

## FRANCE ET TURQUIE

Convention d'amitié et de bon voisinage, avec procès-verbal de signature, signés à Angora, le 30 mai 1926, protocole de signature, signé à Angora, le 18 février 1926, protocole de signature annexe, cinq protocoles annexes, un amendement aux deux derniers alinéas du protocole annexe N° I, un amendement aux articles 3 et 4 du protocole annexe N° III, signés à Angora, le 30 mai 1926, et une note concernant les articles II et XIV de la convention. Angora, le 31 mai 1926.

---

## FRANCE AND TURKEY

Convention of Friendship and Good Neighbourly Relations, with Procès-Verbal of Signature, signed at Angora, May 30, 1926, Protocol of Signature, signed at Angora, February 18, 1926, Annexed Protocol of Signature, five Annexed Protocols, an Amendment to the last two Paragraphs of Annexed Protocol No. I, an Amendment to Articles 3 and 4 of Annexed Protocol No. III, signed at Angora, May 30, 1926, and a Note concerning Articles II and XIV of the Convention. Angora, May 31, 1926.

<sup>1</sup> TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.

No. 1285. — CONVENTION <sup>2</sup> OF FRIENDSHIP AND GOOD NEIGHBOURLY RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND TURKEY. SIGNED AT ANGORA, MAY 30, 1926.

*French official text communicated by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the French Republic. The registration of this Convention took place August 30, 1926.*

## PROCÈS-VERBAL OF SIGNATURE.

His Excellency Dr. Tewfik ROUCHDY Bey, Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, and His Excellency M. Albert SARRAUT, former Minister, French Ambassador in Turkey,

Have agreed to sign the attached Convention of Friendship and good neighbourly Relations, the text of which is hereby substituted for that of the Convention initialled at Angora on February 18, 1926, in which certain emendations have been regarded as desirable.

They have also agreed to annex a Protocol of Signature to supplement that of February 18, 1926, which Protocol, together with the present *Procès-Verbal*, brings up to nine the number of documents composing the Convention of Friendship and good neighbourly Relations initialled at Angora on February 18, 1926, and signed on May 30, 1926.

The Protocols annexed to the said Convention and initialled on February 18, 1926, will be maintained in their entirety, subject to the amendments effected in the last two paragraphs of Protocol No. I and Articles 3 and 4 of Protocol No. III by the two instruments signed this day.

Done at Angora, May 30, 1926.

A. SARRAUT.

T. ROUCHDY.

## CONVENTION OF FRIENDSHIP AND GOOD NEIGHBOURLY RELATIONS.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC, and THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, acting in virtue of the powers conferred on it by the international acts concerning Syria and the Lebanon, animated by a mutual desire to strengthen the ties of friendship which unite them and to establish, on the bases of the Angora Agreement <sup>3</sup> of October 20, 1921, good neighbourly relations

<sup>1</sup> Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations.

<sup>1</sup> Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

<sup>2</sup> The exchange of ratifications took place at Angora, August 12, 1926.

<sup>3</sup> See page 177 of this Volume.

between Turkey on the one hand, and the countries detached from the Ottoman Empire and placed under the authority of the French Republic, on the other hand, have decided to conclude a Convention for this purpose, and have appointed as their respective Plenipotentiaries :

His Excellency Tewfik ROUCHDY Bey, Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs ; and

His Excellency M. DE JOUVENEL, Senator, former Minister, French High Commissioner in Syria and the Lebanon ;

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed to the following provisions :

#### *Article I.*

The Turkish Republic and the countries detached from the Ottoman Empire and placed under the authority of the French Republic will henceforth maintain relations of friendship and good neighbourhood.

They will not engage in or permit the violation of their common frontier as laid down in the present Convention and will accordingly take the measures specified in Protocol No. III annexed hereto. Being resolved to observe reciprocally the rules of neutrality, they will not encourage or support any aggression directed against each other.

#### *Article II.*

Within a period of two months from the entry into force of the present Convention, a Franco-Turkish Commission specially appointed for the purpose will proceed, at the joint expense of the two Parties, to effect the delimitation of the frontier, in accordance with the boundaries named in Article VIII of the Treaty signed at Angora on October 20, 1921, with due reference to such further definition or adaptation as may ensue from the Protocol of Delimitation which constitutes Annex I of the present Convention. In case of divergence between this Protocol and the map attached thereto, the Protocol shall prevail.

#### *Article III.*

Persons over eighteen years of age who are natives of territories detached from the Ottoman Empire and placed under the authority of the French Republic, but who are established and resident in Turkey at the time of the signature of the present Convention shall, within six months from the coming into force of this Convention, be entitled to opt for the nationality of one of the said territories.

