War.

ART. VI. Prisoners of War shall be immediately given up on either side.

Admission of the Sublime Porte into the European System. Guarantee of Independence of Ottoman Empire.

ART. VII. Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, His Majesty the Emperor of the French, His Majesty the King of Prussia, His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, and His Majesty the King of Sardinia, declare the Sublime Porte admitted to participate in the advantages of the Public Law and System

(Concert) of Europe. Their Majesties engage, each on his part,

* See Art. XX. 1254

to respect the Independence and the Territorial Integrity of the Ottoman Empire; Guarantee in common the strict observance of that engagement; and will, in consequence, consider any act tending to its violation as a question of general interest.*

Mediation in event of Misunderstanding between the Sublime Porte and one or more of the Contracting Powers.

ART. VIII. If there should arise between the Sublime Porte and one or more of the other Signing Powers, any misunderstanding which might endanger the maintenance of their relations, the Sublime Porte, and each of such Powers, before having recourse to the use of force, shall afford the other Contracting Parties the opportunity of preventing such an extremity by means of their Mediation.†

Amelioration of Condition of Christian Population of Ottoman Empire.

ART. IX. His Imperial Majesty the Sultan having, in his constant solicitude for the welfare of his subjects, issued a Firman (No. 263), which, while ameliorating their condition without distinction of Religion or of Race, records his generous intentions towards the Christian population of his Empire, and wishing to give a further proof of his sentiments in that respect, has resolved to communicate to the Contracting Parties the said Firman, emanating spontaneously from his Sovereign will.

Non-interference of Allies in Internal Affairs of Ottoman Empire.

The Contracting Powers recognise the high value of this communication. It is clearly understood that it cannot, in any case, give to the said Powers the right to interfere, either collectively or separately, in the relations of His Majesty the Sultan with his subjects, nor in the Internal Administration of his Empire.

Ratifications.*

ART. XXXIV. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the Ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris in the space of 4 weeks, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the Seal of their Arms.

Done at Paris, the 30th day of the month of March, in the year 1856.

(L.S.) CLARENDON.

(L.S.) COWLEY.

(L.S.) BUOL-SCHAUENSTEIN.

(L.S.) HUBNER,

(L.S.) A. WALEWSKI.

(L.S.) BOURQUENEY.

(L.S.) MANTEUFFEL.

(L.S.) C. M. D'IIATZFELDT.

(L.S.) ORLOFF.

(L.S.) BRUNNOW.

(L.S.) C. CAVOUR.

(L.S.) DE VILLAMARINA.

(L.S.) AALI.

(L.S.) MEHEMMED DJEMIL.

* Ratifications exchanged at Paris, 27th April, 1850

Source "The Map ..." vol II

**(3 March, 1878) RUSSIA AND TURKEY.
(Treaty of San Stefano)**

*No. 518.-PRELIMINARY TREATY OF PEACE between Russia and Turkey.
Signed at San Stefano,
19th February -1878 *.
3rd March*

ART. TABLE.

Preamble.

16. Armenia, Turkish Reforms and Improvements in, and in Provinces inhabited by Armenians. Security against Kurds and Circassians.

19. War Indemnities, Pecuniary and Territorial, to be paid by Turkey to Russia. In Europe:- Sandjak of Toulc/ia, Delta of the Danub, Island of Serpents, Bessarabia, &c. In Asia:-Ardhian, Kars, Baloum, Bayazet, &c. (Map). Russian Subjects and Establishments.

27. Amnesty. Ottoman Subjects not to be punished for their Relations with

Russia during the War. Liberty to Persons and their Families to leave with Russian Troops.

(Translation as laid before Parliament.)

His Majesty the Emperor of Russia and His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans, inspired with the wish of restoring and securing the blessings of peace to their countries and people, as well as of preventing any fresh complication which might imperil the same, have named as their Plenipotentiaries, with a view to draw up, conclude, and sign the Preliminaries of Peace :

His Majesty the Emperor of Russia on the one side, the Count Nicolas Ignatiew, Aide-de-Gamp General of His Imperial Majesty, Lieutenant-General, Member of the Council of the Empire, &c. ; and le Sicur Alexander Nelidow, Chamberlain of the Imperial Court, Conseiller d'Etat actuel, &c. ;

And His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans on the other side, Safvet Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs, &c. ; and Sadonllah Bey, His Majesty's Ambassador at the Imperial Court of Germany, &c. ;

Who, after having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in good and proper form, have agreed to the following - Articles : -
*Rectification of Frontier,**

Turkey in Europe, for which a special constitution is not provided by the present Act.

*Organic Laws. Special Commissions to settle Details.**

Special Commissions, in which the native population will be largely represented, shall in each province be entrusted with the task of elaborating the details of the new organization, and the result of their labours shall be submitted to the Sublime Porte, who will consult the Imperial Government of Russia before carrying it into effect.

Armenia; Turkish Reforms and Improvements in, and in Provinces Inhabited by Armenians. Security against Kurds and Circassians

ART. XVI. As the evacuation by the Russian troops of the territory which they occupy in Armenia, and which is to be restored to Turkey, might give rise to conflicts and complications detrimental to the maintenance of good relations between the two countries, the Sublime Porte engages to carry into effect, without further delay, the improvements and reforms demanded by local requirements in the provinces inhabited by Armenians, and to guarantee their security from Kurds and Circassians.

Amnesty to Ottoman Subjects. Prisoners and Exiles to be restored to Liberty.

ART. XVII. A full and complete amnesty is granted by the Sublime Porte to all Ottoman subjects compromised by recent events, and all persons imprisoned on this account or sent into exile shall be immediately set at liberty.

Khotour. Possession of Town ; and delimitation of Turco- Persian

*Boundary****

ART XVIII. The Sublime Porte will take into serious consideration the opinion expressed by the Commissioners of the Mediating Powers as regards the possession of the town of

Khotour, and engages to have the works of the definitive delimitation of the Turco-Persian Boundary carried into effect.

*War Indemnities, Pecuniary and Territorial, to be paid by Turkey to Russia.**

ART. XIX. The war indemnity and the losses imposed on Russia which His Majesty the Emperor of Russia claims, and which the Sublime Porte has bound itself to reimburse to him, consist of -

(a.) 900,000,000 roubles for war expenses (maintenance of the army, replacing of war material, and war contracts).

(b.) 400,000,000 roubles on account of damage done to the south coast of

Russia, to her export commerce, to her industries, and to her railways.

(c.) 100,000,000 roubles for injuries inflicted on the Caucasus by the invasion ; and,

(d.) 10,000,000 roubles for costs and damages of Russian subjects and establishments in Turkey.

Total 1,410,000,000 roubles.

Taking into consideration the financial embarrassments of Turkey, and in accordance with the wishes of His Majesty the Sultan, the Emperor of Russia consents to substitute for the payment of the greater part of the money enumerated in the above paragraph, the following territorial cessions : -

*Waters and Fisheries.**

The question of the apportionment of Waters and Fisheries shall be determined by a Russo-Roumanian Commission within a year after the ratification of the Treaty of Peace.

*War Indemnities in Asia. Ardahan, Kars, Batoum, Bayazet, &c***

(b.) Ardahan, Kars, Butoum, Bayazet, and the territory as far as the Saganlough.

In its general outline, the frontier line, leaving the Black Sea coast, will follow the crest of the mountains which separate the affluents of the River Hopa from those of the River Tcharokh, and the chain of mountains to the south of the town of Artwin up to the River Tcharokh, near the villages of Alat and Bechaget; then the frontier will pass by the peaks of Mounts Dervenikghek, Hortchezor, and Bedjugin-Dagh, by the crest which separates the affluents of the Rivers Tortoum-tchai' and the Tcharokh by the heights near Zaily-Vihine, coming down at the village Vibine-Kilissa to the River Tortoum-tchai; thence it will follow the Sivridagh Chain to the pass (col) of the same name, passing south of the village of Noriman ; then it will turn to the south-east and go to Zivine, whence the frontier, passing west of the road which leads from Zivine to the villages of Ardozt and Horassan, will turn south by the Saganlough Chain to the village of Gilitchman; then by the crest of the Charian-Dagh it will arrive, ten versts south of Hamonr, at the Mourad-tchai defile; then the line will follow the crest of the Alla-Dagh and the summits of the Hori and Tandourek, and, passing south of the Bayazet valley, will proceed to rejoin the old Turco-Persian frontier to the south of the lake of Kazli-gueul.

The definitive limits of the territory annexed to Russia, and indicated on the Map hereto appended***, will be fixed by a Commission composed of Russian and Ottoman delegates.

This Commission in its labours will take into account the topography of localities, as well as considerations of good administration and other conditions calculated to insure the tranquillity of the country.

War Indemnities. Mode of Payment.*

(c.) The territories mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b) are ceded to Russia as an equivalent for the sum of one milliard and one hundred million (1,100,000,000) roubles. As for the rest of the indemnity, apart from the 10,000,000 of roubles intended to indemnify Russian interests and establishments in Turkey- namely, 300,000,000 of roubles-the mode of payment and guarantee of that sum shall be settled by an understanding between the Imperial Government of Russia and that of His Majesty the Sultan.

War Indemnities. Russian Subjects and Establishments,*

(d.) The 10,000,000 roubles claimed as an indemnity for the Russian subjects and establishments in Turkey shall be paid as soon as the claims of those interested are examined by the Russian Embassy at Constantinople and handed to the Sublime Porte.

Lawsuits of Russian Subjects.

ART. XX. The Sublime Porte will take effective steps to put an amicable end to the lawsuits of Russian subjects pending for several years, to indemnify the latter if need be, and to carry into effect without delay all judgments passed.

Liberty to Inhabitants of Ceded Territories to leave and sell their Real Property.

ART. XXI. The inhabitants of the districts ceded to Russia, who wish to take up their residence out of these territories will be free to retire on selling all their real property. For this purpose an interval of three years is granted to them, counting from the date of ratification of the present Act.

On the expiration of that time those of the inhabitants who shall not have sold their real property and left the country shall remain as Russian subjects.

Sale of State Property and Religious Establishments by Russo-Turkish Commission. Removal of War Material, &c., from Ceded Territories, not occupied by Russian Troops. Real property belonging to the State, or to religious establishments situated out of the localities aforesaid, shall be sold within the same interval of three years, as shall be arranged by a special Russo-Turkish Commission. The same Commission shall be intrusted with determining how the Ottoman Government is to remove its war material, munitions, supplies, and other State property actually in the forts, towns, and localities ceded to Russia, and not at present occupied by Russian troops.

*Rights of Russian Ecclesiastics, &c., travelling or residing in Turkey.**

ART. XXII. Russian ecclesiastics, pilgrims, and monks travelling or sojourning in Turkey in Europe or in Asia shall enjoy the same rights, advan-

* This Treaty was signed in the French language, for which version see :State Papers: Vol. 69, page 749.

tages, and privileges as the foreign ecclesiastics of any other nationality.

*Russian Diplomatic and Consular Protection to Russian Ecclesiastics, their Possessions, &c., in Holy Places, and elsewhere.**

The right of official protection by the Imperial Embassy and Russian Consulates in Turkey is recognised, both as regards the persons above-mentioned, and their possessions, religious houses, charitable institutions, &c., in the Holy Places and elsewhere.

*Mount Athos. Rights and Privileges of Russian Monks.**

The monks of Mount Athos, of Russian origin, shall be maintained in all their possessions and former privileges, and shall continue to enjoy in the three convents belonging to them and in the adjoining buildings the same rights and privileges as are assured to the other religious establishments and convents of Mount Athos.

*Renewal of all Treaties of Commerce, Jurisdiction, &c., between Russia and Turkey, except clauses affected by present Act.***

ART. XXIII. All the Treaties, Conventions, and agreements previously concluded between the two High Contracting Parties relative to commerce, jurisdiction, and the position of Russian subjects in Turkey, and which had been abrogated by the state of war, shall come into force again, with the exception of the clauses affected by the present Act. The two Governments will be placed again in the same relation to one another, with respect to all their engagements and commercial and other relations, as they were in before the declaration of war (No. 493).

*Russian Evacuation of Turkey in Europe, except Bulgaria, after conclusion of Definitive Peace.**

ART. XXV. The complete evacuation of Turkey in Europe, with the exception of Bulgaria, by the Russian army will take place within three months after the conclusion of the Definitive Peace between His Majesty the Emperor of Russia and His Majesty the Sultan.'-

Shipment of Russian Troops from ports of Black Sea and Sea of Marmora.

In order to save time, and to avoid the cost of the prolonged maintenance of the Russian troops in Turkey and Roumania, part of the Imperial army may proceed to the ports of the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora, to be there shipped in vessels belonging to the Russian Government or chartered for the occasion.

*Evacuation of Turkey in Asia, via Trebizond, after conclusion of Definitive Peace. Evacuation to commence after exchange of Ratifications.***

The evacuation of Turkey in Asia will be effected within the space of six months, dating from the conclusion of the definitive peace, and the Russian

troops will be entitled to take ship at Trebizond, in order to return by the Caucasus or the Crimea.

The operations of the evacuation will begin immediately after the exchange of ratifications.

Russian Administration of occupied Localities until Evacuation. Turkey not to participate therein.

ART. XXVI. As long as the Imperial Russian troops remain in the localities which, in conformity with the present Act, will be restored to the Sublime Porte, the administration and order of affairs will continue in the same state as has existed since the occupation. The Sublime Porte will not participate therein during all that time, nor until the entire departure of all the troops.

Ottoman Authority not to be exercised until possession is handed over by Russia.

The Ottoman forces shall not enter the places to be restored to the Sublime Porte, and the Sublime Porte cannot begin to exercise its authority there until notice of each fortress and province having been evacuated by the Russian troops shall have been given by the Commander of these troops to the officer appointed for this purpose by the Sublime Porte.

Amnesty. Ottoman Subjects not to be punished for their Relations with Russia during the War.* Liberty to Persons and their Families to leave with Russian Troops.

ART. XXVII. The Sublime Porte undertakes not to punish in any manner, or allow to be punished, those Ottoman subjects who may have been compromised by their relations with the Russian army during the war. In the event of any persons wishing to withdraw with their families when the Russian troops leave, the Ottoman authorities shall not oppose their departure.

Prisoners of War. Exchange of, on Ratification of Preliminaries of Peace.

ART. XXVIII. Immediately upon the ratification of the Preliminaries of Peace, the prisoners of war shall be reciprocally restored under the care of special Commissioners appointed on both sides, who for this purpose shall go to Odessa and Sebastopol. The Ottoman Government will pay all the expenses of the maintenance of the prisoners that are returned to them, in eighteen equal instalments in the space of six years, in accordance with the accounts that will be drawn up by the above-mentioned Commissioners.

The exchange of prisoners between the Ottoman Government and the Governments of Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro will be made on the same bases, deducting, however, in the account, the number of prisoners

restored by the Ottoman Government from the number of prisoners that will have to be restored to that Government.

Ratifications.

ART. XXIX. The present Act shall be ratified by their Imperial Majesties the Emperor of Russia and the Emperor of the Ottomans, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in fifteen days, or sooner if possible, at St. Petersburg, where likewise an agreement shall be come to as to the place and the time at which the stipulations of the present Act shall be invested with all the solemn forms usually observed in Treaties of Peace.* It is, however, well understood that the High Contracting Parties consider themselves as formally bound by the present Act from the moment of its ratification.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have appended their signatures and seals to the present Act.

nineteenth February Third March
one thousand eight

Done at San Stefano, thenineteenth February thied March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

(L.S.) Cte. N. IGNATIEW.

(L.S.) NELIDOW.

(L.S.) SAFVET.

(L.S.) SADOULLAH.

FINAL PARAGRAPH TO ART. XI.

Bulgarians travelling or sojourning in Turkey to be subject to Turkish Laws and Authorities.

Final paragraph of Art. XI of the Act of the Preliminaries of Peace signed this day, 1878 was omitted, and which should form an integral part of the said Article:-

The inhabitants of the Principality of Bulgaria when traveling or sojourning in the other parts of the Ottoman Empire shall be subject to the Ottoman laws and authorities.

(L.S.) Cte. N. IGNATIEW.

(L.S.) NELIDOW. (L.S.)

SAFVET. (L.S.) SADOULLAH.

San Stefano, February 19/ March 3, 1878

TREATY between Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, and Turkey, for the Settlement of the Affairs of the East.

Signed at Berlin, 13th July, 1878.*

LIST OF Subjects

	Article
Ardahan	58
Armenians	61

art. table.

of all the Powers. Immunities and Privileges of Foreigners.

Source "The Map ..." vol IV

TREATY OF BERLIN. 13 JULY, 1878

*Treaty between Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Italy, Russia and Turkey, for the Settlement of the Affairs of the East. Signed at Berlin 13th July, 1878**

58. Asia. Cessions by Turkey to Russia. Ardahan, Kars, Batoum, &c. Frontier Line 2794
59. Asia. Batoum to be a Free Port 2795
60. Asia. Valley of Alashkerd and town of Bayazid restored to Turkey. Cession of Khotour by Turkey to Persia. 2796
61. Asia. Improvements and Reforms in favour of Armenians. Protection against Circassians and Kurds. The Powers to be kept periodically informed 2796
62. Religious Liberty. Equal Civil and Political Rights. Evidence before Tribunals. Equal Rights to all Ecclesiastics, &c., travelling in Turkey. Protection of Ecclesiastics, &c., by Diplomatic and Consular Agents of the Powers. Rights of France and status quo in Holy Places. Rights and Prerogatives of all Monks of Mount Athos 2796
- (Annex)- Agreement between Great Britain and Russia. Berlin, 12th July 1878 (NO. 529)-
 Military Commission to trace the Line of the Alashkerd 2758
 " The Turkish Ratifications were exchanged at Berlin on the 28th August.

(Translation as laid before Parliament.)

In the name of Almighty God.

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and

King Apostolic of Hungary, the President of the French Republic, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans, being desirous to regulate, with a view to European order, conformably to the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris of 30th March, 1856 (No. 264), the questions raised in the East by the events of late years and by the war terminated by the Preliminary Treaty of San Stefano (No. 518), have been unanimously of opinion that the meeting of a Congress would offer the best means of facilitating an understanding.

Their said Majesties and the President of the French Republic have, in consequence, appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, the Right Honourable Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beacorisfield, Viscount Hughenden, a Peer of Parliament, Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury, and Prime Minister of England; the Most Honourable Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, Marquis of Salisbury, Earl of Salisbury, Viscount Cranborne, Baron Cecil, a Peer of Parliament, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the Right Honourable Lord Odo William Leopold Russell, Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Her Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia;

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, Otto, Prince Bismarck, His President of the Council of Ministers of Prussia, Chancellor of the Empire; Bernard Ernest de Bollow, His Minister of State and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and Chlodwig Charles Victor, Prince of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, Prince of Ratibor and Corvey, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the French Republic, Great Chamberlain of the Crown of Bavaria;

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and King Apostolic of Hungary, Jules, Count Andrassy of Csik, Szent-Kiraly and Krasna-Horka, Grandee of Spain of the First Class, Privy Councillor, His Minister of the Imperial Household and for Foreign Affairs, Lieutenant Field-Marshal in his Armies; Louis Count Karolyi of Nagy-Karolyi, Chamberlain and Privy Councillor, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia; and Henri, Baron de Haymerle, Privy Councillor, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Majesty the King of Italy;

The President of the French Republic, William Henri Waddington, Senator, Member of the Institute, Minister Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs ; Charles Raymond de la Croix de Cheviere, Count de Saint-Vallier, Senator, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from France at the Court of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia; and Felix Hippolyte Desprez, Councillor of State, Minister Plenipotentiary of the First Class, charged with the direction of Political Affairs at the Department for Foreign Affairs;

His Majesty the King of Italy, Louis, Count Corti, Senator, His Minister for Foreign Affairs; and Edward, Count de Launay, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia;

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, Alexander, Prince Gortchakow, His Chancellor of the Empire; Peter, Count de Schouvaloff, General of Cavalry, His Aide-de-Camp General, Member of the Council of the Empire, and His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Her Britannic Majesty ; and Paul d'Oubril, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia;

And His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans, Alexander Caratheodory Pasha, His Minister of Public Works; Mehemed Ali Pasha, Mushir of His Armies; and Sadoullah Bey, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia;

Who, in accordance with the proposal of the Court of Austria-Hungary (No. 519), and on the invitation of the Court of Germany (No. 523), have met at Berlin furnished with full powers, which have been found in good and due form.

Asia. Cessions by Turkey to Russia. Ardahan, Kars, Batoum, &c. Frontier Line. †

ART. LVIII. The Sublime Porte cedes to the Russian Empire in Asia the territories of Ardahan, Kars and Batoum, ‡ together with the latter port, as well as all the territories comprised between the former Russo-Turkish frontier and the following line:

The new frontier starting from the Black Sea, and coinciding with the line laid down by the Treaty of San Stefano (No. 518) as far as a point to the north-west of Khorda, and to the south of Artwin, continues in a straight line as far as the River Tchouroukh, crosses this river and passes to the east of Aschmichen, going in a straight line to the south so as to rejoin the Russian frontier indicated in the Treaty of San Stefano (No. 518), at a point to the

south of Nariman, leaving the town of Olti to Russia. From the point indicated near Nariman the frontier turns to the east, passes by Tebreneç, which remains to Russia, and continues as far as the Pennek Tschai.

It follows this river as far as Bardouz, then turns towards the south, leaving Bardouz and JΦnikioy to Russia. From a point to the west of the village of Karaougan,* the frontier takes the direction of Medjingert, continues in a straight line towards the summit of the Mountain Kassadagh, and follows the line of the watershed between the affluents of the Araxes on the north and those of the Mourad Sou on the south, as far as the former frontier of Russia.

Asia. Batoum to be a Free Port.

ART. LIX. His Majesty the Emperor of Russia declares that it is his intention to constitute Batoum a free port, essentially commercial. †

morning, that the Russian flag had been hoisted in the port, and that the Russian Authorities had taken possession of the Administration.

* see Protocol, 17th May, 1880 (Ho. 585) ; Protocols 7th June to 11th August, 1880 (No. 573) 5 and Final Act, 11th August, 1880 (No. 574).