Persons who have exercised the right to opt within the period laid down must, within the succeeding twelve months, transfer their place of residence out of Turkey.

They will be entitled to retain their immovable property in Turkey.

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.

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

#### *Article IV.*

Nationals (*ressortissants*) of States created in territories detached from the Ottoman Empire and placed under the authority of the French Republic shall enjoy in Turkey, and Turkish nationals (*ressortissants*) shall enjoy in the said territories, most-favoured-nation treatment as regards the rights and conditions pertaining to establishment.

*Article V.*

The protection of nationals (*ressortissants*) of States created in territories detached from the Ottoman Empire and placed under the authority of the French Republic shall be entrusted in Turkey to the French diplomatic and consular representatives regularly accredited to the Turkish Government or local authorities.

Similarly, the protection of Turkish nationals (*ressortissants*) in Syria and the Lebanon shall be entrusted to the Turkish diplomatic representatives regularly accredited to the French Government or to the consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls or consular agents established in the territories of Syria or the Lebanon, provided that such officials received in the prescribed form and through the intermediary of the Turkish Embassy in Paris the *exequatur* of the French Government.

*Article VI.*

The High Contracting Parties have agreed, in the matter of extradition, to the procedure laid down in Protocol No. II annexed to the present Convention.

The provisions of the said Protocol shall be without prejudice to the reciprocal undertakings which the High Contracting Parties may assume with a view to facilitating as far as possible and with the necessary promptitude, the suppression of acts of brigandage and smuggling in the frontier region.

*Article VII.*

Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes, as provided in Protocol No. III annexed to the present Convention, to take within its territory such measures as may be necessary to prevent and frustrate any acts directed against the other Party.

*[Article VIII.]*

In order to facilitate commercial relations between the two countries and to apply the Customs Convention of July 26, 1925 under the most favourable conditions, the Customs Administrations of the two Contracting Parties shall each appoint a representative to examine the various Customs questions which may concern the two countries and more particularly :

The means of preventing smuggling ;

The creation at the frontiers of joint stations for the simultaneous completion of Customs formalities and formalities connected with supervision ;

The regulation and simplification of Customs formalities ;

The adoption of Customs documents drawn up in Turkish and French, the two texts being regarded as of equal value by the two Customs administrations ;

The measures to be applied in order to facilitate railway transit traffic between Meïdan-Ekbes and Choban-Bey, on the one hand, and Choban-Bey and Nisibin on the other.

The delegates of the two High Contracting Parties shall have full power to settle directly all questions not involving changes in the existing laws and regulations ;

Decisions of the delegates involving changes in the existing laws and regulations shall be submitted for approval to the Turkish Government, on the one hand, and the French High Commissioner in Syria and Greater Lebanon, on the other.

The first meeting of the delegates shall take place at Aleppo not later than one month after the ratification of the above-mentioned Customs Convention.

*Article IX.*

Persons domiciled within five kilometres of either side of the frontier shall be entitled, for the purposes of farming or commerce and on production of an annual frontier card to be issued by the mayors of the communes in the territory in which they are domiciled, to cross the said frontier without hindrance and to move freely within a zone not exceeding five kilometres in breadth.

*Article X.*

The conditions under which the frontier populations may enjoy the Customs and fiscal exemptions laid down in Article XIII of the Agreement signed at Angora on October 20, 1921, shall form the subject of an agreement between the two High Contracting Parties, each of which shall appoint for this purpose two qualified representatives; the latter shall meet at Aleppo within a month from the coming into force of the present Convention.

*Article XI.*

As regards railway transport on the Bozanti-Nisibin line, the High Contracting Parties hereby decide to apply immediately the provisions of Protocol No. IV annexed to the present Convention, for civil transport, and those of Protocol No. IV, also annexed to the present Convention, for military transport.

*Article XII.*

The sanitary régime between Turkey and the countries detached from the Ottoman Empire and placed under the authority of the French Republic shall be subject to the provisions of the existing International Sanitary Conventions to which the two High Contracting Parties have given their adhesion and, more particularly, to those of the Paris Convention<sup>1</sup> of January 17, 1912.

The two High Contracting Parties undertake to adopt such measures as may be necessary to prevent the spread of all epizootic and epiphytic diseases. They will communicate to one another such information as may be useful in the matter. Special measures shall be taken by joint agreement against the locust plague.

In addition to the general measures indicated above, the authorities in places situated near the frontier will notify to one another cases of infectious epizootic and epiphytic diseases which may occur in their respective areas. They will keep one another informed of the sanitary state of the nomadic tribes.

*Article XIII.*

In application of Article XII of the Angora Agreement of October 20, 1921, investigations will be undertaken immediately by the Office of the French High Commissioner, at the cost of Syria up to a sum of two hundred thousand francs, in order to establish a scheme for supplying the requirements of the districts now irrigated by the waters of the Koveik and the requirements of the town and district of Aleppo, either by increasing the supply from the Koveik, or by taking water from the Euphrates in Turkish territory, or by a combination of these two methods.

The Turkish Government for its part will lend its full co-operation for the purpose of these investigations and undertakes to regard the work required to carry out the scheme in question as being of public utility.

<sup>1</sup> Vol. IV, page 281, and Vol. XXIV, page 150, of this Series.

*Article XIV.*

The High Contracting Parties undertake to settle by the following pacific means any disputes arising between them which cannot be settled through the ordinary diplomatic channels.

The disputes shall be brought before a Commission composed as follows: Each Party shall appoint one or two delegates according to the nature of the dispute; the delegates of either Party shall in any case be equal in number; if the Commission cannot reach an agreement, there shall be added to it one or three members selected by joint agreement from among nationals of countries regarded as neutral.

The two Parties reserve the right to submit the dispute for settlement to an arbitrator chosen by joint agreement or to apply to the Hague Court in accordance with the procedure laid down in the International Conventions to which the two Parties have already adhered or may adhere.

The Contracting Parties reserve full liberty of action in regard to questions of sovereignty as defined by the rules of international law.

*Article XV.*

The present Convention shall be ratified at the earliest possible date. The instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at Angora.

*Article XVI.*

The present Convention shall come into force on the date of ratification and shall remain in force for a period which shall be limited, except as regards the frontier, to five years.

Thereafter, the Convention shall be regarded as automatically prolonged each year for a period of one year, unless one of the Contracting Parties expresses a desire to terminate it six months before the expiry of the period.

In faith whereof, His Excellency Dr. Tewfik Rouchdi Bey, Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Deputy for Smyrna, and His Excellency M. Albert Sarraut, former Minister, French Ambassador in Turkey, being duly authorised thereto, have signed the present Convention.

Done at Angora, May 30, 1926.

Dr. ROUCHDI.

A. SARRAUT.

## PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.

The present Convention forms, with its annexes, a total of seven documents. It involves no modification of the provisions of the Angora Agreement of October 20, 1921, to which it constitutes a supplement; referring to the provisions laid down by the Contracting Parties of 1921 for carrying their respective undertakings into effect, it constitutes a concrete application of the clauses of their agreement, more particularly as regards the delimitation of the Turco-Syrian frontier, the line of which is now adapted to practical necessities by Protocol No. I.

Whatever administrative measures may be taken and whatever organic statute may be established in Syria, the special *régime* established for the district of Alexandretta under Article VII of the Angora Agreement shall always be taken into account.

ANGORA, February 18, 1926.

(Signed) H. DE JOUVENEL.

(Signed) Tewfik ROUCHDI Bey.

#### ANNEX TO PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.

Further, the present Convention shall be without prejudice to the rights and obligations resulting for the two High Contracting Parties from the Treaty<sup>1</sup> of Lausanne of July 24, 1923, or from the international undertakings entered into by them prior to February 18, 1926.

It is understood that the arbitration procedure named in Article XIV of the Convention, for the pacific settlement of all difficulties which may arise between the two High Contracting Parties, shall apply to disputes as to the interpretation or application of the present Convention or its annexes.

Done at Angora, May 30, 1926.

(Signed) Dr. ROUCHDI.

(Signed) A. SARRAUT.

ANNEXED PROTOCOLS INITIALLED ON FEBRUARY 18, 1926, AND MAINTAINED IN THEIR ENTIRETY, SUBJECT TO THE AMENDMENTS EFFECTED IN THE LAST TWO PARAGRAPHS OF PROTOCOL N° I AND ARTICLES 3 AND 4 OF PROTOCOL N° III.

#### ANNEXED PROTOCOL No. I.

#### DELIMITATION OF THE FRONTIER.

#### FIRST SECTOR.

#### FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN TO THE STATION OF CHOBAN-BEY.

The frontier will start from the sea at a point situated one kilometre south of the mouth of the Payas river.

It will then be determined :

(1) By a line drawn from this point running through a point situated on the railway 400 metres south of the station ;

<sup>1</sup> Vol. XXVIII, page 11, of this Series.