† Batoum.-On the 3rd July, 1886, the Russian Ambassador in London delivered to the Earl of Rosebery a Notice, announcing the intention of the Emperor of Russia to terminate the arrangement embodied in Art. LIX of the Treaty of Berlin, constituting Batoum a Free Port, but stating that it would "preserve in the future the character of a port essentially commercial." On the 13th of the same month the Earl of Rosebery instructed Her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg to inform M. de Giers that Her Majesty's Government could not consent to recognize or associate themselves in any shape or form with this proceeding of the Russian Government, and that they were compelled to place on record their view that it constituted a violation of the Treaty of Berlin, unsanctioned by the Signatory Powers.

Asia. Valley of Alaschkerd and Town of Bayazid restored to Turkey.

Art LX. The valley of Alaschkerd* and the town of Bayazid, ceded to Russia by Article XIX of the Treaty of San Stefano (No. 518), are restored to Turkey.

Asia. Cession of Khotour by Turkey to Persia.

The Sublime Porte cedes to Persia the town and territory of Khotour, as fixed by the mixed Anglo-Russian Commission for the delimitation of the frontiers of Turkey and of Persia. †

Asia. Improvements and Reforms in favour of Armenians. Protection against Circassians and Kurds. The Powers to be kept periodically informed. †

Art LXI. The Sublime Porte undertakes to carry out, without further delay, the improvements and reforms demanded by local requirements in the provinces inhabited by the Armenians, and to guarantee their security against the Circassians and

Kurds.

It will periodically make known the steps taken to this effect to the Powers, who will superintend their application.

Religious Liberty.

ART. LXII. The Sublime Porte having expressed the intention to maintain the principle; of religious liberty,* and give it the widest scope, the Contracting Parties take note of this spontaneous declaration.

Religion. Equal Civil and Political Rights.

In no part of the Ottoman Empire shall difference of religion be alleged against any person as a ground for exclusion or incapacity as regards the discharge of civil and political rights, admission to the public employments, functions and honours, or the exercise of the various professions and industries.

Religion. Evidence before Tribunals.

* See Separate Agreement, Great Britain and Russia, 12th July, 1878 (NO. 529). See also Protocol, 17th May, 1880 (No. 565), and Final Act, 11th August, 1880 (No. 574).

† A Boundary Line was suggested by the British and Russian Commissioners (Sir A. B. Kemball and General Zelenoy) in July, 1879 ; but it was not then carried out. But on the July, 1880, a Protocol was signed by the British and Russian Commissioners (Major-General Sir E. Hamley and General Zelenoy), defining the Boundary, and a copy of the Protocol (No. 572), together with the map attached thereto, was communicated to the Porte by the British and Russian Ambassadors, in April, 1881, and to the Persian Government by the British and Russian Ministers at Teheran in May, 1883. On the 22nd and 24th May, 1883, the Persian Government and the Porte, respectively, intimated their conditional acceptance of the proposed delimitation of the territory; but difficulties afterwards ensued, and the Boundary Line has not yet been marked out on the ground.

‡ On the 11th June, 1880, an Identical Note was addressed by the Powers to the Porte, demanding the complete and immediate execution of this Engagement (No. 566), and on the 9th February, 1882, a scheme of Reforms was prepared, but it has not been carried into execution.

All persons shall be admitted, without distinction of religion to give evidence before the tribunals.

Religious Worship.

The freedom and outward exercise of all forms of worship are assured to all, and no hindrance shall be offered either to the hierarchical organization of the various communions or to their relations with their spiritual chiefs.

Religion. Equal Rights to all Ecclesiastics, &c, travelling in Turkey

Ecclesiastics, pilgrims, and monks of all nationalities travelling in Turkey in Europe, or in Turkey in Asia, shall enjoy the same rights, advantages, and privileges.

Religion. Protection of Ecclesiastics, &c., by Diplomatic and Consular Agents of the Powers.

The right of official protection by the Diplomatic and Consular Agents of the Powers in Turkey is recognized both as regards the above-mentioned persons and their religious, charitable, and other establishments in the Holy Places and elsewhere.

Religion. Rights of France and status quo in Holy Places.

The rights possessed by France are expressly reserved, and it is well understood that no alterations can be made in the status quo in the Holy Places.

Religion. Rights and Prerogatives of all Monks of Mount Athos. The monks of Mount Athos, of whatever country they may

* See Firman, 18th February, 1856 (No. 263) ; and Vol. III, *Indei*, pages 2369, 2370.

be natives, shall be maintained in their former possessions and advantages, and shall enjoy, without any exception, complete equality of rights and prerogatives.

Maintenance of Treaties of 30 March, 1856, and 13 March, 1871 (Dardanelles and Bosphorus, &c.).*

ART. LXIII. The Treaty of Paris of March 30, 1856 (No. 264), as well as the Treaty of London of March 13, 1871 (No. 439), are maintained in all such of their provisions as are not abrogated or modified by the preceding stipulations.

Ratifications.

ART. LXIV. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the Ratifications exchanged at Berlin within three weeks, or sooner if possible.†

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and affixed to it the seal of their arms.

Done at Berlin, the thirteenth day of the month of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

(L.S.) BEACONSFIELD.

(L.S.) SALISBURY.
 (L.S.) ODO RUSSELL.
 (L.S.) v. BISMARCK.
 (L.S.) BULOW.
 (L.S.) HOHENLOHE.
 (L.S.) ANDRISSY.
 (L.S.) KAROLYI.
 (L.S.) HAYMERLE.
 (L.S.) WADDINGTON.
 (L.S.) SAINT-VALLIER.
 (L.S.) H. DESPREZ.
 (L.S.) L. CORTI
 (L.S.) LAUNAY
 (L.S.) GORTCHAKOW.
 (L.S.) SCHOUVALOFF
 (L.S.) P. D'OUBRIL.
 (L.S.) AL. CARATHEODORY.
 (L.S.) MEHEMED ALI.
 (L.S.) SADOULLAH.

See Declarations, Great Britain and Russia, 11th and 12th July, 1878
 (No. 527), page 2727.

† See Proces-Verbal of 3rd August, 1878, page 2799.
 2798

Source: "The map of Europe by treaty" Vol IV

**THE PEACE OF BREST-LITOVSK - THE TREATY OF
 PEACE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND GERMANY, AUSTRIA-
 HUNGARY, BULGARIA, AND TURKEY¹
 (SIGNED AT BREST-LITOVSK, MARCH 3, 1918 2)**

GERMANY, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey for the one part, and Russia for the other part, being in accord to terminate the state of war, and to enter into peace negotiations as speedily as possible, have appointed as plenipotentiaries ;

On the part of the Imperial German Government:

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Actual Imperial Privy Councillor, Herr Richard von Kühlmann ;

The Imperial Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary, Dr. von Rosenberg;

Royal Prussian Major-General Hoffmann, Chief of the General Staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the East;

Naval Captain Horn.

On the part of the Imperial and Royal Joint Austro-Hungarian Government:

The Minister of the Imperial and Royal House and for Foreign Affairs, the Privy Councillor of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, Ottokar Count Czernin von und zu Chudenitz ;

The Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His Imperial
¹Texts of the Russian " Peace " (U.S. Department of State, 1918),
 p. 13.

²Ratifications exchanged between Russia and Germany, March 29,
 at Berlin (Neue Freie Presse, July 6, morning edition); between Austria-
 Hungary and Russia, July 4, at Berlin (Neue Freie Presse, July 6, morning
 edition); between Turkey and Russia, July 12, at Berlin (Neue Freie Presse,
 July 13, evening edition); between Bulgaria and Russia, July 9, at Berlin
 (Daily Review of the Foreign Press(British), July 13, 1918, p.602).

and Royal Apostolic Majesty, the Privy Councillor, Kajetan [sic] Merey
 von Kap'os-Mere ;

General of Infantry, His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty's Privy
 Councillor, Maximilian Csiscerics von Bacsany.

On the part of the Royal Bulgarian Government:

The Royal Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Vienna, Andrea Tosheff ; Colonel Peter Gantcheff of the General Staff, Royal Bulgarian Military Envoy Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the German Emperor and Aide-de-Camp of His Majesty the King of the Bulgarians; The Royal Bulgarian First Legation Secretary, Dr. Theodor Anastassoff.

On the part of the Imperial Ottoman Government:

His Highness Ibrahim Hakki Pasha, former Grand-Vizier, Member of the Ottoman Senate, Envoy Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Sultan to Berlin ;

His Excellency, Zekki Pasha, General of Cavalry, Adjutant general of His Majesty the Sultan, and Military Envoy Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the German Emperor.

On the part of the Russian Federal Soviet Republic :

Grigory Iakovlevitch Sokolnikov, Member of the Central Executive Committee of Councillors to the Deputies of the Workingmen, Soldiers, and Peasants ;

Lew Mikhailovitch Karakhan, Member of the Central Executive Committee of Councillors to the Deputies of the Working-men, Soldiers, and Peasants;

Georgy Vassilievitch Chicherin, Assistant to the People's Commissioner for Foreign Affairs;

Grigory Ivanovitch Petrovsky, People's Commissioner for Internal Affairs.

The plenipotentiaries met in Brest-Litovsk to enter into peace negotiations, and after presentation of their credentials, and finding them in good and proper form, have agreed upon the following stipulations:

Article I

Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, for the one part, and Russia for the other part, declare that the state of war between them has ceased. They are resolved to live henceforth in peace and amity with one another.

Article II

The contracting parties will refrain from any agitation or propaganda against the Government or the public and military institutions of the other party. In so far as this obligation devolves upon Russia, it holds good also for the territories occupied by the Powers of the Quadruple Alliance.

Article III

The territories lying to the west of the line agreed upon by the contract-

ing parties which formerly belonged to Russia, will no longer be subject to Russian sovereignty; the line agreed upon is traced on the map submitted as an essential part of this treaty of peace (Annex I). The exact fixation of the line will be established by a Russo-German Commission.

No obligations whatever toward Russia shall devolve upon the territories referred to, arising from the fact that they formerly belonged to Russia.

Russia refrains from all interference in the internal relations of these territories. Germany and Austria-Hungary purpose to determine the future status of these territories in agreement with their population.

Article IV

As soon as a general peace is concluded and Russian demobilization is carried out completely, Germany will evacuate the territory lying to the east of the line designated in paragraph 1 of Article III, in so far as Article VI does not determine otherwise.

Russia will do all within her power to ensure the immediate evacuation of the provinces of Eastern Anatolia and their lawful return to Turkey.

The districts of Ardahan, Kara, and Batum will likewise and without delay be cleared of Russian troops. Russia will not interfere in the reorganization of the national and international relations of these districts, but leave it to the population of these districts to carry out this reorganization in agreement with the neighbouring States, especially with Turkey.

Article V

Russia will, without delay, carry out the full demobilization of her army inclusive of those units recently organized by the present Government.

Furthermore, Russia will either bring her warships into Russian ports and there detain them until the day of the conclusion of a general peace, or disarm them forthwith. Warships of the States which continue in a state of war with the Powers of the Quadruple Alliance, in so far as they are within Russian sovereignty, will be treated as Russian warships.

The barred zone in the Arctic Ocean continues as such until the conclusion of a general peace. In the Baltic sea, as far as Russian power extends within the Black Sea, removal of the mines will be proceeded with at once. Merchant navigation within these maritime regions is free and will be resumed at once. Mixed commissions will be organized to formulate the more detailed regulations, especially to inform merchant ships with regard to restricted lanes. The navigation lanes are always to be kept free from floating mines.

Article VIII

The prisoners of war of both parties will be released to return to their

homeland. The settlement of the questions connected therewith will be effected through the special treaties provided for in Article XII.

Article IX

The contracting parties mutually renounce compensation for their war expenses, i.e. of the public expenditures for the conduct of the war, as well as compensation for war losses, i.e. such losses as were caused them and their nationals within the war zones by military measures, inclusive of all requisitions effected in enemy country.

Article X

Diplomatic and consular relations between the contracting parties will be resumed immediately upon the ratification of the treaty of peace. As regards the reciprocal admission of consuls, separate agreements are reserved.

Article XI

As regards the economic relations between the Powers of the Quadruple Alliance and Russia the regulations contained in Appendices II-V are determinative, namely Appendix II for the Russo-German, Appendix III for the Russo-Austro-Hungarian, Appendix IV for the Russo-Bulgarian, and Appendix V for the Russo-Turkish relations.

Article XII

The re-establishment of public and private legal relations, the exchange of war prisoners and interned civilians, the question of amnesty as well as the question anent the treatment of merchant ships which have come into the power of the opponent, will be regulated in separate treaties with Russia which form an essential part of the general treaty of peace, and, as far as possible, go into force simultaneously with the latter.

Article XIII

In the interpretation of this treaty, the German and Russian texts are authoritative for the relations between Germany and Russia; the German, the Hungarian, and Russian texts for the relations between Austria-Hungary and Russia; the Bulgarian and Russian texts for the relations between Bulgaria and Russia; and the Turkish and Russian texts for the relations between Turkey and Russia.

Article XIV

The present treaty of peace will be ratified. The documents of ratification shall, as soon as possible, be exchanged in Berlin. The Russian Government obligates itself, upon the desire of one of the Powers of the Quadruple Alliance, to execute the exchange of the documents of ratification within a

period of two weeks. Unless otherwise provided for in its articles, in its annexes, or in the additional treaties, the treaty of peace enters into force at the moment of its ratification.

In testimony whereof the plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty with their own hand.

Executed in quintuplicate at Brest-Litovsk, March 3, 1918.

From "Brest-Litovsk-The Forgotten peace March 1918" by John W. Wheder-Benneff New York, William Morrow F Co 1939

**SPEECH BY LENIN ON THE RATIFICATION OF THE
PEACE TREATY,
MARCH 14, 1918**

Comrades, to-day we have to decide a question which signifies a turning-point in the development of the Russian, and indeed not alone of the Russian, but of the international Revolution in order to find the correct solution of the question regarding the terribly onerous peace concluded by the representatives of the Soviet Government at Brest-Litovsk and which the Soviet Government proposes to confirm or ratify, it is above all essential for us to comprehend the historical meaning of the turning point at which we are now standing to understand what has been the main characteristics of the development of the Revolution so far, and what is the fundamental cause of the heavy defeat and of that period of bitter trials through which we are now passing.

It seems to me that the chief source of the disagreements on this question within the Soviet parties is the fact that some are giving way too much to the feeling of legitimate and just indignation at the defeat of the Soviet Republic by imperialism. They are sometimes too prone to give way to despair, and, instead of taking into account the historical conditions for the development of the Revolution as they emerged before the conclusion of the peace and they appear after the peace -instead of doing this they try to formulate the tactics of the Revolution relying on their own immediate emotions. But the experience of all the histories of revolutions teaches us that when we have to deal with any mass movements or class struggle, particularly such as that of the present day, which is developing, not alone in one, albeit a huge country, but embraces the whole of international relations -in such a case one must base one's tactics before all and above all on the objective position. One must examine the question analytically as to the course of the Revolution so far, and why it has changed so threateningly, so sharply, so disadvantageously for us.

If we look at the development of our Revolution from this point

¹ Published in Pravda, March 16 and 17, 1918.

**THE TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN
THE IMPERIAL OTTOMAN GOVERNMENT AND THE
REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA**

June, 4, 1918 Batum

The Imperial Ottoman government on the one hand and the government of Republic of the Armenia that has declared itself independent, on the other hand, mutually having agreed to achieve establishment of relations of friendship and the kind neighbourhood between both parties in political, legal, economic and intellectual sphere, have appointed the following persons their representatives:

Ottoman Empire:

His Excellency Halil-bey, Deputy Minister of Justice and Chairman of the State Council as the first delegate and

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Vehib-Mahmed-pasha, the Commander-in-Chief of Ottoman troops on the Caucasian front as the military delegate.

The Republic of Armenia:

Mister Al.Khatisov, Head of delegation.

Mister Ruben Kadjaznuny, delegate.

Mister Mikael Papadjanov, delegate.

Acquainting to authorities of both parties and recognizing them due, these persons have agreed for the following positions:

Article I

Imperial Ottoman government and the government of the Republic of Armenia establish the peace and constant friendship between them.

Article II

The boundary line, having the below-mentioned direction, separates Ottoman Empire from Republic of Georgia, Republic of Armenia and Republic of Azerbaijan.

The border begins in the point where the Chorokh river runs into Black sea and merges with the old border existing between Ottoman Empire and Russia before war of 1877. It passes Shavnabad and, passing the mountain

summiy reaches Mounts Khalkhama and Mepistskara (according to the border of 1856), and then turns to the south, passes by top of Mount Pirsagad two kilometers to the south from Abastuman and, turning to northeast, reaches the top of Mount Karkhul-Dagh, going from here five kilometers to northeast and then to a southeast it reaches district Gurkel, passes through the Kura river two kilometers to the south from Atskhuri and, passing by tops of Mounts Kayabashi, Ortatavi, reaches Lake Tabitskur, immediately south from Moliti monastery. Further it passes this lake in such a manner that a part of the lake south from the direct line from Moliti monastery to the point located one and a half kilometer southeast from the northern point of the lake and reaches the Mount Tavkoteli. Then it goes to the south and passes tops of Mounts Shavhabad, Karakuzu, Samsar and, turning to the east, passes tops of Devekiran, then goes to the south, passes on tops of Mounts Achrikar, Bashkiran, Nurrahman, then it goes in a southern direction and, passing by tops, crosses Aleksandropol-Tiflis railway five kilometers to the West from Aghbulagh site, from here it passes by tops up to district Khanvali, whence reaches by almost direct line the highest top of Mount Alagyaz and, proceeding by direct line crosses Echmiadzin-Sardarabad highway at the point located seven kilometers to the West from Echmiadzin, then it bends around Echmiadzin on distance of seven kilometers and follows in a direction parallel to railway Aleksandropol-Djulfra on a distance of approximately six kilometers from this railway and sixteen kilometers southwest from district Bashkiran, it crosses road which goes from this place to the railway, then turns southeast, passes one kilometer from settlement Ashagi Karabaghlar and by Shaghatlu, Karakhachi, Ashagi Chanakdji sites reaches the river Elpinchay and follows its stream to the place Arpa site; from this point it merges with Arpachay Valley, reaches Kayalu - and, following the stream of river Kaid, reaches top of Akbatan Mount, then it passes tops of Mounts Karatum, Aradjin, Garanlik, reaches descent of the river Reanlachay, follows its valley to reach south from site Aza to Alijan site located on a former line of the Russian-Persian border.

The final establishment of a border line will be made by the commission made of members of both parties.

Article III

The protocol of the agreement, signed between the government of the Armenian Republic and the government of Republic of Azerbaijan concerning the definition of their mutual borders, will be informed to the Imperial Ottoman government.

Article IV

The Imperial Ottoman government obliges to provide armed assistance to the government of the Armenian Republic in case the latter will ask to provide it for establishment of the order and calmness in the country.

Article V

The government of the Armenian Republic undertakes to counteract actively to formation and arming of any gangs within the limits of its territory as, and, to disarm and disperse all gangs which would try to conceal there.

Article VI

The religion and customs of the Muslims living in the Armenian Republic, will be respected. The name of His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan, will be pronounced in public prayers of Muslims. They will have the same rights, civil and political, as other citizens belonging to other religions. Muslims can be educated on their native language and in language of their religion.

In order to maintain religious cult and charity Muslim communities as the moral bodies, authorized to create mosques, hospitals, schools, religious and charitable establishments and to get for their maintenance movable and immovable property. They will be managed by special managers.

The Chief Mufti will have a seat in Erivan, the capital (the main city) of Armenian Republic, and other Muftis will live in other places of republic, where their presence will be found necessary.

Relations of these Muftis with the Sheikh-ul-Islam, as well as their rights and duties are determined in the Agreement attached to this Treaty.

Article VII

In view of absence of any contracts, conventions, agreements, acts, provisions and other international documents between Ottoman Empire and the Armenian Republic, both contracting parties have agreed to sign the Consular convention, the trading contract and other acts they will consider necessary for settlement of mutual legal relations. The Consular convention will be signed within two years from the day of an exchange by ratifications of this treaty.

During the transitional period General Consuls, Consuls and Vice-Consuls accordingly will benefit on the basis of reciprocity of the status of the most privileged nation on the basis of the general international law.

Negotiations for signing of the trading contract on the basis of the general international law will begin immediately after signing of the general peace between Turkey on the one hand and the states at war with it, on the other hand. Till this time, and anyway till December, 3, 1919, the provisional sta-

tus established by the Appendix to this Treaty, will be applied by both parties: it can be denounced since June, 30, 1919, and will take into force after six months.

The overland relations will begin after an exchange of ratifications of this Treaty.

Article VIII

Contracting parties undertake to give each other all possible facilitations concerning a railway transportation, establishing and applying reduced tariffs. In particular, concerning transportation of the materials necessary for construction, operation and the maintenance of railways or any other public works, the special reduced tariffs will be applied.

The exchange of a rolling stock of railroad lines between contracting parties will be made on the basis of the international principles established for this issue.

Contracting parties will immediately start negotiations for an establishment of details of the previous positions.

Article IX

Before inclusion of the Armenian Republic in the International Post and Telegraph Union, the post and cable relations between the Ottoman Empire and the Armenian Republic will be restored after an exchange of ratifications of this Treaty with reference to positions of post and cable conventions, agreements and rules of the International Union.

Article X

Residents and communities of territories of one of the contracting parties that have the right of property and use for real estates located on the other side of border, can use, maintain, lease, operate or sell them by themselves or through authorized persons.

Nobody can be deprived of the property rights the real estate otherwise than by reasons of public benefit and always for compensation.

There should be no obstacles for residents and representatives of these communities for passage of the border after presentation of destination certificates which will be issued by appropriate authorities on a residence and which will be legalized by authorities of other party.

Facilitation and special privileges will be submitted for transition the through border and for trade in boundary districts.

Details of the previous positions are regulated by the Appendix 11 to this Treaty.

Article XI

The government of the Armenian Republic undertakes responsibility to

use reasonable efforts to evacuate from Baku city all Armenian military forces immediately after signing this Treaty, and also to secure that this evacuation would not given an occasion to any collisions.

Article XII

Positions of the general and additional peace treaties signed in Brest-Litovsk between the Ottoman Empire, its allies and Russia are valid for contracting parties as they do not contradict this Treaty.

Article XIII

The troops positioned beyond the limits of territory, determined by this Treaty will be evacuated after signing the Treaty.

Article XIV

This Treaty will be ratified and the exchange of ratifications will be done in Constantinople during one month or earlier if possible. It will come into force from the date of this exchange.

To confirm this, representatives have signed this Treaty about the peace and friendship and have put the seals.