(2) By a line starting from this last point and coming out on the path running north-south to Kurtull at a bridge (T) situated between Payas and Kurtull, so as to leave in Turkish territory the cemetery and block of village houses south of the river ;

(3) By the aforesaid path running north-south, from the above-mentioned point as far as the above-mentioned bridge (T) ;

(4) By the course of the Payas river as far as the bridge (T) situated south of Kurtull ;

(5) By the thalweg starting from the aforesaid bridge, coming out at the point situated 250 metres south of the village of Cozdéré (T) and extending eastwards to within 500 metres of this latter point on the Tuzli Yalaci road ;

(6) By the line starting from this point and coming out north of point 965 ;

(7) By the ridge, point 965 Fendik Tépé, as far as the summit of the Fendik Tépé ;

(8) By the crest line running in a marked west-east direction from Fendik Tépé to the summer station of Ouf Dédé Quédigui (T) ;

(9) By the crest line running in a marked north-east direction and ending at the Migbéré Tépassi (2,267 metres) ;

(10) By the crest line connecting the Migbéré Tépassi and the Kizil Kaya ;

(11) By a line starting from the summit of the Kizil Kaya and following the thalweg running north-south as far as a point situated three kilometres south of this summit (meeting point with the path from Sugud to Kutchuk Yaïla) ;

(12) By a line starting from this point and running south-east as far as the summit situated 1,000 metres south-west of Sugud ;

(13) By a line starting from this last-named summit and following the east-north-east crest line as far as its meeting with the Khassa-Hadjilar road and then straight on to the summit of Kaladjik Tépassi ;

(14) By the straight line starting from Kaladjik Tépassi and meeting the Hadjilar Keur Pounar track ;

(15) From the above-named point on this track by a straight line running in a marked west-east direction and joining the old Hadjilar Meïdan-Ekbèz railway track at the point where it crosses the track leading to the Hassa cemetery from Danadji Huyuki (stone 340) ;

(16) From the above-mentioned crossing by the old Hadjilar Meïdan Ekbèz railway track as far as the point where it meets the Hassa-Islahiya road, the axis of the track forming the frontier line ;

(17) By a straight line running in a marked west-east direction between the above-mentioned crossing and the summit of the Boz-Tépé hill ;

(18) By a straight line running from the summit of the Boz-Tepe hill to the railway bridge over the Kure Dereci ;

(19) From the above-mentioned bridge by the actual course of the Kure Dereci almost as far as its junction with the Kotchanli thalweg ;

(20) By the Kotchanli thalweg from its junction with the Kure Dereci as far as the highest point of the crest ;

(21) From the highest point of the crest by a line running about 500 metres east of the line of heights (950) and leaving in Syria the Alikar Bey Obaci Pendir road ;

(22) From a point situated one kilometre north of Alikar, the frontier will run in the direction of Beuyuk Darmik (point 1250) and will extend eastwards as far as point 805 on the ridge between Bali Keuy (S) and Pertekli (T) ;

(23) From point 805 by a straight line meeting the Bali Keuy Saadli track at its junction with the Kotchanli track ;

(24) From the above-mentioned junction by a straight line to point 661 ;

(25) From point 661 by a straight line to point 682 ;

(26) From point 682 by the crest line as far as the junctions of the two thalwegs proceeding from point 682 eastwards ;

(27) From the above-mentioned junction by the thalweg as far as the Saboune-Souyou river ;

(28) From the above-mentioned point by the course of the Saboune-Souyou as far as the confluence of that river and the thalweg situated 1,500 metres south-east of Hai Oghlou ;