Signed by: Khalil-bey
 Vehib-Mehmed-pasha
 R. Kadjaznuni
 A. Khatsov

Central State Historical Archive ArmSSR, f.200, file 11, pp. 99-100. A copy. Published in Kh. Badalyan "German-Turkish Invaders in Armenia in 1918", Yerevan, 1962, page 172-178.

THE ADDITIONAL CONTRACT ABOUT USE OF HIGHWAYS OF THE ARMENIAN REPUBLIC

/June 4, 1918/

Ottoman Commission suggests to add following paragraphs to the Protocol No.3:

The Offer of the Armenian Commission including five paragraphs concerning the mode of highways use on territories of the Armenian Republic according to the point 11 of the peace Treaty consisting of 13 paragraphs, it was accepted entirely by the Ottoman commission in the following form:

1) For the settlement of mode highways use at the territory of the Armenian republic special commissioners will be appointed from both parties, and their residence will be specified by Commander of the Ottoman army with the notice about that the Commander of the Armenian Corps - general Nazarbekov.

2) Commissioners should be informed on those highways at the territory of the Armenian republic which Turkish troops will use.

3) Military negotiations and movement of troops at the territory of the Armenian republic should be conducted according to rules of normal movement of troops;

Turkish troops cannot use this highways for a longer time than necessary, except extraordinary cases.

4) In special cases lodgings for the night can be arranged in villages, plentiful with water and suitable for accommodation of troops. Supervision over the order at movement of troops and military transports, naturally, lays on a duty of the officers accompanying these transports.

5) The necessary quantity of the food and fodder for the Turkish troops passing highways at territory of the Armenian republic should be purchased on the site with mediation of bodies of local Armenian administration by the prices authorized by commissioners of both parties.

6) Before assignment of commissioners movement of Turkish troops will be made on highways at territory of the Armenian republic, and protection of a way of their following will be assigned to the Armenian republic.

With original it is true: the Clerk (signature)

Central State Historical Archive ArmSSR, f.200, file 19, p. 56. Verified copy.

THE ADDITIONAL TREATY TO THE TREATY ABOUT THE PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP SIGNED BETWEEN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE AND THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA ON JUNE, 4, 1918.

The Imperial Ottoman government and the government of the Republic of Armenia, pursuing the policy of resolving the known military issues originated by the general war and concerning them directly, have decided to conclude the temporary additional Treaty valid before the termination of general war and have appointed the following persons their representatives:

Ottoman Empire:

His Excellency Halil-bey, Deputy Minister of Justice and Chairman of the State Council as the first delegate and

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Vehib-Mahmed-pasha, the Commander-in-Chief of the Ottoman troops on the Caucasian front as the military delegate.

The Republic of Armenia:

Mister Al.Khatisov, Head of delegation.

Mister Ruben Kadjaznuny, delegate.

Mister Mikael Papadjanov, delegate.

Acquainting to authorities of both parties and recognizing them due, these persons have agreed for the following positions:

Article 1

The government of the Armenian Republic will start immediately demobilization of its troops. The quantity of these troops, as well as military districts to which they will be ranked, will be determined in the Identified in accordance with the Imperial Ottoman government for the whole period of the general war.

Article 2

The government of the Armenian Republic undertakes responsibility to remove officers and civilian officers of the countries at war with Turkey or its allies immediately from its territory, as well as officers and civilian officers of specified warring countries.

Besides for whole period of general war the government of the Armenian Republic will not accept on its service any officer and anybody in general from the above mentioned warring countries or their allies.

Article 3

1. The government of the Armenian Republic expresses the consent to any kind of transit military transportation (transport of troops, soldiers, equipment, military material, ammunition, provision, etc.) by the Ottoman army. Naturally, these transportations will not be undertaken against the Armenian government.

2. The commission appointed by the Commander of the Ottoman army will prepare and establish in the consent with the commission from the government of Armenia and in accordance with the maximal transfer capacity of republic railways, the basis and the details of the military transports mentioned in paragraph 1.

The transport will replenished by the means and the personnel of administration of railways of the Armenian Republic under instructions of the Head of the Ottoman Commission in accordance with the orders received from the Commander of the Ottoman army.

3. The Ottoman officer together with sufficient number of assistants on the basis of consensus of the railway Commissions of both parties will be attached to the major stations to provide the food and calmness of Turkish troops and to supervise the route and given instructions of these transportations. This officer will not interfere with sphere of the rights of the Chief of station to which he is attached. The government of the Armenian Republic will try to facilitate, within the possible limits, purchase by the officer of the food necessary for livelihood of troops during their transportation.

4. The Commissions mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 3, will begin the work in Erivan the latest after a week upon the conclusion of this Treaty.

By this time managing bodies of railways of republic will collect and prepare all required data on a condition of roads, immovable material and a rolling stock and thus will enable to calculate immediately a maximum transfer capacity of railways.

5. The government of Armenia undertakes to contain in good condition both roads and rolling stock, to repair possibly quickly any damages or destructions what can take place by the casual reasons, or attempts.

6. With the purpose to prevent any losses, destructions caused by attempts, as well as any misunderstanding between both parties, the government of Armenia undertakes to station military protection in those parts of railways where it will find necessary. If the named government for any reason cannot protect by its troops any part of road, Ottoman troops will be sta-

tioned for protection of this part under the preliminary agreement with the government of Armenia.

7. The government of the Armenian Republic undertakes to disperse any forces aiming to prevent these transportations. If it wouldn't be able to do it, the Ottoman troops will interfere to remove these obstacles, operating in the consent with the government of Armenia. After removal of these obstacles, safety of a line will be provided and maintained according to the content of paragraph 6.

8. The Ottoman army will try, as far as Ottoman military transportations would allow, not to complicate any sort of transportation, both military, and private by the railways of the republic.

9. The above mentioned provisions will be also applied to military transportations by other roads of the Republic of Armenia.

Article 4

Imperial Ottoman government has the right to give to troops of its allies to use the right which is given to it by the Article 3.

Article 5

The Convention signed between Imperial Ottoman government and the former government of the Transcaucasian Confederation, on an exchange of prisoners of war (copy of which is enclosed to this Treaty), will be valid for both contracting parties.

Article 6.

This additional Treaty will come into force from the date of signing. Ratifications of it will be exchanged in Constantinople within one month or earlier if possible.

To confirm this, representatives have signed this Treaty about the peace and friendship and have put the seals.

Signed by: Khalil-bey

Vehib-Mehmed-pasha

R. Kadjaznuni

A. Khatisov

**TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN THE ALLIED AND ASSO-
CIATED POWERS AND TURKEY SIGNED AT SEVRES
AUGUST 10, 1920.**

TREATY OF SEVRES

THE BRITISH EMPIRE, FRANCE, ITALY AND JAPAN,

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

ARMENIA, BELGIUM, GREECE, THE HEDJAZ, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROUMANIA, THE SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA,

These 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 Austro-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 Dixon GRAHAME, K. C. V. O., Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty at Paris;

And

for the DOMINION of CANADA:

The Honourable Sir George Halsey PERLEY, 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 Dixon GRAHAME, K. C. V. O., Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty at Paris;

for the UNION of SOUTH AFRICA:

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

for INDIA:

Sir Arthur HIRTZEL, 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. Fernand François-Marsal, Minister of Finance;

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

Mr. Jules Cambon, Ambassador of France;

Mr. Georges Maurice Palnologue, Ambassador of France,

Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

His MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY:

Count LELIO BONIN LONGARE, Senator of the Kingdom, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of H. M. the King of Italy at Paris;

General Giovanni MARIETTI, 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. Avetis AHARONIAN, President of the Delegation of the Armenian Republic;

His MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS:

Mr. Jules VAN DEN HEUVEL, Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary, Minister of State; Mr. ROLIN JAEQUEMYNS,

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. Athos ROMANOS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H. M. the King of the Hellenes at Paris;

His MAJESTY THE KING OF THE HEDJAZ:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC:

Count Maurice ZAMOYSKI, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Polish Republic at Paris; Mr. Erasme PILTZ;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC:

Dr. Affonso da COSTA, formerly President of the Council of Ministers;

His MAJESTY THE KING OF ROUMANIA:

Mr. Nicolae TITULESCU, Minister of Finance; Prince DIMITRIE GHIKA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H. M. the King of Roumania at Paris;

His MAJESTY THE KING OF THE SERBS, THE CROATS AND THE SLOVENES:

Mr. Nicolas P. PACHITCH, formerly President of the Council of Ministers; Mr. Ante TRUMBIC, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHO-SLOVAK REPUBLIC:

Mr. Edward BENES, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Stephen OSUSKY, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Czecho-Slovak Republic at London;

TURKEY:

General HAADI Pasha, Senator;

RIZA TEVFIK Bey, Senator;

RECHAD HALISS Bey, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Turkey at Berne;

WHO, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

From the coming into force of the present Treaty the state of war will terminate.

From that moment, and subject to the provisions of the present Treaty, official relations will exist between the Allied Powers and Turkey.

PART I.

THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

ARTICLES 1 TO 26 AND ANNEX

See Part I, Treaty of Versailles, Pages 10-23-

SECTION VI.

ARMENIA.

ARTICLE 88.

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

ARTICLE 89

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 vilayets of Erzerum, Trebizond, 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 demilitarization of any portion of Turkish territory adjacent to the said frontier.

ARTICLE 90

In the event of the determination of the frontier under Article 89 involving the transfer of the whole or any part of the territory of the said Vilayets to Armenia, Turkey hereby renounces as from the date of such decision all rights and title over the territory so transferred. The provisions of the present Treaty applicable to territory detached from Turkey shall thereupon become applicable to the said territory.

The proportion and nature of the financial obligations of Turkey which Armenia will have to assure, or of the rights which will pass to her, on account of the transfer of the said territory will be determined in accordance with Articles 241 to 244, Part VIII (Financial Clauses) of the Present Treaty.

Subsequent agreements will, if necessary, decide all questions which are not decided by the present Treaty and which may have the consequence of the transfer of the said territory.

ARTICLE 91

In the event of any portion of the territory referred to in Article 89 being transferred to Armenia, a Boundary Commission, whose composition will be determined subsequently, will be constituted 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 as established by such decision.

ARTICLE 92

The frontiers between Armenia and Azerbaaijan and Georgia respectively will be determined by direct agreement 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 89, the frontier fine 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 inhabitants of that 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 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 ipso facto, in the conditions laid down by the local law, nationals of the State to which such territory is transferred.

ARTICLE 124.

Persons over eighteen years of age losing their Turkish nationality and obtaining ipso facto a new nationality under Article 123 shall be entitled within a period of one year from the coming into force of the present Treaty to opt for Turkish nationality.

ARTICLE 125.

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 one year from the coming into force of the present Treaty be entitled to opt for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Greece, the Hedjaz, Mesopotamia, Syria, Bulgaria or Turkey, 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 pro-

visions 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 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 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 Council of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 128.

Turkey undertakes to recognise any new nationality which has been or may be acquired by her nationals under the laws of the Allied Powers or new States and in accordance with the decisions of the competent authorities of these Powers pursuant to naturalisation laws or under Treaty stipulations, and to regard such persons as having, in consequence of the acquisition of such new nationality, in all respects severed 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 one of the Allied Powers in accordance with the law of such Power shall be recognised by the Turkish Government as nationals of such Power and as having lost their Turkish nationality, notwithstanding any provisions of Turkish law to the contrary. No confiscation of property or other penalty provided by Turkish law shall be incurred 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 138.

No inhabitant of territory detached from Turkey in accordance with the present Treaty shall be disturbed or molested on account of his political attitude after August I, 1914, or of the determination of his nationality effected in accordance with the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 139.

Turkey renounces formally all rights of suzerainty or jurisdiction of any kind over Moslems who are subject to the sovereignty or protectorate of any other State.

No power shall be exercised directly or indirectly by any Turkish authority whatever in any territory detached from Turkey or of which the existing status under the present Treaty is recognised by Turkey.

PART IV.
PROTECTION OF MINORITIES.

ARTICLE 140

Turkey undertakes that the stipulations contained in Articles 141, 145 and 147 shall be recognised as fundamental laws, and that no civil or military law or regulation, no Imperial Iradch nor official action shall conflict or interfere with these stipulations, nor shall any law, regulation, Imperial Iradeh 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 terrorist 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 recognised and all persons who were non-Moslems 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 repair so far as possible the wrongs inflicted on individuals in the course of the massacres perpetrated in Turkey during the war, the Turkish

Government undertakes to afford all the assistance in its power or in that of the Turkish authorities in the search for and deliverance of all persons, of whatever race or religion, who have disappeared, been carried off, interned or placed in captivity since November I, 1914.

The Turkish Government undertakes to facilitate the operations of mixed commissions appointed by the Council of the League of Nations to receive the complaints of the victims themselves, their families or their relations, to make the necessary enquiries, and to order the liberation of the persons in question.

The Turkish Government undertakes to ensure the execution of the decisions of these commissions, and to assure the security and the liberty of the persons thus restored to the full enjoyment of their rights.

ARTICLE 144.

The Turkish Government recognises the injustice of the law of 1915 relating to Abandoned Properties (Emval-i-Metroukeh), and of the supplementary provisions thereof, and declares them to be null and void, in the past as in the future.

The Turkish Government solemnly undertakes to facilitate to the greatest possible extent the return to their homes and reestablishment in their businesses of the Turkish subjects of non-Turkish race who have been forcibly driven from their homes by fear of massacre or any other form of pressure since January 1, 1914. It recognises that any immovable or movable property of the said Turkish subjects or of the communities to which they belong, which can be recovered, must be restored to them as soon as possible, in whatever hands it may be found. Such property shall be restored free of all charges or servitudes with which it may have been burdened and without compensation of any kind to the present owners or occupiers, subject to any action which they may be able to bring against the persons from whom they derived title.

The Turkish Government agrees that arbitral commissions shall be appointed by the Council of the League of Nations wherever found necessary. These commissions shall each be composed of one representative of the Turkish Government, one representative of the community which claims that it or one of its members has been injured, and a chairman appointed by the Council of the League of Nations. These arbitral commissions shall hear all claims covered by this Article and decide them by summary procedure.

The arbitral commissions will have power to order:

(1) The provision by the Turkish Government of labour for any work of reconstruction or restoration deemed necessary. This labour shall be recruited from the races inhabiting the territory where the arbitral commission considers the execution of the said works to be necessary;

(2) The removal of any person who, after enquiry, shall be recognised as having taken an active part in massacres or deportations or as having provoked them; the measures to be taken with regard to such person's possessions will be indicated by the commission;

(3) The disposal of property belonging to members of a community who have died or disappeared since January 1, 1914, without leaving heirs; such property may be handed over to the community instead of to the State;

(4) The cancellation of all acts of sale or any acts creating rights over immovable property concluded after January 1, 1914. The indemnification of the holders will be a charge upon the Turkish Government, but must not serve as a pretext for delaying the restitution. The arbitral commission will, however, have the power to impose equitable arrangements between the interested parties, if any sum has been paid by the present holder of such property.

The Turkish Government undertakes to facilitate in the fullest possible measure the work of the commissions and to ensure the execution of their decisions, which will be final. No decision of the Turkish judicial or administrative authorities shall prevail over such decisions.

ARTICLE 145.

All Turkish nationals shall be equal before the law and shall enjoy the same civil and political rights without distinction as to race, language or religion.

Difference 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.

Within a period of two years from the coming into force of the present Treaty the Turkish Government will submit to the Allied Powers a scheme for the organisation of an electoral system based on the principle of proportional representation of racial minorities.

No restriction 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. Adequate facilities shall be given to Turkish nationals of non-Turkish speech for the use of their language, either orally or in writing, before the courts.

CHAPTER II ARTICLE PARTS OF INTERNATIONAL CONCERN

The following Eastern ports are declared parts of international concern and placed under the regime defined in the following Articles of this section.

Constantinople, from St. Stefanol to Dolma Bagtchi;

Haidar Pasha;

Alexandratta;

Haifa;

Basra;

Tredizond (in the conditions laid in Article 352) Batum (Subject to conditions to be subsequently fixed. Free zones shall be provided in these ports.

Subject to and provisions to the contrary in the present Treaty, the regime laid down for the above ports shall not prejudice the territorial sovereignty.

CHAPTER V CLAUSES GIVING TO CERTAIN STATES THE USE OF CERTAIN PORTS.

ARTICLE 349.

In order to ensure to Turkey free access to the Mediterranean and Igean 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, whereupon the dispositions of the new Convention shall be substituted therefor.

Special conventions between the States or Administrations concerned will lay down, as regards Turkey with the assent of the Financial Commission, 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 establishment of international (joint) services and tariffs, including through tickets and way-bills, and the application of the Convention of Berne of October 14, 1890, and its supplementary provisions, until its replacement by a new Convention.

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

ARTICLE 351

Free access to the Black Sea by the port of Batum is accorded to Georgia, Azerbaijan and Persia, 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 341 to 344, and shall be used for the direct transit of goods coming from or going to that

State.

The delimitation of the area referred to in the preceding paragraph, its connection with existing railways, its equipment and exploitation, and in general all 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.

TREATY OF SEVRES

The deposit of ratifications shall be made at Paris as soon as possible.

Powers of which the seat of the Government is outside Europe will 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 procns-verbal of the deposite 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 procns-verbal the Treaty will come into force between the High Contracting Parties who have ratified it.

For the determination of all periods of time provided for in 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 procns-verbaux of the deposit of ratifications.

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

Done at Sevres, 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 Signatory Powers.

(L. S.) GEORGE GRAHAME.

(L. S.) GEORGE H. PERLEY.

(L. S.) ANDREW FISHER.

(L. S.) GEORGE GRAHAME.

(L. S.) R. A. BLANKENBERG.

(L. S.) ARTHUR HIRTZEL.

(L. S.) A. MILLERAND.

(L. S.) F. FRANCOIS-MARSAL. 1 949

(L. S.) Jules Cambon

(L. S.) Paleologue

(L. S.) Bonin

(L. S.) Marietti

(L. S.) K.Matsui.

(L. S.) A.Aharonian

(L. S.) J. Van den Heuvel

(L. S.) Rolin Jaequemyns

(L. S.) E.K. Venizelos

(L. S.) A.Romanos

(L. S.) Maurice Zamoyski

(L. S.) Erasme Piltz

(L. S.) Affonso Costa

(L. S.) D.J. Ghika

(L. S.) Stefan Osusky

(L. S.) Hadi

(L. S.) Dr. Riza Tewfik

(L. S.) Rechad Haliss

THE TREATY OF ALEXANDRAPOL DECEMBER 1920

The government of Turkey on the one side and Republic of Armenia on the other side in order to put end the state of war between themselves and establish a longtime peace, have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

The government of Turkey:

General Kiazim Kahabekir-Easter front commander, Hamid Bey-the governor of Erzurum, Suleiman evejati Bey-deputy from Erzerum The Republic of Armenia:

Mr. Alexander Khatisian-former prime minister,

Mr. Abraham Giulkhandanian- former minister of internal affairs.

Who, having communicated their full powers found in good and due to form, have agreed as follows:

1. The state of war between Turkey and the Republic of Armenia is at an end.

2. The frontier between Turkey and Armenia (see annexed map) passes from the outfall of Lower Karasu into Araxes and along Arpachai to the north till Guegrach and then the Georg of Garahan -Eastern Teghnis -Eastern Great Jumul -Juizultash -the mountain of the Great Aghbaba. A mixed Boundary Commission would have to trace this frontier at the ground in a time of two weeks after the conclusion of the Treaty.

The mountain of Kooki 10282-2022 -the mountain of Kamasur 8160 -the village of Kurbulagh -the mountain of Saath -the houses of Arpachai 3080 -the mountain of Kermurlu 6930- Saraiboulagh 8071- the station of Ararat at the river Araxes in the Southern part of the Lower Karagu (Nakhichevan, Shahtaghti, Sharur) would have their own administration after referendum and Armenia is not to interfere there. And a local administration will be created in this zone under the protection of contemporary Turkey.

3. The government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey will agree to conduct a plebiscite in the boundaries mentioned in the articles 2 in the previous Ottoman boundaries where Turkey has indisputable historic, ethnic and legal rights, in order to . give possibility the natives to return to their nests as does at want the Republic of Armenia, in a period of three years after

ratification of the Treaty. A mixed commission must decide the form of it.

4. In order to prevent some future harmful activities and movements as a result of the IJ machinations of imperialistic power the Republic of Armenia pledge itself to limit armed forces to no more than a division of 1500 hired soldier, 8 mountain or field cannons, and 20 machine guns to defend the boundaries of its country, and also gendarmerie forces armed with small arms to preserve internal law and order. It doesn't exist any more compulsory military service in Armenia.

In order to defend the country from external enemies the Republic of Armenia can build freely fortifications and accommodate there heavy artillery. They must have a maximum barrel diameter of 15 centimeters and to be short ranged and smaller. More heavy artillery must not be.

5. The Yerevan government will recognize after the peace the right of political representative or ambassador of Turkey to oversee and supervise these conditions. In return of it the government of Grand National Assembly of Turkey promises military assistance to Armenia if the Republic of Armenia would ask it.

6. The contracting sides agree to allow the return of refugees except those who during the World War had joined the enemy armies and taken arms against their ""- government or had participated in the massacres in the occupied territories. Both they ~ will guarantee these rights which enjoyed by minorities in very civilized countries.

7. Those refugees, mentioned in article 6, who don't return home within a year after the ratification of the treaty, will be deprived of the right to do so, and will forfeit and lawful claim.

8. The government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey is respect of the humanitarian principles the government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey will not require reparations for the great expenses incurred in the war it was compelled to wage against Armenia for two years for its defense. Both sides also relinquish any kind of claims for losses sustained during the course of the World War.

9. The government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey gives sincere promises to help the government of Yerevan Republic to develop and maintain its authority within the boundaries lay down in the article 2.

10. The government of Yerevan declares null and void the Treaty of Sevres, which is unconditionally rejected by the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, with the desire to eliminate any misunderstanding between two countries it will recall missions in Europe and America, as they had become tools in the hands of certain imperialistic governments and state circles. In order to prove its sincerity to respect the neighborly rights of Turkey, the

Republic of Armenia promises to remove from state service all those pugnacious persons who pursued imperialistic goals-upset the peace and tranquility between the two nations.

11. In order to protect and respect the development, the rights and religious feelings and sentiments of the people living in lands belonging to the Republic of Armenia, it will be permitted to create their own community organizations and to elect muftis by Islam people, and the elections of grand mufti by the local muftis have to be confirmed by the Commissariat for religious affairs of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey.