- (29) From the above-mentioned confluence by the thalweg as far as the Merdanli-Chiltah track ;
- (30) From the above-mentioned point by the Chiltah track as far as its junction with the Akabe track, passing by the foot of Djerén Tépé ;
- (31) From this junction by the Akabup to track Afrin-Souyou ;
- (32) From the above-mentioned point by the course of the Afrin-Souyou as far as the confluence of the Iki Dam Deressi ;
- (33) From this confluence by the Iki Dam Deressi as far as its meeting-place with the Karrebi-Iki Dam track ;
- (34) From this junction by the crest line curving south-eastwards and ending in summit point 702 ;
- (35) From the above-mentioned summit to the point where the Egri-Kané ravine intersects the straight line 702-731 ;
- (36) From this point up the Egri-Kané ravine to its head ;
- (37) From this point as far as the head of the ravine separating the Mihrab Daghi from the Kara Tach ;
- (38) From this point following the aforesaid ravine as far as its junction with the north-south path from Tibil (T) to Tahtali (T) ;
- (39) From this point to the crest line ending at the summit of the Tchagla Tépé ;
- (40) By the straight line running between the summit of the Tchagla Tépé to a point situated 200 metres south of Utch Evler ;
- (41) From this point by a straight line running north-south and ending at the summit of Sakar Maya ;
- (42) By the straight line running west-east from this summit as far as the cross-roads 500 metres south-east of Kara Kouyou ;
- (43) By the Kara Kouyou-Tibil (T) road as far as the cross-roads about one kilometre east of Yazî Baghi ;
- (44) From this point by the road running north-south as far as the cross-roads about one kilometre south ;
- (45) From this point by a line following the steepest gradient and ending on the Azaz-Killis road at the point situated 800 metres south of Tibil ;
- (46) From this point by the Azaz-Killis (T) road northwards as far as the culvert 600 metres north-west of Armoudja ;
- (47) From this point northwards up the Killis road (T) as far as a point situated 400 metres north of the aforesaid culvert ;
- (48) From this point by a line running in a marked east-west direction as far as the meeting of this road with the stream flowing towards Chamrin and Bretché ;
- (49) From this point by the bed of the aforesaid stream as far as its meeting with the paths from Chamrin and Tel-es-Cham ;
- (50) From this point by the path running from Tel-es-Cham in a marked north-easterly direction as far as its meeting with the path between Kafer Tchoch and Killis ;
- (51) From this point by the Kafer Tchoch path as far as the hill 700 metres south-west of Kafer Harim ;
- (52) By a straight line running south-east from this hill to a point situated in the ravine of Kafer-Harim one kilometre south of this village ;
- (53) From this point by a line running approximately straight in a north-easterly direction as far as the cross-roads about 700 metres west of Saïve ;
- (54) From this point descending eastwards by the Suep stream as far as the point where it bends southwards ;
- (55) From this bend by a line running west-east as far as the Saïve (T) Hamili (T) road ;
- (56) From this point following the Saïve Hamili (T) road as far as the point about one kilometre south-east of Hamili ;
- (57) From the above-mentioned point northwards by the Kara-Mezra-Hafsa path as far as a point situated 800 metres distant ;

(58) From this point by a straight line to a point situated 1,200 metres from Bigheidine on the track running from this village in a north-easterly direction ;

(59) From the above-mentioned point by a straight line as far as the point situated on the Kutchuk Bikir-Tathamos track 150 metres south of the stream which crosses this track ;

(60) From the above-mentioned point by a straight line to a point situated 300 metres south of Tchildiraba on the track running between this village and Tathamos ;

(61) From the above-mentioned point by a straight line as far as the meeting of the tracks 800 metres south-west of Salthan ;

(62) From the above-mentioned junction by a straight line as far as the rocky mound numbered 487 ;

(63) From the above-mentioned mound by a straight line as far as the cross-roads 1,100 metres to the east ;

(64) From the above-mentioned cross-roads by the track running eastwards, the hill near the station of Choban-Bey and the station itself, the station being in Turkish territory and the town in Syrian territory.

## SECOND SECTOR.

### FROM THE STATION OF CHOBAN-BEY TO NISIBIN.

The frontier will follow the Baghdad Railway, of which the track as far as Nisibin will remain in Turkish territory.

The stations and sidings in the section between Choban-Bey and Nisibin and all the existing installations employed in the working of the line will belong to Turkey as forming part of the railway track.

The gravel pits required for the working of this track, which will be fixed at the earliest possible date by the delegates of the Public Works Departments of both countries, will be considered as undertakings belonging to the railway.

Turkey and Syria will have joint use of the port of Jerablus and of the track connecting it with the Jerablus station. The territory bounded by the main line and the branch line connecting Jerablus station with the river port will be regarded as a free Customs zone.

An international river station will be established at the port of Jerablus.

## THIRD SECTOR.

### FROM NISIBIN TO JEZIRET-IBN-OMAR.

The frontier will follow the old road between Nisibin and Jeziret-ibn-Omar, where it will join the Tigris.

The Boundary Commission will determine this road.

The localities of Nisibin and Jeziret-ibn-Omar as well as the road will remain Turkish, but the two countries shall have the same rights to the use of this road.

The Boundary Commission will begin its work from Choban-Bey to the sea a fortnight after the ratification of the present Convention.

When the delimitation of this first sector is completed, it will resume its work, starting from Choban-Bey in the direction of Nisibin.

## ANNEXED PROTOCOL No. II.

## EXTRADITION.

*Article 1.*

The two High Contracting Parties agree to deliver up to each other, on requisition being made, any persons, with the exception of their own nationals, who are being proceeded against or who have been convicted by the judicial authorities of one of the Contracting Parties for ordinary crimes or offences liable in both countries to a penalty exceeding six months' imprisonment and who may take refuge in the territory of the other Party. The costs of arrest, detention and transport shall be borne by the Party submitting the requisition.