12. The contracting sides will grant freedom of transit each others citizens goods in all roads (also in Armenia and Iran). The government of Turkey will secure the freedom of transit between Iran, Maku and Armenia through the road of Sharur, Nakhichevan, Shahtaghti and Julfa.

The government of Armenia promises to ensure free general transit of goods, cars, and wagons between Azerbaijan, Iran, Georgia and Turkey.

The government of Turkey is obliged to resist the criminal actions of the imperialists against its territorial integrity and existence, so it would, until the conclusion of general peace, to keep under surveillance the railroads and routes of communication in the Republic of Yerevan in order against the importation of arms in violation of the limits get in article 4. The two sides must prevent criminal actions of the official and unofficial (Entente) power within bounds of the Republic.

13. The government to defend against threats to its independence and territorial integrity the government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey can take temporary preventive military measures in Armenia with the proviso that the rights accorded to the Yerevan Republic by the treaty will not be violated.

14. The government of the Yerevan Republic agrees and obliges to annul all treaties concluded with any state pertaining to Turkey and contrary to interests of Turkey.

15. The contracting sides will begin trade operations as soon as the treaty will be signed, the contracting sides will appoint ambassadors and consuls.

16. Some make commissions will prepare telegraph post, telephone and consular, and commercial conventions compatible with the treaty. At the same time, after the signature of the conventions of railroads, and telegraph and post connection between Armenia and neighboring country and ceded lands may be permitted by the government of Turkey.

17. Compatible with the treaty the Turkish army will withdraw from occupied lands of Armenia and prisoners of war will be exchanged only then when the government of the Republic of Armenia has fulfilled its obliga-

tions. Civilian prisoners and elite must be released. A mixed commission will fulfill the exchange.

18. The ratified copies of the treaty will be exchanged in Angora within one month. This treaty of peace and definition of frontier is signed by honorable plenipotentiaries. The treaty is signed in two copies in Gumri - Alexandrapol at 2.12.35 (2 December 1920).

The Turkish language original will be taken precedence in case of discrepancies.

"October Socialistic Great Revolution and Soviet Power victory in Armenia" Yerevan "Haiastan" 1957.

**AGREEMENT REGARDING THE INDEPENDENCE OF
ARMENIA AND ITS CONVERSION TO A SOVIET
SOCIALIST REPUBLIC¹**

Signed December 2, 1920.²

On the 21st December 1920, the Plenipotentiary Representative of the R.S.F.S.R., Comrade Legrand, on behalf of the Russian Soviet Government on the one hand, and Comrades Dro and Terterian, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Armenia on the other, have concluded an Agreement regarding the following:

1. Armenia is declared an independent Socialist Republic.
2. Until the convention of the Soviet Armenia shall form a Temporary Military-Revolutionary Committee which shall assume power in Armenia.
3. The Russian Soviet Government shall recognize as forming an indisputable part of the territory of S.S.R.A.: the Erivan Government with all the districts forming part of it; a part of the Kars area which guarantees it (Armenia), from a military point of view, the possession of the Djadjut-Araks railroad line; the Zangezour district of the Elizabetopol government; a part of the Kazakh district of the same government - within the limits of the Agreement of August 10--and those parts of the Turkish Government which were in the possession of Armenia before October 28, 1920.
4. The commanders of the Armenian Army shall not be held responsible for actions committed in the ranks of the army prior to the proclamation of Soviet power in Armenia.
5. Present members of the "Dashnaktsutiun" Party and other socialist parties of Armenia shall not be subject to any repression for their membership in these parties.
6. The Military-Revolutionary Committee shall consist of five members appointed by the Communist Party and two members from the leftist "Dashnak" groups, upon agreement with the Communist Party. 7. The Russian Soviet Government shall take measures for the immediate concentration of military forces necessary for the defense of the independence of S.S.R.A.
8. Upon the signature of the present Agreement the Government of the Republic of Armenia shall be removed from power; power shall temporarily,

ly, until the arrival of the Revolutionary Committee, pass to the military command, at the head of which shall be Comrade Dro. Comrade Silyn shall be appointed the Commissar of R.S.F.S.R. to the Military Command Armenia.

1. S.D.D. 1922, III, pp. 14-15
2. Place of signature unknown. Alexandrapole

TURKEY--R.S.F.S.R. TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP

S-Moscow, March 16, 1921; R-Kars, September 13, 1921

The Government of R.S.F.S.R. and the Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, sharing as they do the principles of the liberty of nations and the right of each nation to determine its own fate, and taking into consideration, more over, the common struggle undertaken against imperialism, foreseeing that the difficulties arising for the one would render worse the position of the other, and inspired by the desire to bring about lasting good relations and uninterrupted sincere friendship between themselves, based on mutual Interests, have decided to sign an Agreement to assure amicable and fraternal relations between the two countries, and have for this purpose appointed as their representatives:

The Government of R.S.F.S.R.: Georgy Vassilievich Chicherin, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs and Member of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee; and Jelaleddin Korkmazov, Member of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee; and

The Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey: Yussuf Kemal Bey, People's Commissar of National Economy of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, Deputy for Kasta-muni; Dr. RizaNur Bey, People's Commissar of Public Instruction of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, and Deputy for Sinope; and Ali Fuad Pasha, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Grand National Assembly, and Deputy for Ankara;

Who have....agreed as follows:

I. Each of the Contracting Parties agrees not to recognize any peace treaty or other international agreement imposed upon the other against its will. The Government of R.S.F.S.R. agrees not to recognize any international agreement relating to Turkey which is not recognized by the National Government of Turkey, at present represented by the Grand National Assembly.

The expression "Turkey" in the present Treaty is understood to mean the territories included in the Turkish National Pact on the 28th January 1920, elaborated and proclaimed by the Ottoman Chamber of Deputies in

Constantinople, and communicated to the press and to all foreign Governments.

The northeast frontier of Turkey is fixed as follows: A line which begins at the village of Sari, situated on the coast of the Black Sea, goes over the mountain Khedis Mga, then by the line of the mountains Shavshet Dagh and Kana Dagh, after which it follows the northern border of the sanjaks of Ardahan and Kars, then the thalweg of the rivers Arpa Chai and Araxes to the mouth of the Lower Kara Su. (A detailed description of the frontier and connected matters is given in Annex I (A) and (B) and on the attached map signed by both Contracting parties.)

II. Turkey agrees to cede to Georgia the right of suzerainty over the town and the port of Batum, and the territory situated to the north of the frontier mentioned in Article I, which formed part of the district of Batum, on the following conditions:

a) the population of the localities specified in the present Article I shall enjoy a generous measure of autonomy, assuring to each community its cultural and religious rights, and allowing them to enact agrarian laws in accordance with the wishes of the population of the said districts.

b) Turkey will be granted free transit for all Turkish imports and exports through the port of Batum, without payment of taxes and customs duties and without delays. The right of making use of the port of Batum without special expenses is assured to Turkey.

III. Both Contracting Parties agree that the Nakhichevan district, with the boundaries shown in Annex I (C) to the present Treaty, shall form an autonomous territory under the protection of Azerbaijan, condition that the latter cannot transfer the protectorate to any third state. In the Nakhichevan region, which forms a triangle enclosed within the Araxes Valley and the line of the mountains Gaghna (3,829) Veli Dagh (4,121), Bagarsik (8,587), Kemurlu Dagh (6,930), the boundary of the above-mentioned district beginning at the Kemurlu Dagh (6,930), passing over Serai Bulak Dagh (8,071) and the Araxes, will be determined by a commission composed of delegates of Turkey, Azerbaijan and Armenia.

IV. The Contracting Parties, establishing contact between the national movement for the liberation of the Eastern peoples, and the struggle of the workers of Russia for a new social order, solemnly recognize the right to choose a form of government according to their own wishes.

V. V. In order to assure the opening of the Straits to the commerce of all nations, the Contracting Parties agree to entrust the final elaboration of an international agreement concerning the Black Sea to a conference composed of delegates of the littoral states, on condition that the decisions of the above-

mentioned conference shall not be of such a nature as to diminish the full sovereignty of Turkey or the security of Constantinople, her capital.

VI. The Contracting Parties agree that the treaties concluded heretofore between the two countries do not correspond with their mutual interests, and therefore agree that the said treaties shall be considered as annulled and abrogated.

The Government of R.S.F.S.R. declares that it considers Turkey to be liberated from all financial and other liabilities based on agreements concluded between Turkey and the Tsarist Government.

VII. The Government of R.S.F.S.R., holding that the Capitulations system is Incompatible with the full exercise of sovereign rights and the national development of any country, declares this system and any rights connected therewith to be null and void.

VIII. The Contracting Parties undertake not to tolerate in their respective territories the formation and stay of organizations or associations claiming to be the government of the other country or of a part of its territory and organizations whose aim is to wage warfare against the other state.

Russia and Turkey mutually accept the same obligation with regard to the Soviet Republics of the Caucasus.

"Turkish territory", within the meaning of this Article, is understood to be territory under the direct civil and military administration of the Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey.

IX. To secure uninterrupted communication between the two countries, both Contracting Parties undertake to carry out urgently, and in agreement one with the other, all necessary measures for the security and development of the railway lines,

telegraph and other means of communication, and to assure

free movement of persons and goods between the two countries. It is agreed that the regulations in force in each country shall be applied as regards the movement, entry and exit of travelers and goods.

X. The nationals of both of the Contracting Parties residing on the territory of the other shall be treated in accordance with the laws in force in the country of their residence, with the exception of those connected with national defense, from which they are exempt. The nationals of the Contracting Parties will be exempt from the provisions of the present Article as regards family rights, rights of succession and juridical capacity. These latter rights shall be settled by a special agreement.

XI. The Contracting Parties agree to treat the nationals of one of the Parties residing in the territory of the other in accordance with most favored nation principles.

This Article will not be applied to citizens of the Soviet Republics allied with Russia, nor to nationals of Moslem states allied with Turkey.

XII. Any inhabitant of the territories forming part of Russia prior to 1918, and over which Turkish sovereignty has been acknowledged by the Government of R.S.F.S.R. in the present

Treaty, shall be free to leave Turkey and to take with him all his goods and possessions or the proceeds of their sale. The population of the territory of Batum, sovereignty over which has been granted to Georgia by Turkey, shall enjoy the same right.

XII. Any inhabitant of the territories forming part of Russia prior to 1918, and over which Turkish sovereignty has been acknowledged by the Government of R.S.F.S.R. in the present Treaty, shall be free to leave Turkey and to take with him all his goods and possessions or the proceeds of their sale. The population of the territory of Batum, sovereignty over which has been granted to Georgia by Turkey, shall enjoy the same right.

XIII. Russia undertakes to return, at her own expense within three months, to the northeast frontier of Turkey all Turkish prisoners of war and interned civilians in the Caucasus and in European Russia, and those in Asiatic Russia, within six months dating from the signature of the present Treaty. The details concerning the repatriation of these prisoners will be fixed in a special agreement which will be concluded immediately after the signature of the present Treaty.

XIV. The Contracting Parties agree to conclude in short time as possible as consular agreement and other arrangements regulating all economic, financial and other questions which are necessary for the establishment of friendly relations between the two countries, as set forth in the preamble to the present Treaty.

XV. Russia undertakes to take the necessary steps with the Transcaucasian Republics with a view to securing the recognition by the latter, in their agreement with Turkey, of the provisions of the present Treaty which directly concern them.

XVI. The present Treaty shall be subject to the formality of ratification. Ratifications shall be exchanged as soon as possible at Kars. With the exception of Article XIII, the present Treaty shall come into force at the moment of the exchange of ratifications.

ANNEX I (A)

The northeastern border of Turkey is fixed as follows (according to the map of the Russian General Staff Office, scale 1:210,000-5 versts to an inch):

The village Sari on the Black Sea, Mt. Kara-Shalvar (5014), crosses

Chorokh to the north from the village of Maradidi, passes to the north of Sabur, Mt. Khedis Mga (7052), Mt. Kva-Kibe, village of Kavtareli, line of watershed Medzibna Moun-tain and Mt. Gerat-Kessun (6468), follows the line of the water-shed Mt, Korda (7910), goes along the western part of the ridge Shavshet to the administrative frontier of the late Artvin district, goes to the Mt. Sari Chai (Kara-Issal) (8478), summit of the mountain Kviral, then follows the administrative frontier of the late Ardahan district by Mt. Kana-Dagh, thence, turning to the north, goes to Mt. Till (Grmani) (8357), and following the late border of Ardahan, goes to the northeast of the village of Badela, to the river Poskov-Chai, and follows to the south along this river to a point to the north of the village of Chap Chakh, then -it leaves the river, follows the watershed to Mt. Airilian-Bashi, goes over the Mts. Kella-Tana (9709), reaches Mt. Kasrls-Seri (9681) and follows along the river Karzamet Chai till it reaches the river Kura, thence it goes along the thalweg of the river Kura to a point to the east of the village of Kartapahev, where it leaves the Kura, passes along the line of the watershed of Mt. Kara-Ogli (7259), whence, dividing in two parts Lake Khazapin, it goes to the elevation 7580, then to Mt. Geg-Dagh (9152), goes over Mt. Uch-Tapolyar (9783), and Mt. Taila-Kala (9716), ridge 9065, where it leaves the border of the late Ardahan district and passes over the Mountains B. Akh Barba (9963), 8828 (8827), 7602, goes to the east of the village of Ibish, reaches elevation 7518 and then Mt. Kizil-Dash (7439) (7440), village of New Kizil-Dash (Kizil-Dash), passes to the west from the Karamemeda, goes to the river Jambushu Chai (which is to the east of the village of Delayer, B. Kikli and Tikhnl), and through the village of Vartanliand Bashi-Shuragel;

following the above-named river, it goes to the river Arpa Chai to the north of Kayalala, from there follows all the time the thalweg of the river Arpa Chai and arrives at the river Araxes, following its thalweg to the mouth of the river Lower Karasu.

(N.B.-It is understood that the frontier follows the lines of watershed of the above-named elevations.)

ANNEX I (B)

Taking into consideration that the frontier line, as It Is shown In Annex I (A), is the thalwegs of the rivers Arpa Chai and Araxes, the Government of the Grand National Assembly undertakes to remove the line of block-houses to the distance of 8versts from the Alexandropol-Erivan railway line in the district of the river Arpa Chai, and to the distance of 4 versts from the above-named railway line In the district of the river Araxes. The lines which enclose the above-named districts are shown below: the district of the river Arpa Chai at sections (a) and (b) of Paragraph 1, and the district of the river Araxes in Paragraph 2.

Paragraph 1: District of the river Arpa Chai.

(a) To the southeast from Vartanli, to the east from Uzun-Kilissa over Mt. Bozyar (5096), 5082-5047, to the east from Karmir-Vaik-Uch-Tapa (5578), to the east from Arzaz Oghlu, to the east from Ani, reaches ArpaChai to the west from Yeni-Koi.

(b) Leaves Arpa Chai to the east from elevation 5019, goes straight to elevation 5481 at the distance of 4 versts, to the east from Kizil Kula at 2 versts, to the east from Bojali, and then the river Digor Chai, follows along this river to the village of Duz-Kechut, and goes straight to the north from the ruins of Karabat and to Arpa Chai.

Paragraph 2; District of the river Araxes.

A straight line between Kharaba Aliian and the village of Suleiman (Diza).

In the districts bordered on one side by the line of the Alexandropol-Erivan railway and on the other by the lines which are 8 and 4 versts from the above-named railway, the Government of the Grand National Assembly undertakes not to build any fortification and not to keep the regular army except the number which is essentially necessary for the maintenance of order and security. Those lines are not in the above-named districts.

ANNEX I (C)

Territory of Nakhichevan Station Ararat, Mountain Sarat Baiak (807) (6839), (6930), 3080, Sayat Dagh (7868), village of Kurt-Kulaz (Kyurt-Kulak), Gamessur Dagh (8160), elevation 8022, Kuri Dagh (10282), and eastern administrative border of the late Nakhichevan district.

No. 88 R.S.F.S.R. - UNITED KINGDOM

TRADE AGREEMENT, WITH

DECLARATION1 S-London, March 16, 1921.

From: Shapiro, L Pud "Soviet Treaty Sevie" vol I 1917-1928

**A.S.S.R., R.S.F.S.R., S.S.R.A., S.S.R.G.-TURKEY
TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, WITH THREE ANNEXES¹**

Kars, October 13, 1921; R~Erivan, September 11, 1922.

The Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey on the one part, and the Governments of S.S.R.A., A.S.S.R. and S.S.R.G. on the other part; in agreement on the principle of the brotherhood of nations and on the right of peoples to dispose freely of their destiny; animated by the desire to see cordial relations and sincere friendship existing between them,, based upon reciprocal interest; have decided to enter into negotiations, with the participation of R.S.F.S.R., for the conclusion of a Treaty of Friendship, and for this purpose have named as their plenipotentiaries:

The Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey Klazim Kara Bekir Pasha, Deputy from Adrianople to the Grand National Assembly, Commander of the Eastern Front; Vely Bey, Deputy from Bordour to the Grand National Assembly; Mouhtar Bey, former Under-Secretary of State for Public Works; Memdouh Chevket Bey, Plenipotentiary Representative of Turkey in Azerbaijan;

The Government of A.S.S.R.: Bekhbud Shakhtakhtinsky, People's Commissar for State Control;

The Government of S.S.R.A.: Askanas Mravian, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs; Pogos Makinzian, People's Commissar for Internal Affairs;

The Government of S.S.R.G.: Chalva Eliava, People's Commissar for War and Navy; Alexander Svanidze, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs and People's Commissar for Finances; and

The Government of R.S.F.S.R.: Jacob Ganetsky, Plenipotentiary Representative in Latvia; Who....have agreed on the following provisions:

I. The Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey and the Governments of the Socialist Soviet Republics of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia consider as null and void treaties concluded between Governments which have previously exercised sovereign rights over territory actually forming part of the territory of the Contracting Parties and concerning the above-mentioned territories, as well as treaties concluded with third states concerning the Transcaucasian Republics. It is understood that the Turkish-

Russian Treaty signed at Moscow, March 18, 1921 (1337), is an exception to the terms of this Article.

II. The Contracting Parties agree not to recognize any treaty of peace or other international act imposed upon one of them against its will. In virtue of this agreement, the Governments of the Soviet Socialist Federative Republics of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia agree not to recognize any international act concerning Turkey which is not recognized by the national Government of Turkey, actually represented by the Grand National Assembly. (By the term "Turkey" is meant, in the present Treaty, the territories included in the Turkish National Pact of January 28, 1920 (1338), developed and proclaimed by the Ottoman Chamber of Deputies at Constantinople, and communicated to the press and to all states.) For its part, the Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey agrees not to recognize any international act concerning Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia which may not be recognized by the respective Governments of these countries, actually represented by the Soviets of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia.

III. The Governments of the Soviet Socialist Republics of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, recognizing that the system of Capitulations is incompatible with the free life of the national development of all countries, as well as with the full exercise of sovereign rights, consider as null and abrogated the exercise, in Turkey, of all offices and rights included in this system.

IV. The northeast frontier of Turkey (after the map of the Russian general staff, on a scale of 1:210,000, 5 versts to the inch) is determined by the line which, beginning at the village of Sarp on the Black Sea, passes by Mt. Khedis Mga the dividing line of the mountain waters of Shavshet-Mt. Kana Dagh; from there, it always follows the former northern administrative frontiers of the sanjaks of Ardahan and Kars, the thalweg of Arpa Chai and that of Araxe as far as the mouth of the Nijni Kara Su. (For details of the frontier and questions pertaining to it, see Annexes I and II and the map inclosed, signed by the two Contracting Parties. In the case of divergences between the text of the Treaty and the map, the text of the Treaty shall prevail over the map.)

A mixed commission of delimitation, composed of an equal number of members, with the participation of a representative of R.S.F.S.R., is directed to determine in detail and to establish the actual frontier of the state, and to erect boundary markers. (Annex IV: map) [Not reproduced.!]

V. The Turkish Government and the Soviet Governments of Armenia and Azerbaijan are agreed that the Nakhicevan region, within he limits spec-

ified by Annex III of the present Treaty, constitutes an autonomous territory under the protection of Azerbaijan.

VI. Turkey agrees to cede to Georgia suzerainty over the town and port of Batum, with the territory to the north of the frontier, indicated in Article IV of the present Treaty, which formed part of the district of Batum, on condition:

1. That the population of the localities specified in the present Article shall enjoy a greater measure of local administrative autonomy, that each community is guaranteed its cultural and religious rights, and that this population may introduce into the above-mentioned places an agrarian system in conformity with its own wishes;

2. That Turkey be assured free transit through the port of Batum for commodities and all materials destined for, or originating in, Turkey, without customs duties or any hindrance, with exemption from all duties and charges, save with the right for Turkey to utilize the port of Batum without special charges. For the application of this Article, a commission of representatives of the interested Parties shall be created immediately after the signing of the present Treaty.

VII. The Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey and the Government of SSRG agree to facilitate the crossing of the frontier by the inhabitant of the bordering zones, on condition of the observance of the customs, police and sanitary regulations which shall be established in this regard by a mixed commission.

VIII. The Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey and the Government of SSRG consider that it is necessary for the inhabitants of the bordering districts of the two countries to make use of summer and winter pastures on the other side of the frontier, and agree to accord to these inhabitants the right to cross the frontier with their animals and to avail themselves of the customary pasturage. Customs formalities, and police, sanitary and other measures applying to frontier crossings shall be determined by a mixed commission.

IX. With the view to assuring the opening and free passage through the Straits for the commerce of all peoples, Turkey and Georgia agree to submit the definitive elaboration of the international regulations for the Black Sea and the Straits to a subsequent conference composed of delegates from the littoral states, unless the decisions there reached encroach upon the sovereignty and security of Turkey and of Constantinople, its capital.

X. The Contracting Parties agree not to admit upon their territories the formation or sojourn of organizations or groups pretending to assume the role of government of the other country or a part of its territory, nor the sojourn of groups having for their purpose war against the other country. It is clearly understood that the Turkish territory mentioned above in the pres-

ent Article is the territory under the direct civil and military administration of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey.

XI. Nationals of each of the two Contracting Parties, residing in the territory of the other Party, shall be treated in accordance with the duties and obligations decreed by the laws of the country in which they reside, with the exception of those concerning national defense, from which they shall be exempt. Questions of family right, inheritance and legal capacity are also excepted in the present Article, and shall be settled by a special agreement.