Extradition may not be ordered for political crimes or offences. The murder or attempted murder of the head of the State or members of his family shall not be deemed a political crime or offence.

Extradition shall not be granted when, under the law of one of the two Parties, exemption from prosecution has been acquired by lapse of time.

No person who has been surrendered shall be proceeded against or punished for any offence committed prior to the requisition for extradition other than the offence for which extradition has been granted.

*Article 2.*

Requisitions for extradition shall be submitted through the ordinary diplomatic channel, together with all the legal documents establishing the nature of the crime or offence. Nevertheless, as regards requisitions for extradition formulated by the Turkish Government, it is agreed that they may be submitted to the French High Commissioner through the Turkish Consulate-General at Beirut. In so far as concerns the definition of the crime or offence, requisitions of this nature may be examined by such administrative or judicial authority as may be decided by the State applied to, although the said State shall not use this examination as a reason for deferring its reply beyond a period of five months reckoned from the presentation of the requisition. Every refusal shall be accompanied by a statement of the reasons on which it is based.

If the person whose extradition is demanded forms the subject of judicial proceedings or is under sentence in the country in which he has taken refuge, extradition may be deferred until the conclusion of the criminal proceedings or the expiry of the sentence.

*Article 3.*

Should application be made for the police surveillance of any person before the demand for extradition has been formulated, the necessary requisition shall be submitted through the diplomatic channel or through the Turkish Consulate-General at Beirut.

Police surveillance shall not be continued for a period exceeding three months if a regular demand for extradition has not been submitted before the expiry of that period.

## ANNEXED PROTOCOL No. III.

## FRONTIER SURVEILLANCE.

*Article 1.*

The High Contracting Parties undertake to oppose by every means in their power preparations made by one or more armed persons for the purpose of engaging in acts of pillage or brigandage in the neighbouring frontier zone and to prevent them from crossing the frontier.

*Article 2.*

Should the competent authorities named in Article VII learn that preparations are being made by one or more armed persons with the object of engaging in acts of pillage or brigandage in the neighbouring frontier zone, they shall advise one another without delay.

*Article 3.*

The competent authorities named in Article 7 shall warn one another as promptly as possible of any act of pillage or brigandage that may be committed in their territory and shall employ every means in their power to prevent the offenders from crossing the frontier.

*Article 4.*

Should one or more armed persons, after committing a crime or offence in the neighbouring frontier zone, succeed in taking refuge in the other frontier zone, the authorities of the latter zone shall be bound to arrest such persons and to place them, in accordance with the law, at the disposal of the judicial authorities, together with their booty and arms.

*Article 5.*

The High Contracting Parties shall hand over to one another, if occasion arises, persons arrested under the conditions named in the Protocol of Extradition annexed to the present Convention regarding good neighbourly relations.

*Article 6.*

The frontier zone in which this Convention shall be applied shall be the whole of the frontier between Turkey and Syria and a zone fifty kilometres in breadth on either side of that frontier.

*Article 7.*

The following are the competent authorities responsible for the application of this Convention :

For the organisation of general collaboration and responsibility for the measures to be taken :

On the Turkish side : The Military Frontier Commissioner ;

On the French side : The General Commanding the Aleppo district.

For each within their respective regions :

On the Turkish side, subject to the consent of the Valis :

- (1) The Kaimakam of DEORT YOL ;
- (2) The Kaimakam of KHASSA ;
- (3) The Officer Commanding at GULGUMAN ;
- (4) The Kaimakam of KILLIS ;
- (5) The Mudir of AGTH CHE KUYUM ;
- (6) The Officer Commanding the Gendarmerie at KERSEN TASH ;
- (7) The Kaimakam of BIREJIK ;
- (8) The Kaimakam of SERUJ ;
- (9) The Kaimakam of RAZ UL AIN ;
- (10) The Kaimakam of NISIBIN ;
- (11) The Vali of HARDIN.

On the French side :

- (1) The Officer Commanding at ALEXANDRETTA ;
- (2) The Intelligence Officer at KIRIK KHAN ;
- (3) The Officer Commanding the Gendarmerie at HAJILAR ;
- (4) The Officer Commanding the Mobile Gendarmerie at RAJU ;
- (5) The Officer Commanding at KATMA ;
- (6) The Intelligence Officer at AZAZ ;
- (7) The Officer Commanding the Gendarmerie at SAJUR ;
- (8) The Officer Commanding at JERABLUS ;
- (9) The Officer Commanding at TELL ABIAD ;
- (10) The Officer Commanding the Gendarmerie at ARAB PUNAR ;
- (11) The Officer Commanding at RAZ UL AIN ;
- (12) The Intelligence Officer at HASSETSH.

#### Article 8.

The High Contracting Parties, with due reference to the definitive delimitation of the Turco-Syrian frontier, shall establish or create " caracols " as frontier gates, and undertake to prevent entry or egress at any other point in the frontier zone.

The position of these caracols, which will be created as may be necessary or practicable, will be selected by each authority in its own territory in such a way that there is a Turkish caracol corresponding to a Syrian caracol and *vice versa*.

#### Article 9.

I. Should a Turkish tribe possessing customary rights of pasturage in Syria desire to enter Syrian territory, the Chief shall notify the Turkish frontier authorities fifteen days in advance and shall give them the following information :

- A. The number of men in the tribe.
- B. The point at which it will cross the frontier.
- C. The place and duration of its stay in Syria.

II. Should the authorities in the Turkish frontier zone give such permission, they shall furnish the above information to the authorities in the Syrian zone.

III. Similarly, tribes possessing customary rights of pasturage in Turkey and desiring to cross into Turkish territory shall comply with the above-mentioned formalities under the conditions specified.

*Article 10.*

The restrictive measures named in Articles 8 and 9 shall be without prejudice to the rights acquired under Article XIII of the Angora Agreement of October 20, 1921.

ANNEXED PROTOCOL No. IV.  
CIVIL TRANSPORT BY THE BOZANTI-NISIBIN RAILWAY.

*Article 1.*

Passport visas shall no longer be required for Turkish travellers passing in transit by rail, who do not at any time leave the precincts of the railway and enter Syrian territory, between Meïdan-Ekbez and Choban-Bey, and for Syro-Lebanon travellers passing in transit by rail, who do not at any moment leave the railway precincts and enter Turkish territory, between Choban-Bey and Nisibin.

*Article 2.*

The Turkish and Syrian personnel of the Bozanti-Nisibin railway shall be provided with identity papers (*vessika*) issued by the railway management in accordance with a model to be determined by the Commission indicated below and *visées* free of charge by the French Consul at Adana for the Turkish personnel and by the Turkish Consul at Aleppo for the Syrian personnel.

*Article 3.*

Within one month from the signing of the present Convention, a Commission composed of delegates of both Parties will meet at Aleppo. It shall establish the drafting of the aforesaid *vessikas*; it shall determine the regulations for the movement, and the conditions for the stay at compulsory halts, of the personnel along the entire railway line both in Turkish and in Syrian territory.

*Article 4.*

A delegate of the railway management will be allowed to submit any suggestions to the Commission in regard to the questions with which it has to deal.

## ANNEXED PROTOCOL No. V.

## MILITARY TRANSPORT BY THE BOZANTI-NISIBIN RAILWAY.

In execution of Article X of the Angora Agreement, which provides that :

“ Turkey shall have the right to transport troops by railway from Meïdan-Ekbèz to Choban-Bey in Syrian territory and Syria shall have the right to transport troops by railway from Choban-bey to Nisibin in Turkish territory ”,

and of the Note signed on October 20, 1921, by Youssouf KÉMAL Bey and M. FRANKLIN-BOUILLON, stating that :

“ The Plenipotentiaries of the two Parties also agree that both States should give due notice whenever they desire to avail themselves of the right referred to in Article X, second paragraph, of the Franco-Turkish Agreement ”,

military transport will be effected in accordance with the provisions of the following Protocol :

*Article 1.*

*Transport by military trains.*

In the case of extensive transport, whether of troops or of material (war material, arms, ammunition, aircraft, etc., and military stores of all kinds) and mixed transport (troops and material) necessitating the employment of a complete train, the Turkish Government or the Office of the French High Commissioner in Syria and the Lebanon, as the case may be, shall give telegraphic notice five days in advance to the competent authorities of the Government concerned, indicating the number of trains and the number of wagons and coaches in each train.

The shortest route will be followed and the schedules fixed by the Cilicia-North Syria railways shall allow only such halts as are strictly necessary for the traction service. Turkish transport which has to pass through Muslimieh will continue direct without passing in transit through Aleppo.

*Article 2.*

*Military transport requiring more than two complete wagons but not military trains.*

In the case of such transports, the Turkish Government or the Office of the French High Commissioner in Syria and the Lebanon, as the case may be, shall give telegraphic notice forty-eight hours in advance, indicating the number of wagons or coaches.

The wagons shall be attached to the regular or extra trains.

The shortest route shall be followed for the passage of Turkish detachments through Syrian territory. Such transports shall go direct from Meïdan-Ekbèz to Choban-Bey and *vice versa via* Muslimieh, no officer or man being allowed to go as far as Aleppo.