XII. The Contracting Parties will apply the most favored nation rule to nationals of one of the Contracting Parties residing in the territory of the other. This Article does not affect the rights accorded reciprocally by Soviet Republics to citizens of other allied Soviet Republics on their territory, as well as to the rights accorded by Turkey to nationals of the Moslem states allied with Turkey.

XIII. All inhabitants of territory which was part of Russia before 1918, and over which the sovereignty of Turkey is affirmed, shall have the opportunity, if they desire to relinquish their Turkish nationality, to leave Turkey freely, taking with them their possessions and goods, or the proceeds of their sale. Likewise, all inhabitants of territory whose sovereignty has been ceded to Georgia by Turkey shall have the opportunity, if they desire to relinquish Georgian nationality, to leave the territory of Georgia freely, taking with them their possessions, goods and capital.

The inhabitants mentioned in the above sentences shall be granted a deferment of one month from military service, beginning on the date on which they shall have signified in due form their intention of leaving the territories in question.

XIV. The Contracting Parties agree to conclude, within the period of six months from the signature of the present Treaty, special arrangements with regard to the refugees of the wars of 1918 and 1920.

XV. Each of the Contracting Parties agrees to promulgate, immediately after the signature of the present Treaty, a complete amnesty to citizens of the other Party for crimes and offenses committed during the course of the war on the Caucasian front.

XVI. The Contracting Parties agree to effect reciprocally, within the period of two months after the signature of the present Treaty, the repatriation of former military and civilian prisoners residing in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties.

XVII. In order to insure the continuance of relations between their countries, the Contracting Parties agree to take, in a common agreement, all the measures necessary to maintain and develop as quickly as possible railway,

telegraphic and other communications, as well as to assure free transit of persons and commodities without any hindrance. It is understood, however, that the entry and departure of travelers and commodities will be governed by the full application of all the regulations established in this regard by each of the Contracting Parties.

XVIII. With a view to organizing commercial relations and regulating economic, financial and other questions necessary to strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries, a commission of representatives from the interested countries shall convene at Tiflis immediately after the signature of the present Treaty.

XIX. The Contracting Parties agree to conclude consular conventions within the period of three months from the signature of the present Treaty.

XX. The present Treaty, concluded between the Governments of Turkey, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, shall be subject to ratification. The exchange of ratifications shall take place at Erivan within the shortest possible time.

The present Treaty shall enter into force immediately after the exchange of the acts of ratification, exception being made to Articles VI, XIV, XVI, XVIII and XIX, which enter into force immediately after the signature of the Treaty.

ANNEX I

NORTHEAST FRONTIER

Follows almost verbatim as Treaty No. 87, Annex I (A); not reproduced.³

ANNEX II

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS IN ARPA CHAI REGIONS

[Follows almost verbatim as Treaty No. 87, Annex I(B); not reproduced.]

ANNEX III

TERRITORY OF NAKHICHEVAN

Village of Ourmia, from there by a straight line to the Azerdaian station (leaving it to S.S.R.A.), then by a straight line to Mt. Dash-Burun west (3142), watershed of Mt. Dash-Burun east (4108), crosses the river Kjahaanam-Darassi to the south of the inscription "Rodne" (Boulakh) (South), following the watershed of Mt. Bgarsik (6607) or (6587), and from there follows the administrative frontier of the former districts of Erivan and of Charur, Daralagueuse by the elevation 6629 to the mountain Kemurlu Dagh (6839) or (6930); and from there to the elevation 3080, Sayat Dagh (7868), village Kurt Kulag (Kyurt Kulak), Mount Gamessur Dagh (8160), elevation 8022, Kuri Dagh (10,181) and the eastern administrative frontier of the former district of Nakhichevan.

TREATY BETWEEN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA ON FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

signed in Moscow on 29 August 1997

The Russian Federation and the Republic of Armenia,

Convinced that the unswerving development and strengthening of relations of friendship, good-neighbourliness and mutually advantageous cooperation between them is consonant with the vital interests of the peoples of both States and will be the best way to promote their all-round development and prosperity,

Guided by the closeness of their cultures, the age-old traditions of spiritual contact and the ties of friendship between their peoples,

Reaffirming their commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Helsinki Final Act and other instruments of the organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), and other universally recognized norms of international law,

Desiring to cooperate within the framework of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and firmly resolved in keeping with the purposes and principles contained in the documents signed by both States within the framework of CIS to comply with the commitments arising from their participation therein and particularly the Treaty on Collective Security of 15 May, 1992,

Considering that the historical destiny and prosperity of both States is indissolubly linked to the strengthening of peace, security and stability in the Transcaucasus region and throughout the world, Taking into account the importance of coordinated action by the two States on the international stage with regard to the most momentous questions of mutual interest,

Desiring to facilitate for that purpose the deepening of cooperation in the military, political, economic and cultural areas,

Reaffirming their commitment to compliance with universally recognized international human rights norms,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The High Contracting Parties shall make every effort to strengthen traditional ties of friendship and all-round cooperation between the two States in the political, economic, military, scientific, cultural and other areas.

They shall abide strictly by the principles of mutual respect for their State sovereignty and independence, equality and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, non-use of force or threat of force, territorial integrity, inviolability of borders, peaceful settlement of disputes, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, conscientious fulfillment of their international obligations, and other universally recognized norms of international law.

Article 2

The High Contracting Parties shall cooperate closely with each other to defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity and ensure the security of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Armenia. They shall consult each other without delay whenever either of them considers that it is under threat of armed attack in order to ensure joint defence and maintain peace and mutual security. The necessity, nature and extent of the assistance which one High Contracting Party shall render to the other High Contracting Party with a view to helping to overcome the situation which has arisen shall be determined during these consultations.

Article 3

The High Contracting Parties shall jointly take all measures at their disposal to obviate a threat to peace or a breach of

July-September 1997

the peace, or to oppose acts of aggression directed against them by any State or group of States, and shall render each other

the necessary assistance, including military assistance, in exercise of the right of collective self-defence under Article 51 of

the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 4

The High Contracting Parties, while independently deciding on matters of national security and military organizational development, shall engage in close cooperation in these areas and determine forms of interaction on the basis of this Treaty, the bilateral Treaty of 16 March, 1995 on the Russian military base in the territory of the Republic of Armenia, and other relevant agreements.

The High Contracting Parties shall expand cooperation between their national armed forces. In the event of a threat to the security of one of the

Parties or an armed attack on one of them, the High Contracting Parties shall proceed from the principle of reciprocal use of military facilities and installations on terms established for the national armed forces, and also of joint operation of defence installations.

The High Contracting Parties shall work together to pursue a military-technical policy and cooperation in military production based on standardization of armaments, including funding of joint military programmes.

The High Contracting Parties shall also cooperate on policy with regard to the export and import of military technologies and weapons, while complying with the established international rules.

Article 5

The borders of the Republic of Armenia with non-member States of CIS shall be safeguarded through the joint efforts of the High Contracting Parties on the basis of the relevant agreements between them, their own security interests and the collective security interests of CIS.

Article 6

The High Contracting Parties shall continue to work together closely in the area of foreign policy and to cooperate with a view to strengthening peace and improving stability and security in the Transcaucasus region and throughout the world. They shall promote the continuation of the disarmament process, take measures to strengthen confidence and security, and develop mechanisms and institutions that strengthen the peace-keeping role of the United Nations, OSCE, and CIS. The High Contracting Parties shall also endeavour to promote the settlement of regional conflicts and other situations that affect their interests.

The High Contracting Parties shall jointly seek to improve the situation and ensure peace and security in the " Transcaucasus region and throughout the world and shall, inter alia, hold consultations on international issues of common interest with a view to taking coordinated action where necessary.

Article 7

The High Contracting Parties undertake to refrain from participating in any actions or measures, and also alliances and blocs, which are directed against the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the other High Contracting Party, nor shall they allow their territory to be used for the purposes of aggression or other forcible actions against the other High Contracting Party.

Each High Contracting Party shall prohibit and suppress the establishment and operation in its territory of organizations and groups, and activities

of individuals, directed against the State sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the other High Contracting Party.

Article 8

Each High Contracting Party shall guarantee nationals of the other High Contracting Party the rights and freedoms of the individual, and shall not allow any forms of discrimination on ethnic grounds, nor on the basis of sex, language, religion, or political or other convictions in accordance with the universally recognized norms of international law. These citizens' freedom of movement and their right of residence, as well as their right to work and to acquire property in both States in accordance with each Party's legislation, shall be guaranteed.

The High Contracting Parties shall conclude separate agreements guaranteeing and protecting the rights of their nationals permanently resident in the territory of the other Party.

Article 9

The High Contracting Parties shall develop equal and mutually advantageous cooperation in the political, trade and economic, scientific and technical, humanitarian and other areas.

In addition to the above-mentioned areas, priority shall be given to cooperation in the implementation of various initiatives in international organizations which are not in conflict with the interests of the High Contracting Parties;

21 DIPLOMATIC BULLETIN

cooperation in safeguarding human rights in accordance with the basic international instruments; cooperation in the field of environmental protection; and cooperation to combat organized crime, terrorism and drug trafficking.

The High Contracting Parties shall conclude separate cooperation agreements on these and other questions of mutual interest.

Article 10

The legal regime of State property and property of juridical persons and nationals of one High Contracting Party situated in the territory of the other High Contracting Party shall be regulated on the basis of the multilateral agreements in force and the legislation of the Party in which such property is situated, unless subsequently otherwise provided in corresponding bilateral agreements between the High Contracting Parties.

If one of the High Contracting Parties claims ownership to property situated in the territory of the other High Contracting Party which is also claimed by third parties or States, the other Party shall take all the necessary meas-

ures to protect and preserve such property until the question of its ownership is finally settled.

Article 11

The High Contracting Parties, attaching importance to stable development and the effective exploitation of the economic potential of both States, shall cooperate in implementing the ongoing economic reforms on the basis of market relations, promote the intensification of economic integration between the two States, and create conditions for the establishment of a common economic space in accordance with their obligations under bilateral and multilateral treaties and agreements concluded by the High Contracting Parties within the framework of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

To this end the High Contracting Parties shall endeavour to coordinate their activities in implementing their financial, credit and monetary, foreign exchange, tax, customs and social policies.

The High Contracting Parties shall inform each other in timely fashion of economic decisions that may affect the rights and interests of the other High Contracting Party.

Article 12

The High Contracting Parties shall promote the development of relations at all levels in the areas of trade, the economy and science and technology and the creation in their territory of conditions favourable to the activities of enterprises and entrepreneurs of the other Party in such areas as direct investment and investment protection, and shall facilitate the establishment of joint financial-industrial groups and the creation and operation of transnational associations, as well as other progressive forms of cooperation.

The Parties shall promote the maintenance and development, on a mutually advantageous basis, of productive and scientific and technological cooperation between economic agents, particularly in the development and production of modern goods employing advanced technology, including items for defence needs, through, inter alia, the formulation of comprehensive inter-State and intersectoral cooperation programmes.

Article 13

The High Contracting Parties shall take measures to ensure the convertibility of their national currencies and maintain their stability and develop their national currency markets, and shall agree on the procedure for determining the rate of exchange of their currencies.

Article 14

The High Contracting Parties shall expand cooperation in the develop-

ment of their national systems of transport and communication, telecommunications and data processing, and shall facilitate the maintenance and rational utilization of the complexes and single systems in use in these areas.

The carriage of goods and passengers by rail, air, road, sea and river transport between the two States and through their territories, including the use of relevant ports and stations as well as major pipelines, electricity supply networks and communication links situated in the territory of the Parties, shall be conducted on mutually advantageous terms, in accordance with procedures specified in separate agreements.

The High Contracting Parties shall develop cooperation in the area, of fuel and energy, through, inter alia, the joint production and transport of energy sources. To this end the Parties shall promote the establishment of joint companies..

Article 15

Recognizing the primordial role of cooperation in the area of science and technology, the High Contracting Parties shall take all measures to create a common scientific and technological space with a view to more rational use of the intellectual, scientific and technological potential of the two States.

The Parties shall cooperate in the areas of fundamental and applied science, including industrial research, joint use of the achievements of modern science and technology, in accordance with their legislation and their international obligations in the field of intellectual and industrial property.

The Parties shall promote the intensification of contacts between their national academies and other scientific institutions, develop a joint infrastructure that will ensure the introduction of innovations, promote the establishment and operation of joint scientific production collectives, design and set up a common information network in the field of science and technology, encourage the carrying out of joint programmes and projects and exchanges of experience between scientists, specialists and experts, and create favourable conditions for the training of scientific personnel.

Article 16

The High Contracting Parties shall take all steps to promote the further development of cooperation in the humanitarian sphere, strengthen ties in various cultural fields, and facilitate the broadening of commercial contacts between trade unions and associations, cultural institutions and figures in literature and the arts at all levels.

Taking into account the historical role played by the Russian language in relations between the Russian and Armenian peoples, the Armenian side shall create conditions for more intensive study of the Russian language

within the educational system of the Republic of Armenia. The Russian side shall create conditions to meet the need for study of the Armenian language in the territory of the Russian Federation.

The Parties shall promote the establishment and operation of cultural centres and shall cooperate in the field of public education and in the training of personnel in the areas of culture, the press, information, tourism and sports.

Article 17

The High Contracting Parties shall develop cooperation in the areas of public health, epidemiological monitoring, labour protection, social protection and pensions.

Article 18

The provisions of this Treaty shall not affect the rights or obligations of the High Contracting Parties under other international treaties to which they are parties.

Article 19

Disputes concerning the interpretation and application of this Treaty shall be settled through consultations and negotiations between the High Contracting Parties.

Article 20

For the purposes of coordinating activities for the implementation of the provisions of this Treaty, the High Contracting Parties shall, where necessary, create joint consultative bodies through the conclusion of separate agreements.

Article 21

The High Contracting Parties shall promote the broadening of parliamentary links between them. For the purposes of the implementation of this Treaty, the High Contracting Parties shall establish a standing interparliamentary commission on cooperation.

Article 22

This Treaty shall be subject to ratification and shall enter into force on the date of exchange of the instruments of ratification, which shall take place at Yerevan.

Article 23

This Treaty shall be concluded for a period of 25 years and shall be automatically extended for successive periods of 10 years unless one of the High Contracting Parties notifies the other High Contracting Party in writing of its

desire to terminate it at least one year prior to the expiry of the current period.

DONE at Moscow on 29 August 1997 in duplicate in the Russian and Armenian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Russian Federation (Signed) B. YELTSIN

For the Republic of Armenia (Signed) L. TER-PETROSSIAN

22 DIPLOMATIC BULLETIN

of further strengthening OSCE as a universal all-European organization, including the establishment of its own legal basis, and of granting OSCE a coordinating role with respect to other associations and groups concerned with issues of European security.

Considering the need for creating a single security area in Europe, Mr. Yeltsin reiterated his opposition to plans for expanding the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The Presidents noted the importance of the signing of the

Founding Act between NATO and the Russian Federation as a contribution to the strengthening of security and stability in the Euro-Atlantic region.

The Presidents of the two countries expressed their readiness to intensify their interaction with the European Union. The Russian Federation and Armenia reaffirm their intention to integrate their countries into the European and world economies.

The Russian Federation supports Armenia's desire to become a full member of the Council of Europe. The Presidents reaffirm their countries' commitment to the generally accepted standards in the field of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The forthcoming summit of the Council of Europe in October 1997 should adopt important decisions aimed at strengthening democratic security and social stability in Europe.

The Russian Federation and Armenia reaffirm their intention to work actively in conjunction with other States to adapt the Treaty on Conventional Forces in Europe in order to enhance its viability and its effectiveness in ensuring equal security for all parties to the Treaty in the light of the current military and political situation in Europe.

3. As the heads of two of the countries that founded the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Russian

Federation and Armenia declare their firm commitment to its purposes and principles. They will purposefully promote the strengthening and effectiveness of the Commonwealth and the optimum use of its potential, which today is being underutilized.

They noted with satisfaction that the Commonwealth of Independent States is being increasingly recognized as a regional organization in the

world arena, and that it cooperates actively with the United Nations, OSCE and other regional associations.

The Presidents welcome the intensification of mutual contacts and good-neighbourly cooperation within the framework of the Commonwealth on a multilateral and bilateral basis. They believe that strengthening the integration processes within the Commonwealth is in keeping with the objective requirements for its development. These processes should not be artificially accelerated or restrained. The final word here rests with its member States, each of which independently determines for itself the most appropriate forms of integration.

4. Viewing Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC) as an important aspect of their countries' foreign policy, the Presidents emphasized their readiness to transform BSEC into a full-scale economic cooperation organization of the countries of the region, as agreed at the Moscow meeting of heads of State and Government of the countries participating in BSEC.

Mutual interest was expressed in the early launching of a Black Sea trade and development bank, and also in investment and trade and economic projects involving BSEC. The parties expressed their conviction that Armenia's forthcoming chairmanship of BSEC will give new impetus to the development of this promising mechanism for regional cooperation.

Mutual interest was also shown in the development of other forms of regional cooperation for the purpose of stimulating integration processes in the region.

5. Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Ter-Petrosian confirmed their countries' intention to give effect to the provisions of the

Kislovodsk declaration entitled "For Interethnic Accord, Peace and Economic and Cultural Cooperation in the Caucasus" adopted on 3 June 1996 at a meeting of the Presidents of Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia and the Russian Federation in the presence of leaders of the northern Caucasian subjects of the Federation, and to consolidate the results of that meeting and its unique format.

After discussing in detail the problem of the Nagorno Karabagh conflict, the Presidents emphasized the need for it to be comprehensively resolved exclusively by peaceful means on a just basis acceptable to all parties.

Mr. Yeltsin confirmed the appeal to the leaders of all parties to the conflict contained in the Declaration of the Presidents of the Russian Federation, The United States of America and France in Denver, to demonstrate a positive approach and, on the basis of the unified proposals by the Co-Chairmen of the Minsk Conference of OSCE, to achieve an early settlement through negotiations.

Mr. Ter-Petrosian noted the contribution of the Russian Federation to bringing about the cease-fire agreement in Nagorno Karabagh, and commended the role and mediation efforts of the Minsk group of OSCE.

6. The Presidents attached priority to issues of the further development and strengthening of Russian-Armenian relations, and will pay constant attention to them. What is involved is giving practical effect to the provisions of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Russian Federation and Armenia, signed in the course of the visit, progressively implementing the bilateral agreements that already exist, and further expanding the legal basis for cooperation in all fields.

Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Ter-Petrosian agreed to continue the political dialogue. Regular consultations, including consultations at the highest level, will be held on matters of mutual interest. The Presidents called for an expansion of contacts between representatives of the legislative and executive authorities, and also at the level of subjects of the Russian Federation and districts of Armenia.

The heads of State expressed unity of views on the problems of ensuring mutual security and protecting the outer border of the Commonwealth of Independent States, and call for the further development of cooperation in relation to military matters and military technology between the border forces of both countries on a long-term basis. The major role played by the Treaty on the Russian military base in Armenian territory of 16 March 1995 in the interests of strengthening their relation as allies was noted. They emphasized that cooperation was not directed against third countries.

7. The Presidents attach fundamental importance to the development of stable long-term trade and economic links between the Russian Federation and Armenia, both at the inter-State level and at the level of enterprises under all forms of ownership, as well as in relation to the reciprocal attraction of investment.

It was noted that the current volumes of economic cooperation are not commensurate with the potential capabilities of the two countries, and need to be substantially increased. A major responsibility in this area rests with the Russian-Armenian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic Cooperation.

It was emphasized that over the whole range of economic, production and scientific and technical relations between the Russian Federation and Armenia, energy supply plays a strategic role. The most important subject of cooperation remains the Armenian nuclear power station. The Presidents welcomed the signature during the visit of documents between the Government of Armenia and the Russian 'Gazprom' corporation on the estab-

lishment of a joint enterprise to supply gas to Armenia and construct a gas pipeline between the Russian Federation and Turkey through Armenian territory.

Promising directions of cooperation of development of cooperative links in the mining and metallurgical, chemical and jewelry industries and light industry, mechanical engineering, building materials production, military industrial complexes and agro-industry complexes; the establishment of inter-State industrial and financial groups and joint enterprises; cooperation between transport department; harmonization of the actions of the banking systems of Armenia and the Russian Federation; and other joint actions taken in the light of the mutual economic interests of the two countries.

The Presidents noted with satisfaction the strengthening of contacts between business circles in the Russian Federation and Armenia, and support their initiative for the holding in Yerevan in the autumn of 1997 of a representative bilateral business forum.

The most valuable possession of the Russian and Armenian peoples is the spiritual and cultural closeness that has developed between them over the course of history. The Presidents are fully resolved to promote the strengthening of Russian-Armenian contacts in the field of culture, science, education, tourism, sport and information and to encourage contacts between people and social organizations.

A major event will be the opening in Yerevan in 1998 of the Russian-Armenian University. The necessary conditions will be created for in-depth study of the Russian language in Armenia and the Armenian language in the Russian Federation.

Agreement was reached regarding the opening of a Russian information and cultural centre in Yerevan and an Armenian one in Moscow.

The Presidents confirmed that the parties will reliably guarantee to nationals of the other party resident in their territory rights and freedoms in conformity with international law, the multilateral agreements to which they are parties and agreements between them.

The President of Armenia, Mr. L. Ter-Petrosian, invited the President of the Russian Federation, Mr. B. Yeltsin, to visit Armenia on a State visit. The invitation was gratefully accepted. The timing of the visit will be agreed upon in due course.

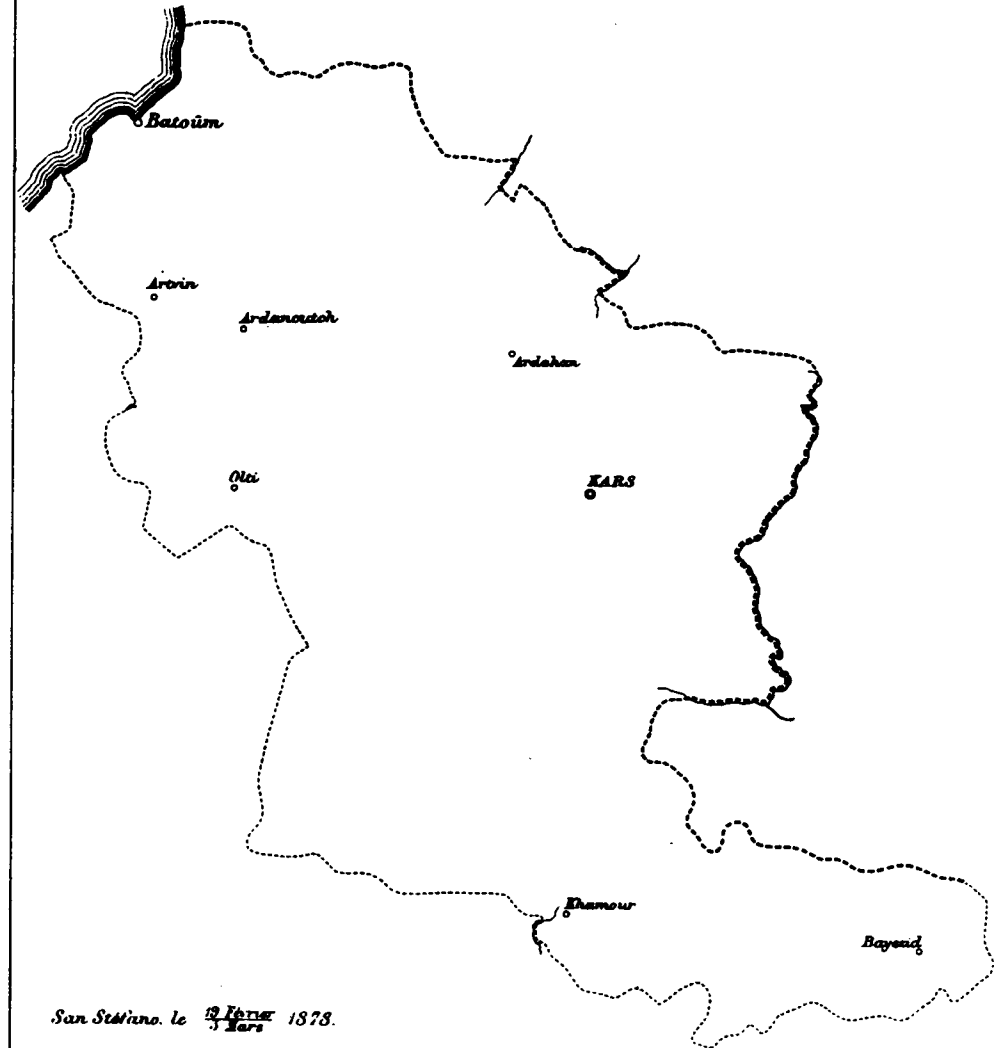
B. YELTSIN
President of the Russian Federation

L. TER-PETROSSIAN
President of Armenia

*Annex to Article XIX of the Treaty of San Stefano
Reduced from the Map Communicated by Count Schouvaloff to The Earl of Derby
March 23 1878.*

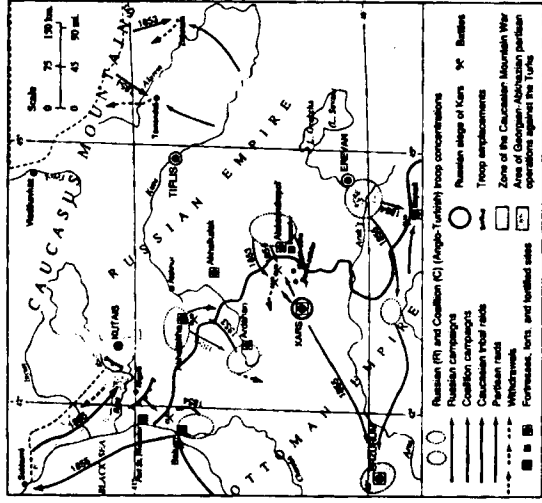
Fris d'après la carte de l'Etat Major Russe.

Ad Article XIX.

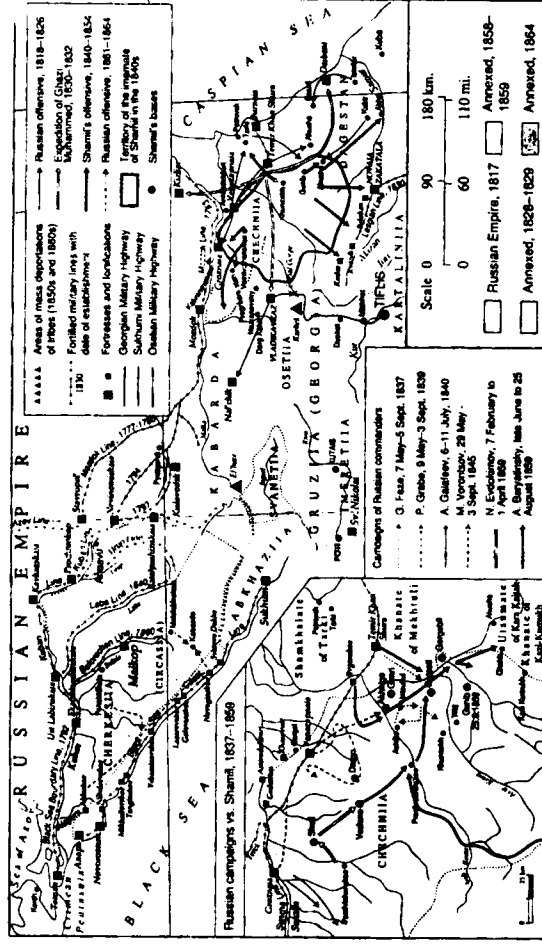


San Stefano. le 19 Mars 1878.

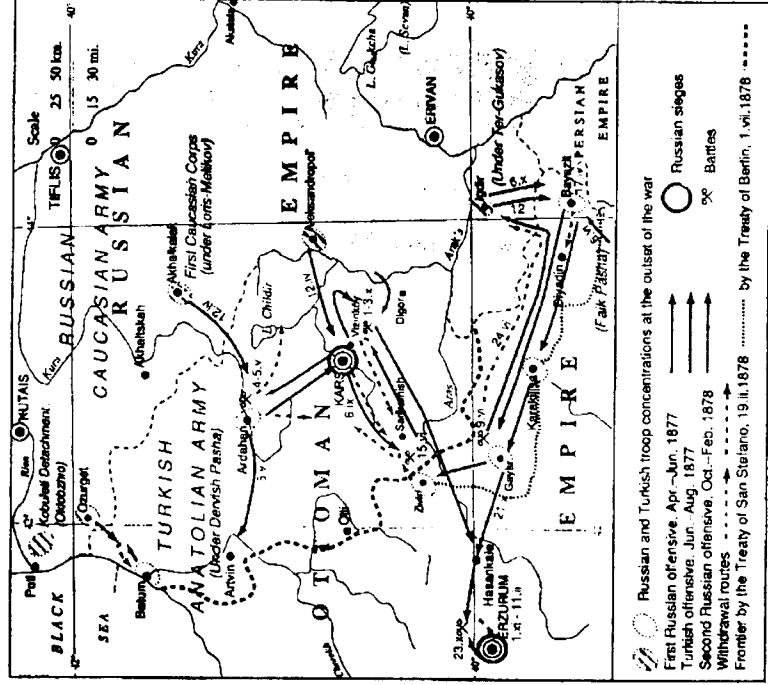
James & Co. Ltd. London



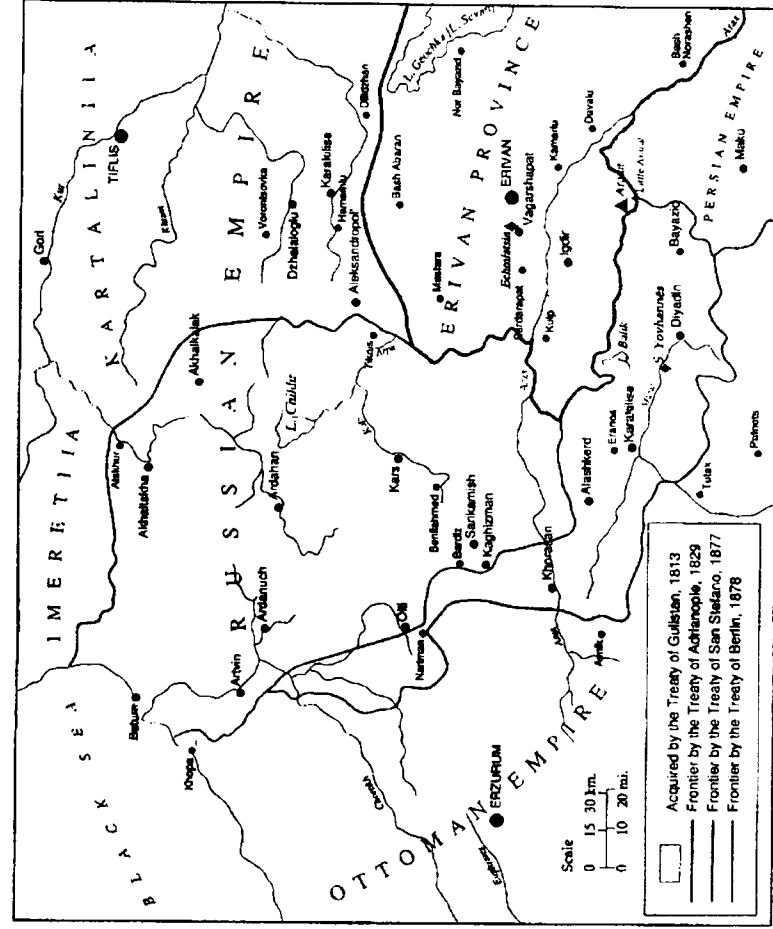
156. The Armenian Front in the Crimean War, 1853-1856



157. The Caucasian Wars, 1817-1864

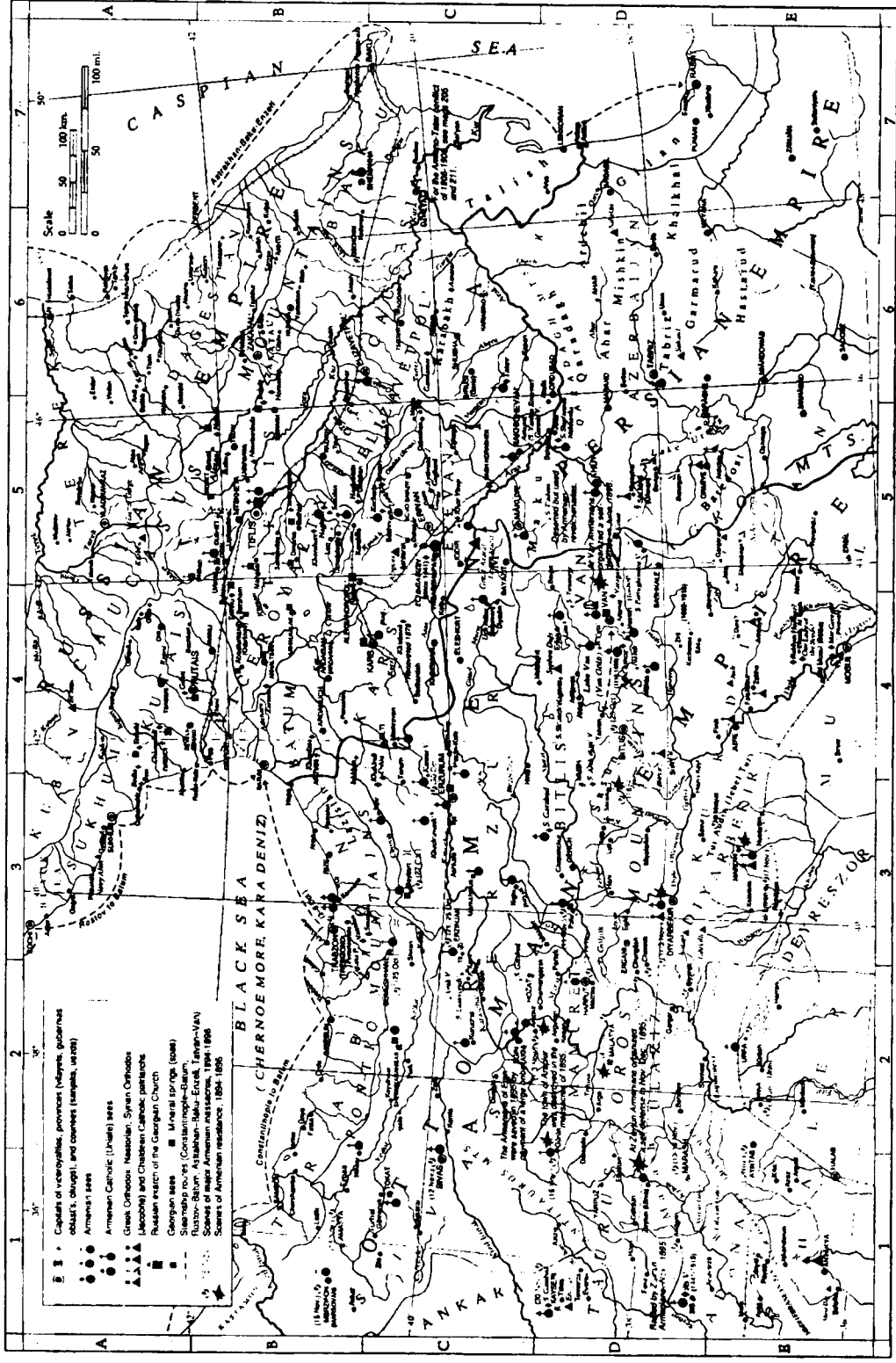


162. The Russo-Turkish War in Caucasia, 1877

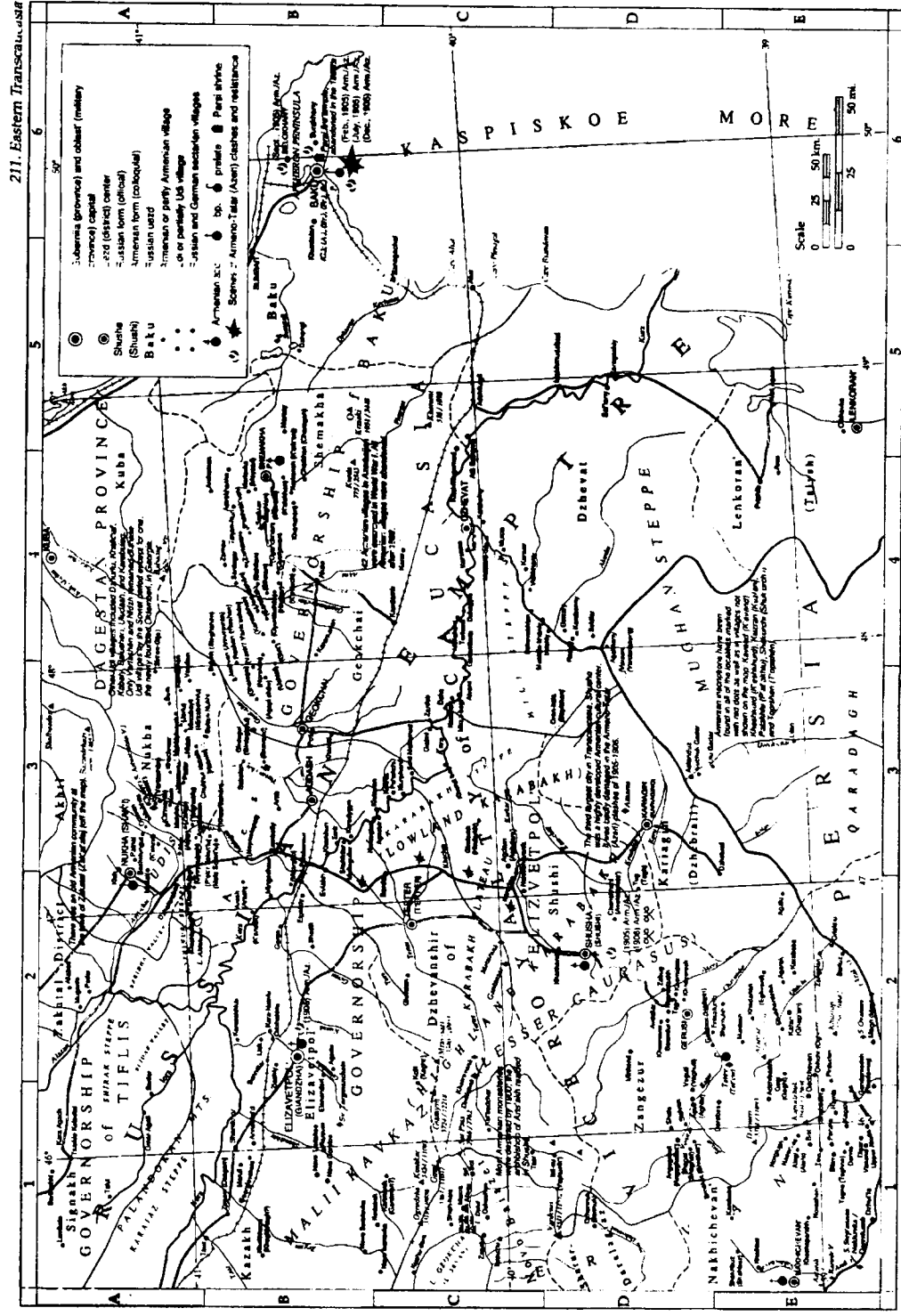


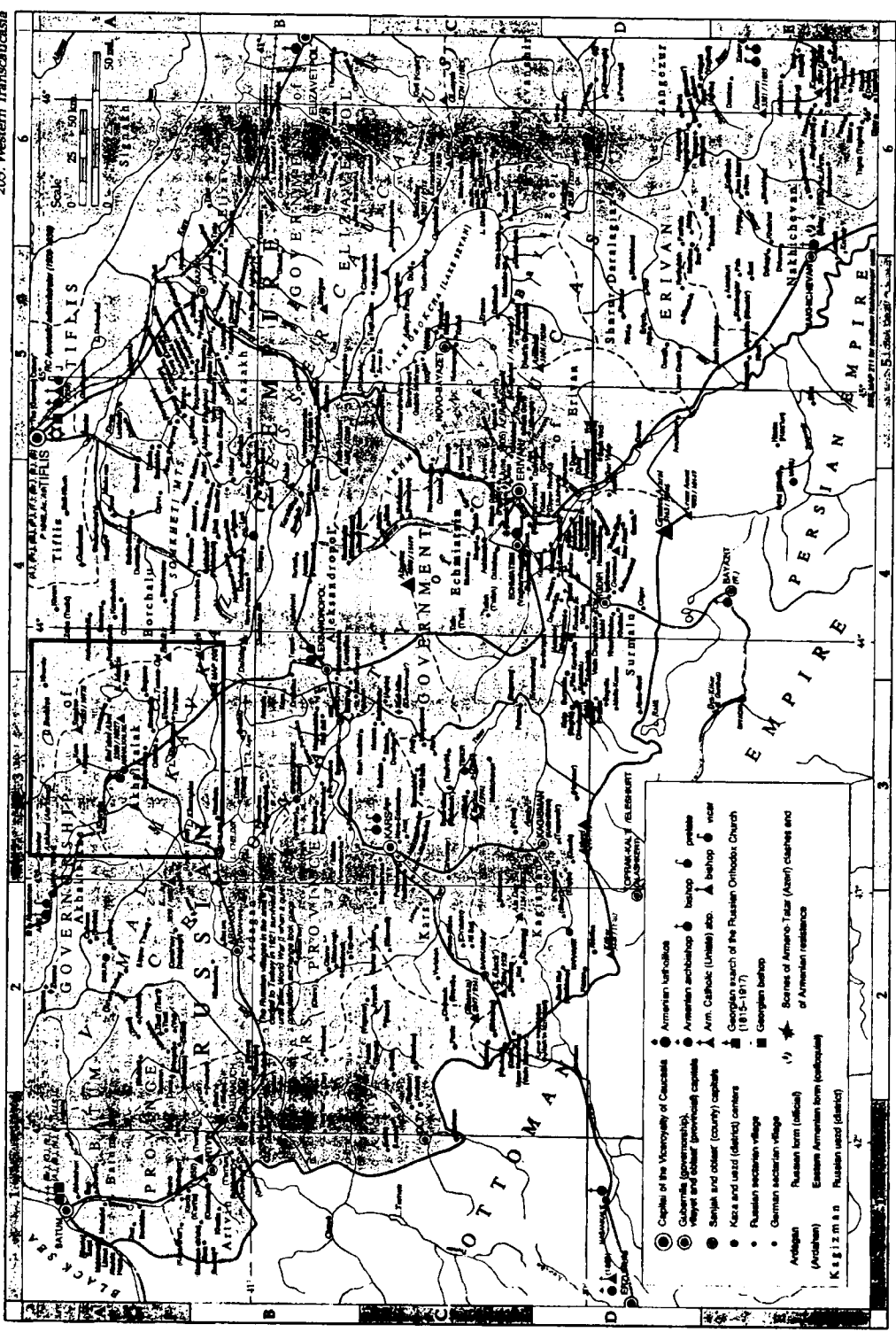
163. The Russo-Turkish Treaties (after C. Walker)