Detachments shall remain at Muslimieh only as long as may be necessary to effect connections ; they shall remain housed in their wagons and shall not leave the precincts of the station.

Similarly, French or Syrian troops may only remain at a Turkish junction station during the time scheduled for connections ; they may not, while in Turkish territory, leave the precincts of the railway and proceed further into Turkish territory ; they may, however, where the railway forms the frontier, enter Syrian territory.

The preliminary notice shall begin as from the time when it reaches the authority competent to receive it.

The authority competent to receive such preliminary notice shall be the Turkish Military Commissioner for Railways at Adana or the French Military Commissioner for Railways at Aleppo.

The Commissioner shall acknowledge receipt of the telegraphic notice within six hours after its arrival at the place where he is stationed (Adana or Aleppo). In any case, the period of notice shall begin six hours after its receipt by the station at the place to which the Commissioner concerned is attached, and on the expiry of the period the movement of the transport shall begin.

The preliminary notice shall be given through the Turkish or the French Military Commissioner concerned.

*Article 3.*

*Military transport consisting of not more than two wagons or coaches.*

Such transport shall be effected by regular or extra trains.

Preliminary notice shall not be required.

It is understood, however, that as in the case of other transports the shortest route will be followed.

In the case of transport effected on the Meidan-Ekbèz-Choban-Bey section, all Turkish troops must stop at Muslimieh, but none of them (officers included) shall be allowed to go to Aleppo. Detachments shall not leave the precincts of Muslimieh station, where the French authorities, in a spirit of friendly understanding, will establish a dormitory for men and a rest-room suitably fitted up for officers (bed, mattress, pillow, table, lamp, etc.).

Similarly, French or Syrian troops may not, while in Turkish territory, leave the precincts of the railway and proceed further into Turkish territory; they may, where the railway forms the frontier, enter Syrian territory.

\* \* \*

Strict orders shall in every case be given to officers in command of detachments as regards the application of the above Convention.

---

The last two paragraphs of Protocol No. I shall be amended as follows :

The Boundary Commission will begin its work not later than fifteen days after its establishment; it will start from Choban-Bey in the direction of the sea.

When the delimitation of this sector is completed, it will continue its work, starting from Choban-Bey in the direction of Nisibin.

Done at Angora, May 30, 1926.

Dr. ROUCHDY.

A. SARRAUT.



Articles 3 and 4 of Protocol No. III annexed to the present Convention shall be modified as follows :

*Article 3.*

The competent authorities named in Article 7 shall warn one another as promptly as possible of any act of pillage or brigandage that may be committed in their territory. The authorities of the Party thus notified shall employ every means in their power to prevent the offenders from crossing the frontier.

*Article 4.*

Should one or more armed persons, after committing a crime or offence in the neighbouring frontier zone, succeed in taking refuge in the other frontier zone, the authorities of the latter zone shall be bound to arrest such persons and to place them at the disposal of the authorities of the other Party of which they are nationals, together with their booty and arms.

Done at Angora, May 30, 1926.

Dr. ROUCHDY.

A. SARRAUT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY M. A. SARRAUT, FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

For the purpose of supplementing the Convention of Friendship and Good Neighbourhood drawn up at Angora for the regulation of Turko-Syrian relations, I have the honour to make the following statement concerning Articles II and XIV of the Convention.

With reference to Article II, which provides for the institution of the Joint Boundary Commission, the Turkish Government agrees that this Commission shall be composed as follows : each of the two High Contracting Parties will appoint a Commissioner, each Commissioner having the right to the assistance of two deputies acting in an advisory capacity ; the Commission will also include : a President chosen from among the nationals of a third Power ; should the two High Contracting Parties fail to agree in the matter, the Danish Government will be requested at the instance of the more diligent Party, to appoint one of its nationals, the two Parties agreeing in advance to accept this choice.

With reference, further, to Article XIV, concerning the arbitration procedure for the settlement of disputes between the two High Contracting Parties, the Turkish Government agrees to its being applied as follows : the dispute will be submitted by means of a special agreement (" *compromis* ") to the Commission, the composition of which is laid down in the above-mentioned Article ; if, within the period fixed by the special agreement, the Commission has not reached an agreement, and if, further, agreement is not arrived at as regards the addition to the Commission of the one

or three members to be chosen from among the nationals of neutral countries, the President of the Swiss Republic will be requested, at the instance of the more diligent Party, to appoint an umpire from among his nationals, the two Parties accepting his choice in advance.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

ANGORA, *May* 31, 1926.

Dr. ROUCHDY.

To His Excellency  
M. SARRAUT,  
French Ambassador.