164. Armenia on the Eve of the First World War, 1878-1914

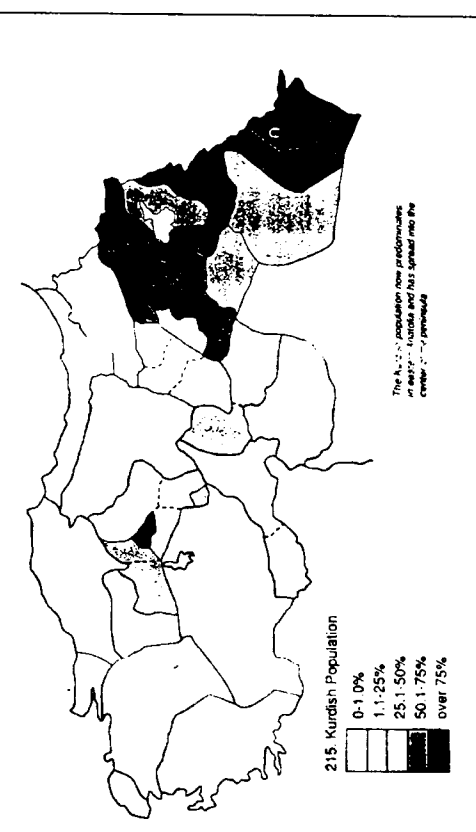
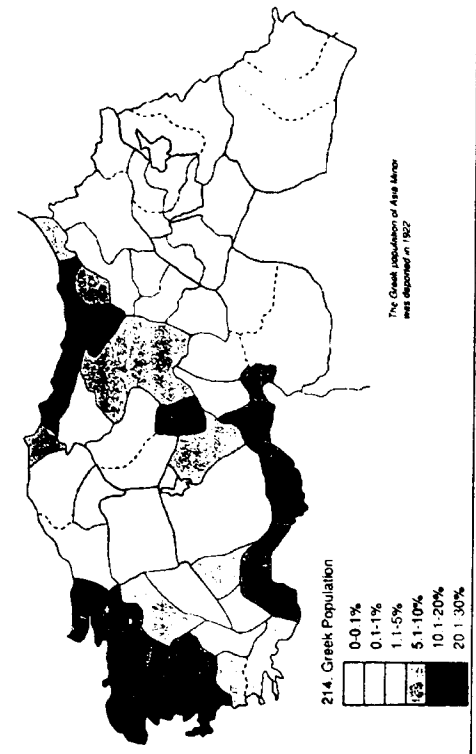
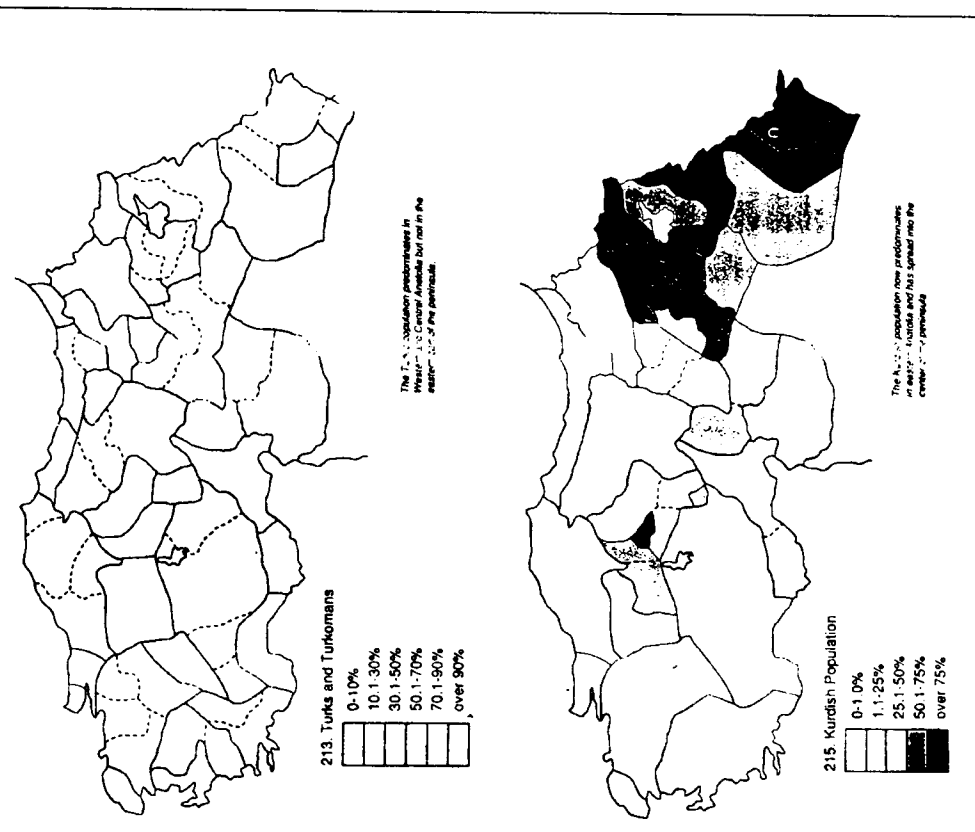
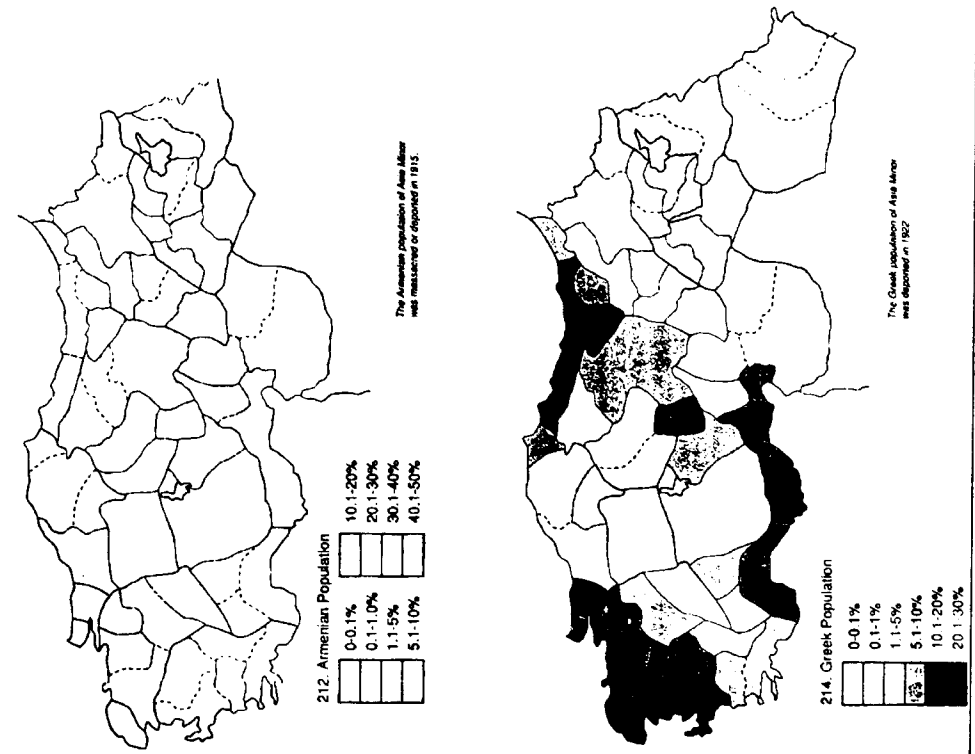


211. Eastern Transcaucasia

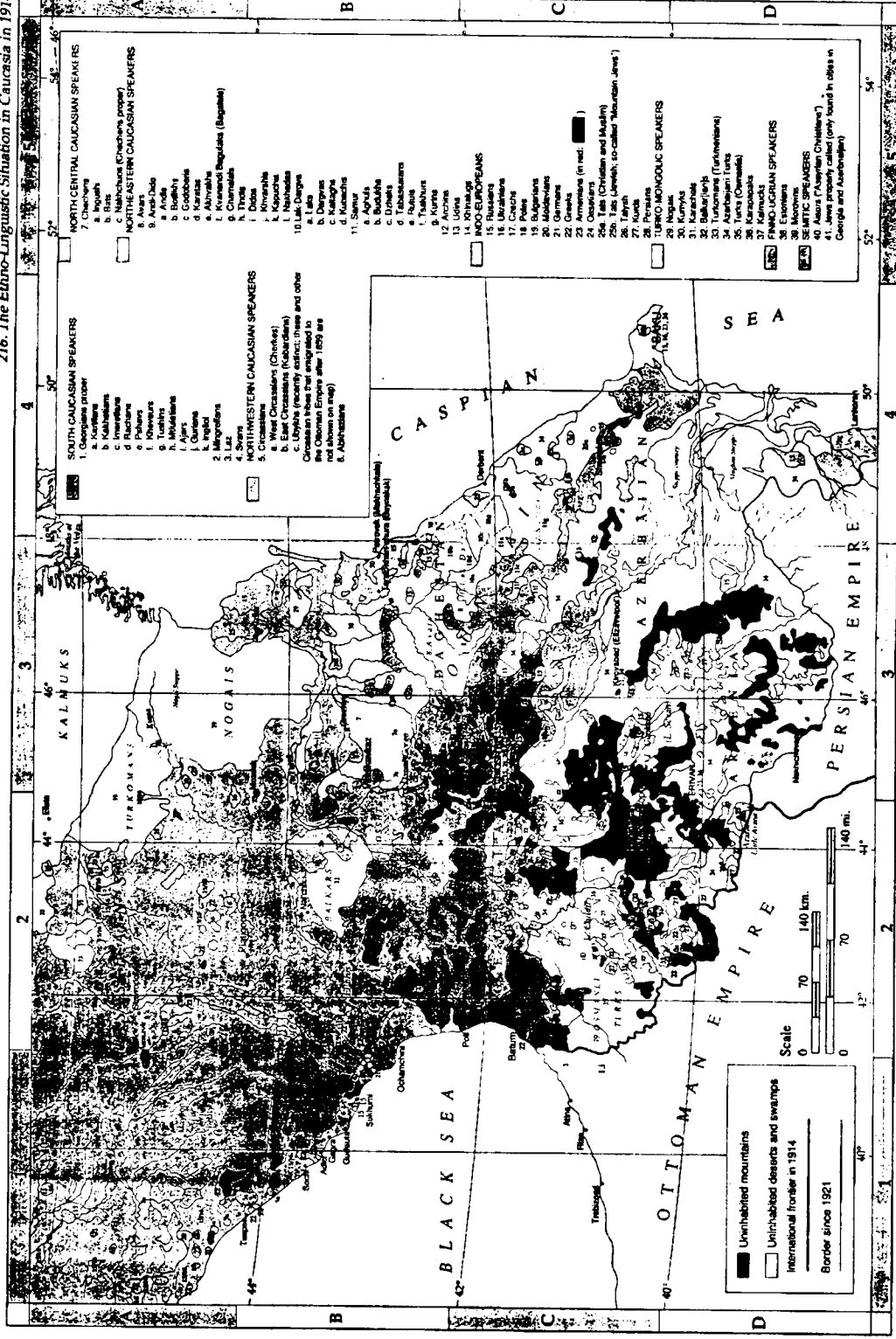




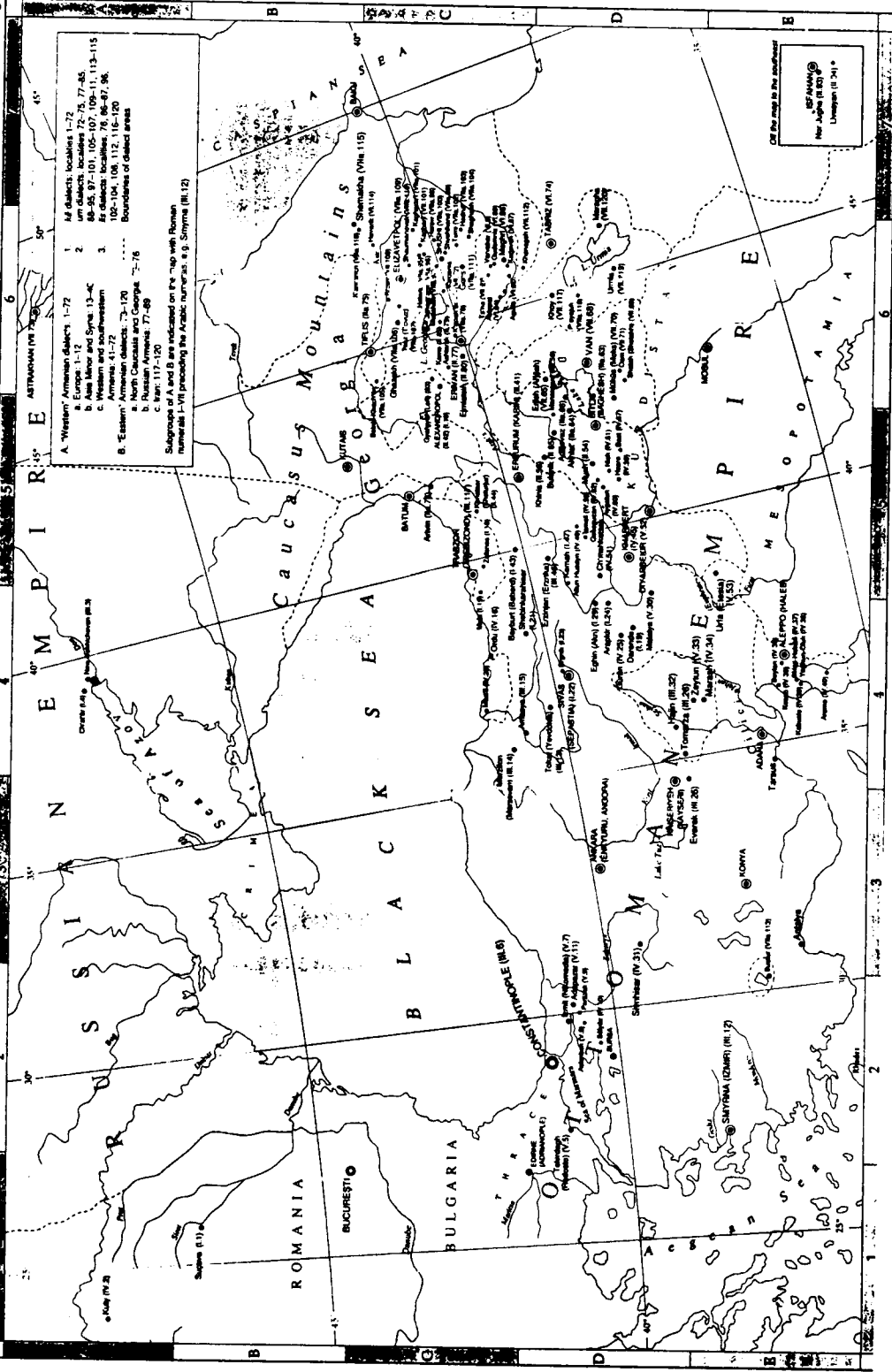
212-215. The Distribution of Population in Anatolia, c. 1890 (after V. Guinet) (Courtesy: Dr. Ludwig Reichert Verlag, Wiesbaden)



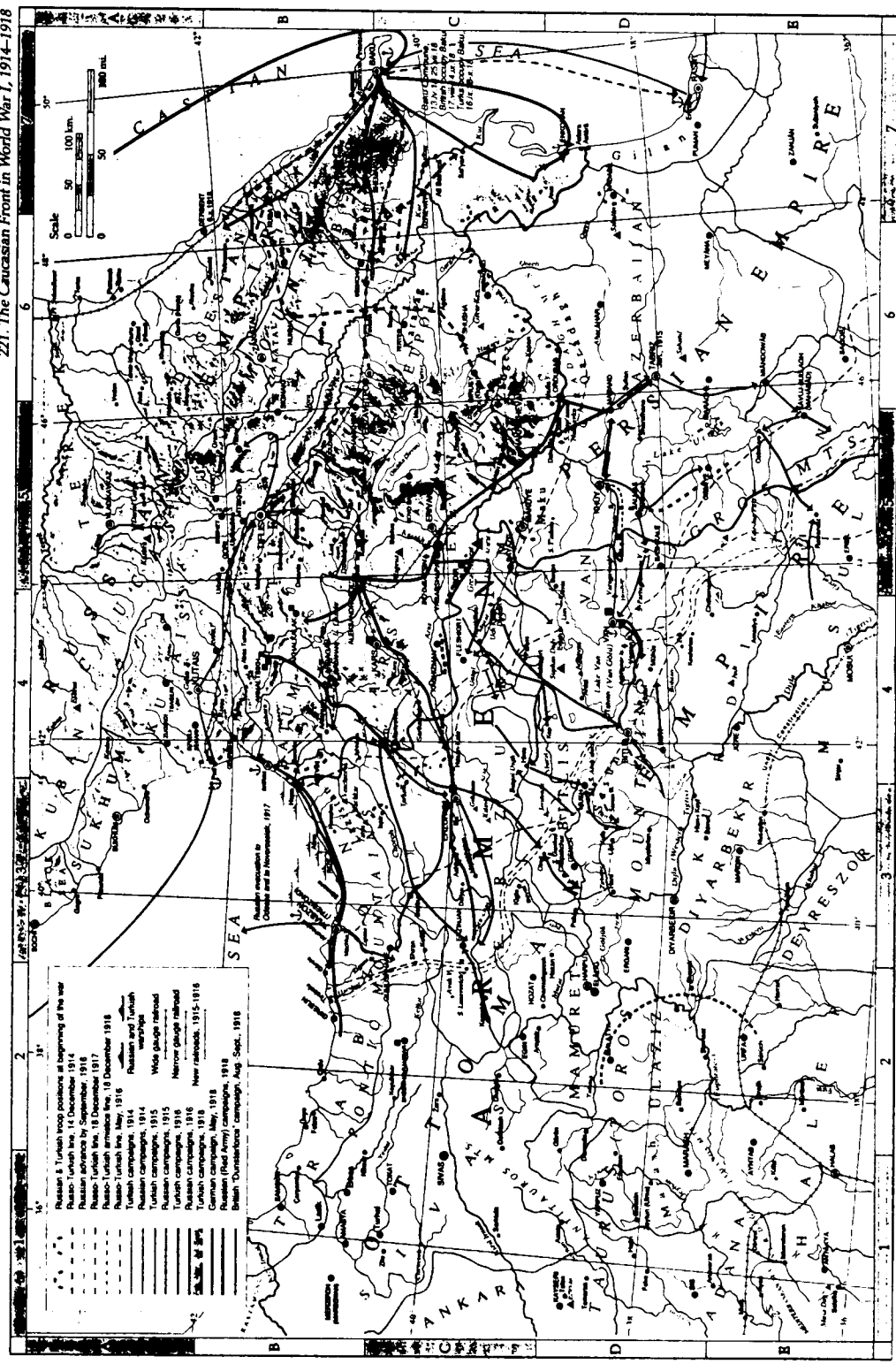
216. The Ethno-Linguistic Situation in Caucasia in 1914



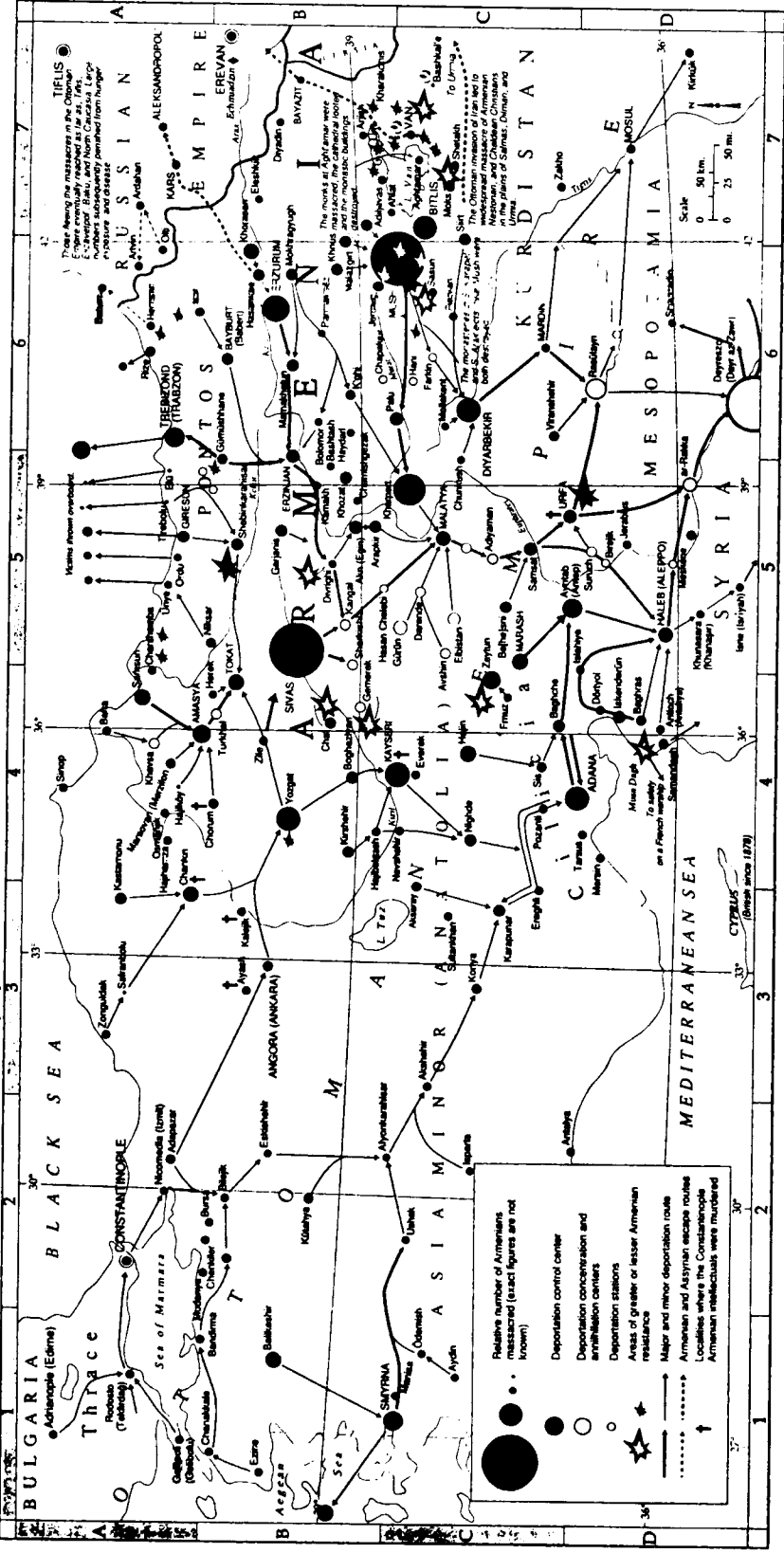
218. The Distribution of Armenian Dialects in 1914 (after J. Weitenberg)



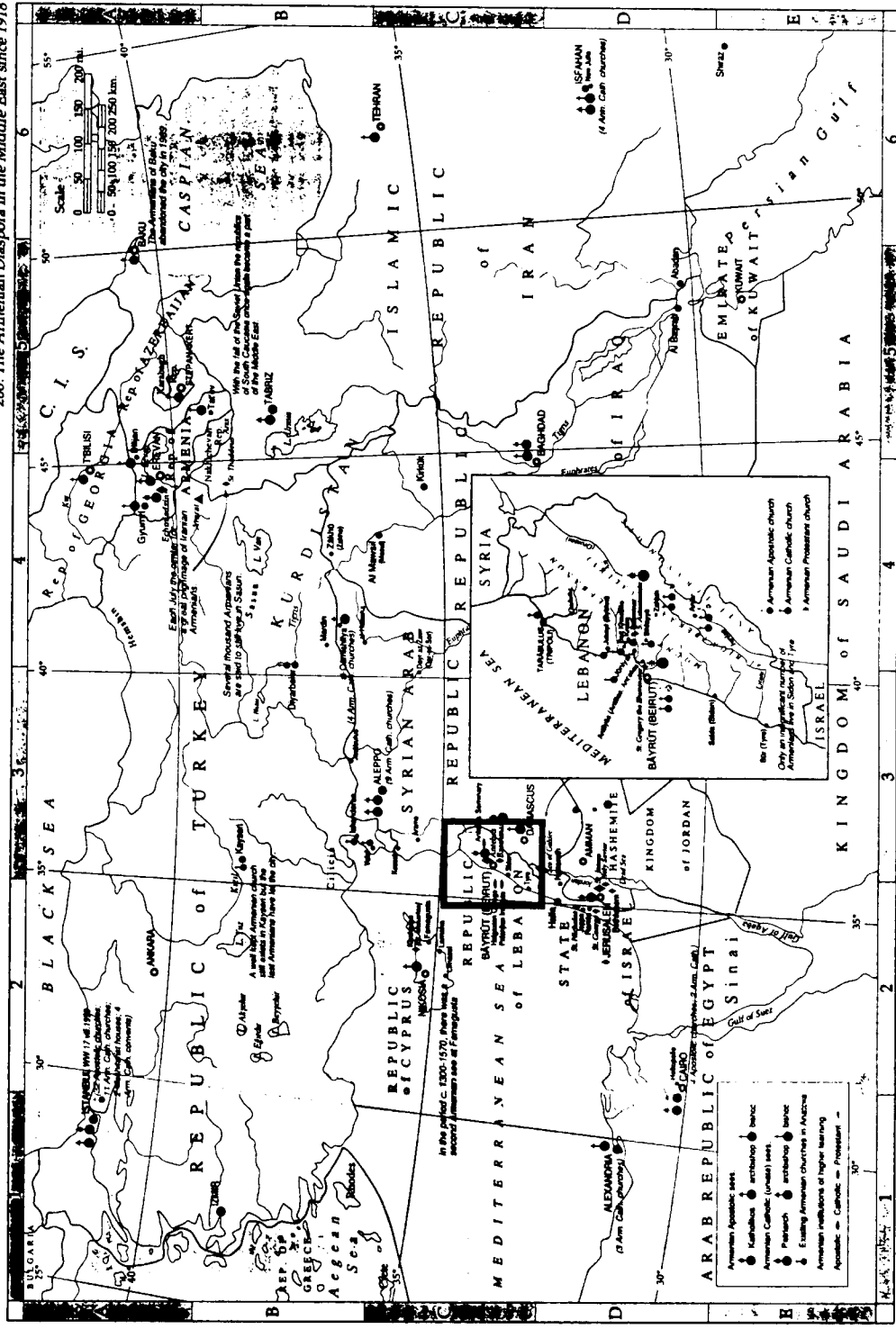
221. The Caucasian Front in World War I, 1914-1918

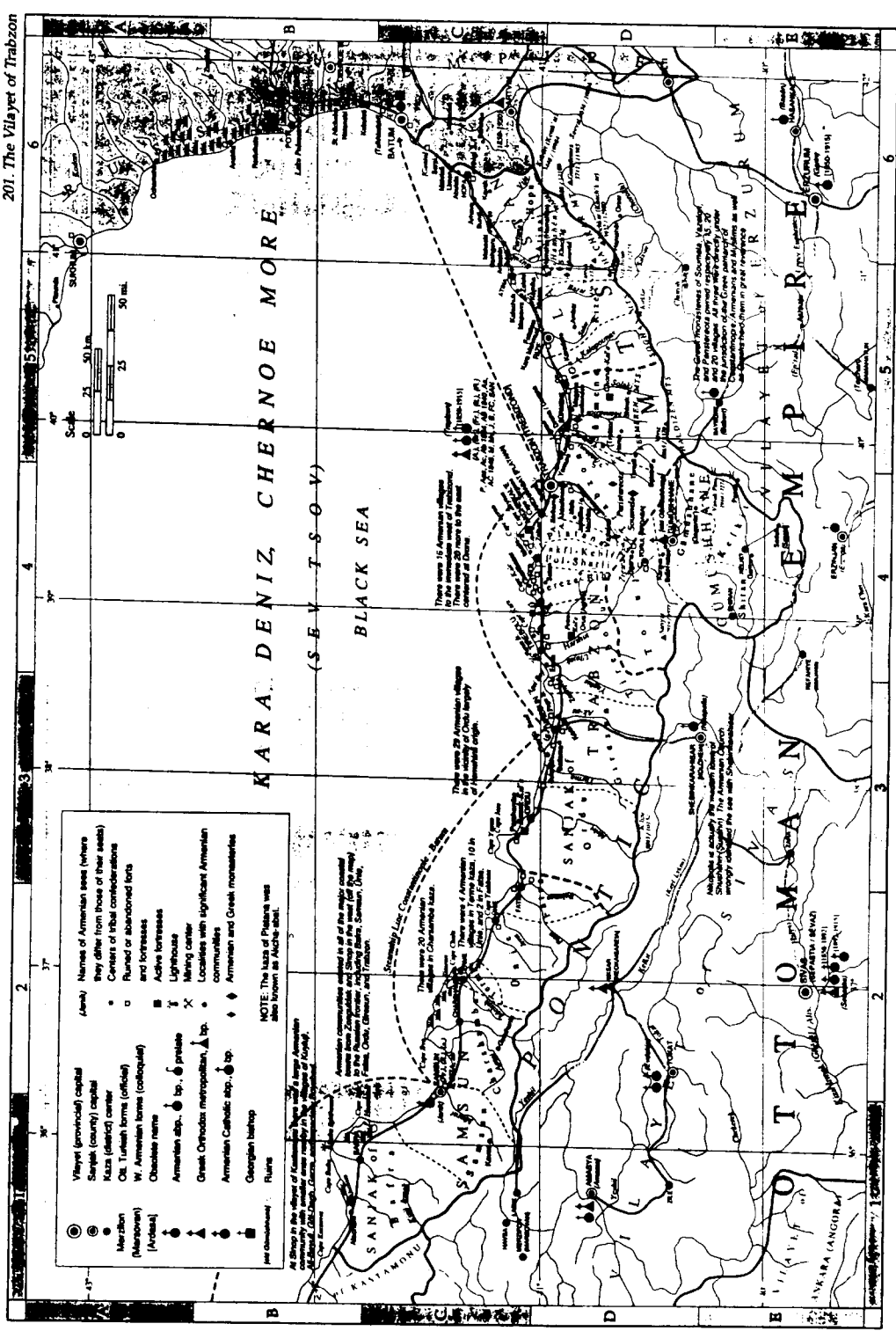


224. The Armenian Genocide, 1915 (after J. Naslian and B. H. Hanut'yunyan)

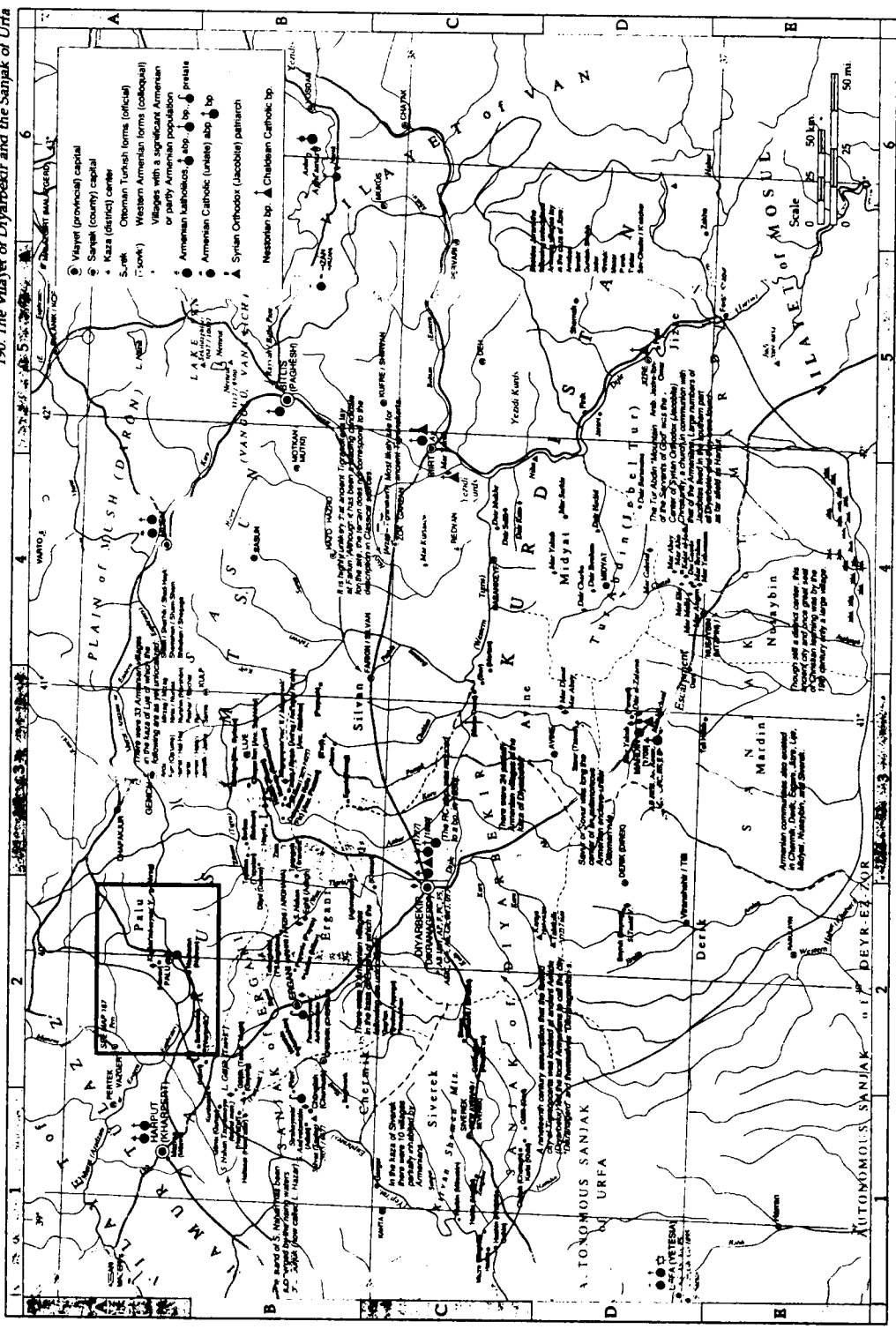


266. The Armenian Diaspora in the Middle East since 1918

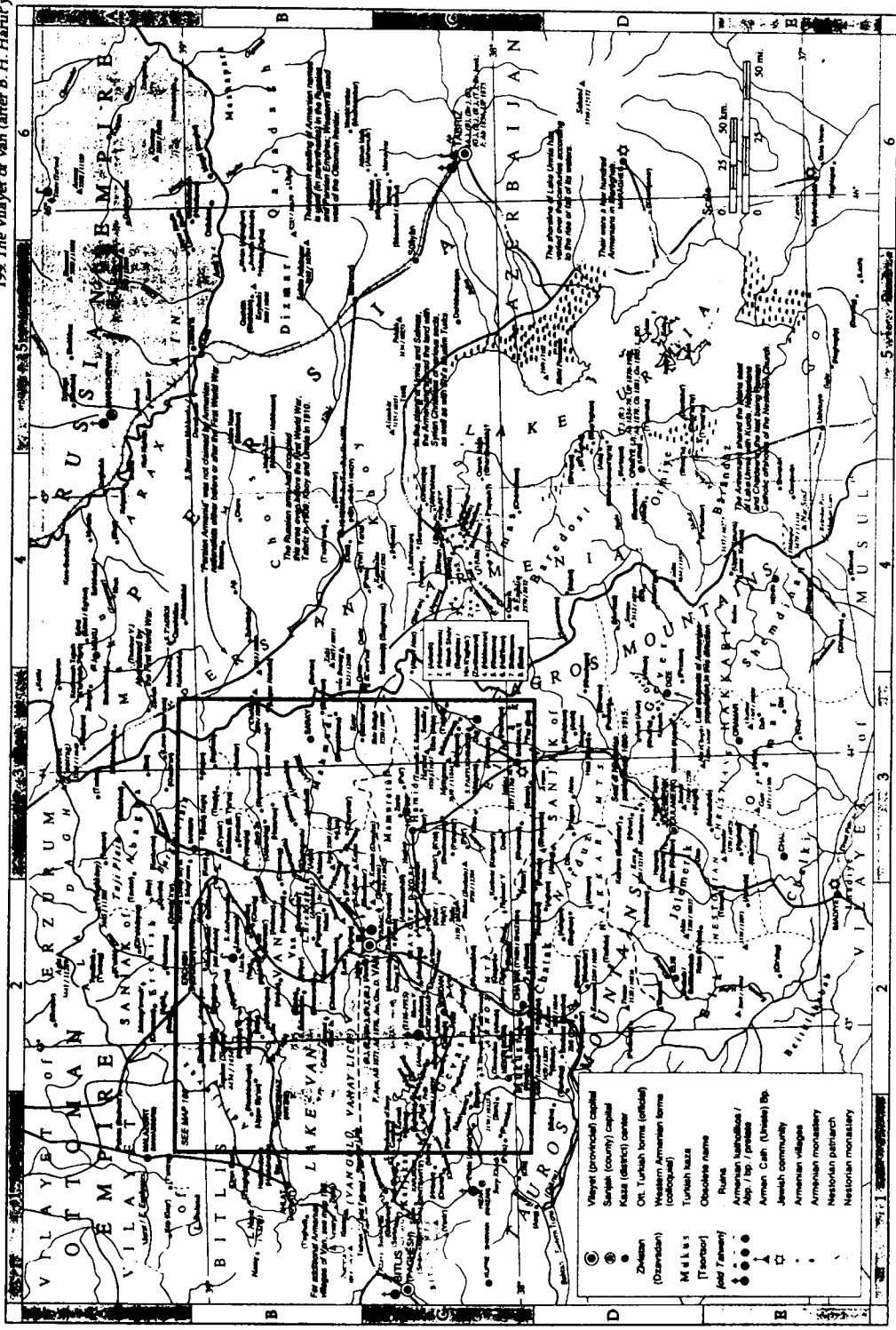


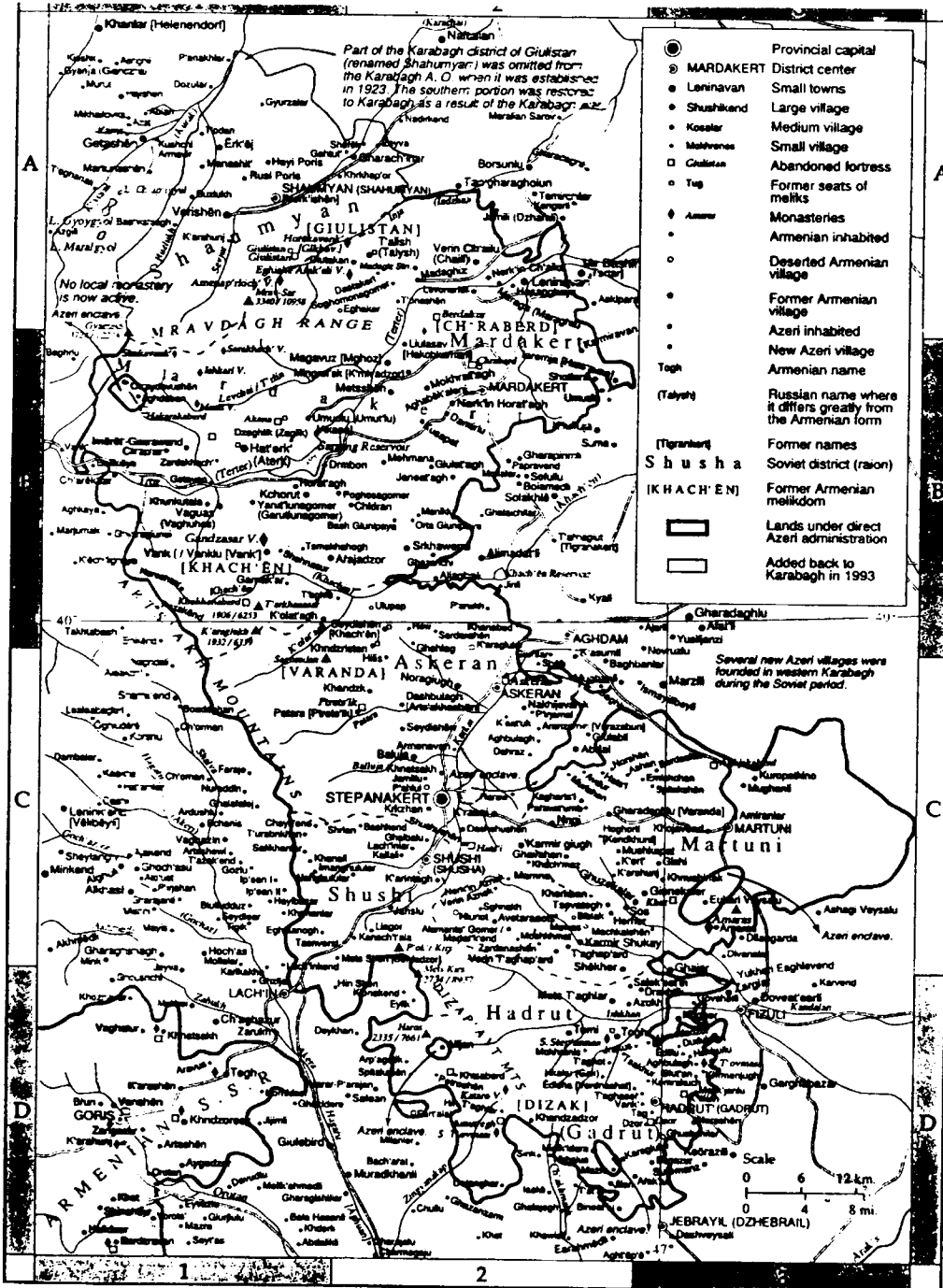


190. The Vilayet of Diyarbekir and the Sanjak of Urfa

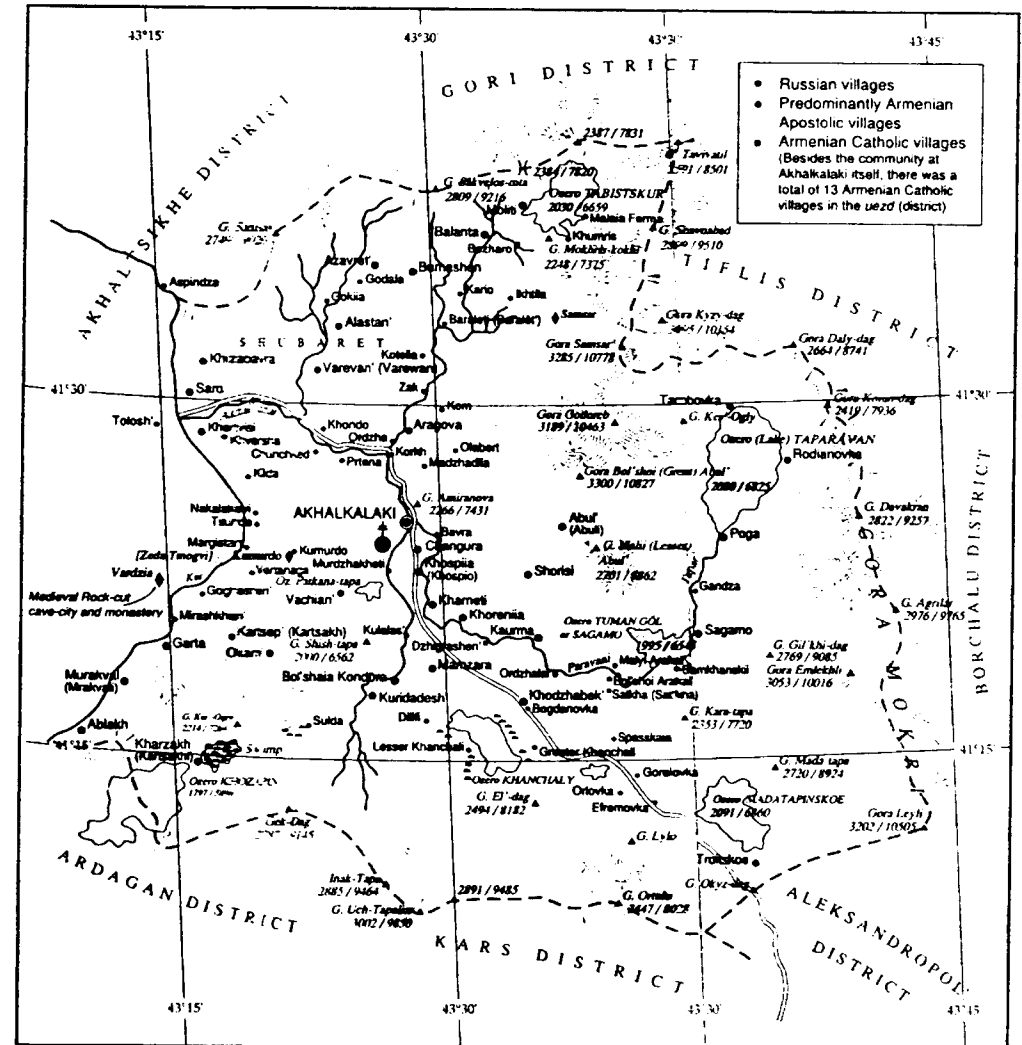


191. The Vilayet of Van (after B. H. Harut'yunyan)





263. The Autonomous Province of Highland Karabagh (Nagorno-Karabakh), 1923-1991



206. Akhalkhalaki, a Typical Tsarist Uezd (County)

ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅԱՆ
ԳԻՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆՆԵՐԻ ԱԶԳԱՅԻՆ ԱԿԱԴԵՄԻԱ
ՊԱՏՄՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԻՆՍՏԻՏՈՒՏ

ՀԵՆՐԻԿ ԱԶԱՏՅԱՆ

ԲԱԽՏՈՐՈՇ ՊԱՅՄԱՆԱԳՐԵՐ

Թուղթ՝ օֆսեթ: Չափսը՝ 70x100 1/16:
Տպ. 9,25 մամուլ:

ՀՀ ԳԱԱ «ԳԻՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ» հրատարակչություն