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American Zionist Emergency Council, Turkey, peace treaty, 1920.



TREATY SERIES No. 11 (1920).

# TREATY OF PEACE

WITH

## TURKEY.

Signed at Sèvres, August 10, 1920.

[WITH MAPS.]

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Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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## TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY.

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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 CZECHO-SLOVAKIA,

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. Frédéric FRANÇOIS-MARSAL, Minister of Finance ;  
Mr. Auguste Paul-Louis ISAAC, Minister of Commerce and Industry ;  
Mr. Jules CAMBON, Ambassador of France ;  
Mr. Georges Maurice PALÉOLOGUE, 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 Pleni-  
potentiary, Minister of State ;  
Mr. ROLIN JAEQUEMYS, Member of the Institute of Private International  
Law, Secretary-General of the Belgian Delegation ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE HELLENES :

Mr. Eleftherios K. VENISÉLOS, 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 Pleni-  
potentiary 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 GHICA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pleni-  
potentiary 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.





## ARTICLE 92.

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

If in either case the States concerned have failed to determine the frontier by agreement at the date of the decision referred to in Article 89, the frontier line in question will be determined by the Principal Allied Powers, who will also provide for its being traced on the spot.

## ARTICLE 93.

Armenia accepts and agrees to embody in a Treaty with the Principal Allied Powers such provisions as may be deemed necessary by these Powers to protect the interests of 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 VII.

## SYRIA, MESOPOTAMIA, PALESTINE.

## ARTICLE 94.

The High Contracting Parties agree that Syria and Mesopotamia shall, in accordance with the fourth paragraph of Article 22, Part I (Covenant of the League of Nations), be provisionally recognised as independent States subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone.

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

The determination of the other frontiers of the said States, and the selection of the Mandatories, will be made by the Principal Allied Powers.

## ARTICLE 95.

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

The Mandatory undertakes to appoint as soon as possible a special Commission to study and regulate all questions and claims relating to the different religious communities. In the composition of this Commission the religious interests concerned will be taken into account. The Chairman of the Commission will be appointed by the Council of the League of Nations.

## ARTICLE 96.

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

## ARTICLE 97.

Turkey hereby undertakes, in accordance with the provisions of Article 132, to accept any decisions which may be taken in relation to the questions dealt with in this Section.



MEMORANDUM on TREATY OF PEACE  
with  
TURKEY

Signed at Sevres, August 10, 1920

The first effort at making a peace treaty with Turkey after World War I was at Sevres and resulted in the Treaty which was signed on August 10, 1920.

This Treaty has been published as Cmd. 964, also referred to as "Treaty Series No. 11 (1920)" and the references are to this publication.

Page 4 lists the parties to this Treaty as:

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 CZECHO-SLOVAKIA,

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

of the one part;

And TURKEY,

of the other part;

*There* Here follows the list of names of the Plenipotentiaries under each of the countries involved.

Page 5 contains the designation "His Majesty the King of the Hedjaz" but no representative is listed.

This memorandum deals with that part of the Treaty which relates to certain areas severed from the Turkish Empire:

Section V I I, SYRIA, MESOPOTAMIA, PALESTINE  
(Articles 94 to 97, inclusive)

Section V I I I, HEDJAZ  
(Articles 98 to 100, inclusive)

Section V I I, SYRIA, MESOPOTAMIA, PALESTINE

Article 94.

The High Contracting Parties agree that Syria and Mesopotamia shall, in accordance with the fourth paragraph of Article 22, Part I (Covenant of the League of Nations), be provisionally recognised as independent States subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone.



Section VII, Article 94. (continued)

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

The determination of the other frontiers of the said States, and the selection of the Mandatories, will be made by the Principal Allied Powers.

Article 95.

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

The Mandatory undertakes to appoint as soon as possible a special Commission to study and regulate all questions and claims relating to the different religious communities. In the composition of this Commission the religious interests concerned will be taken into account. The Chairman of the Commission will be appointed by the Council of the League of Nations.

Article 96.

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

Article 97.

Turkey hereby undertakes, in accordance with the provisions of Article 132, to accept any decisions which may be taken in relation to the questions dealt with in this Section.



(Article 132)

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

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

Section V I I I, HEDJAZ

Article 98.

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

Article 99.

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

Article 100.

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

Ratification of this treaty was delayed. A new Turkish Government came into being headed by Kemal Pasha. The Greeks were driven out of Smyrna, which had been assigned to them under the treaty.

In 1923 the Sevres Treaty was superseded by the Treaty of Lausanne. There are a number of changes which appear between the two treaties. In Lausanne only the principal Allied Powers and Turkey appear as the negotiating Powers, omitting the group of minor states which was part of the Treaty of Sevres.



The Political Articles, that is the Articles dealing with boundaries, underwent considerable changes in the Lausanne Treaty, separating less territory from Turkey than the former Treaty.

However, Syria, Mesopotamia, Palestine and the Hedjaz, though not specifically mentioned, are separated from Turkey. No provision is made for their disposition as in the Sevres Treaty. The only approach is a general statement contained in Article 16 in the Treaty of Lausanne which is similar to Article 132 of the Treaty of Sevres, both general and negative in character in that it excludes Turkey from a voice in the future of these as well as other territory taken from it.

It should be noted that regardless of these facts the provisions of the Treaty of Sevres relative to Syria, Mesopotamia, Palestine and the Hedjaz were carried out.

It must be obvious that the terms set forth in the Treaty of Sevres were satisfactory and agreed to by the "Allied Powers" as enumerated on page 4 of that document. The objections came from the Turkish people and were serious enough to have caused a revolt against their Government and a war with Greece, necessitating the long and difficult negotiations that resulted in the Treaty of Lausanne.

The Hedjaz, listed as one of the "Allied Powers", was created and obtained its independence through the Treaty of Sevres and it is fair, therefore, to assume that it was in full agreement with its terms. Its representatives must have been aware of Article 95. and its provisions for the Palestine Mandate to carry out the provisions of the Balfour Declaration. Their approval of the provisions of this treaty must be construed to include the approval of the provisions of Article 95. The Hedjaz was the only Arab country recognized as one of the Allied Powers. The others had no standing because their status was that of "Enemy Occupied Territory".

Regardless of the final outcome of the Treaty of Sevres, it was a formal document, a solemn covenant entered into by competent parties. Its provisions were carefully discussed and were understood by all who participated.

This formal acknowledgement of the terms of the Balfour Declaration, as contained in Article 95, by the only recognised Arab Power is of tremendous importance. It was made in 1920 when the facts and transactions of World War I were fresh in the minds of the statesmen of the time. It was with the leaders of the Hedjaz that Sir Henry McMahon negotiated, and this acknowledgement of Article 95 by them, as the only Arab leaders involved in the transaction, should prove conclusively the correctness of the McMahon statement that Palestine was not included in the pledge to King Hussein and that King Hussein so understood it. This acknowledgement is in line with the attitude openly expressed by Emir Feisal in 1918 and 1919 in interviews to the press, in the agreement with Dr. Weizmann and in the correspondence with Professor Frankfurter.

The Treaty of Sevres gave independence to the Kingdom of the Hedjaz and associated it with the Great Powers of the world. It set Syria and Mesopotamia free from Turkey, with the prospect, since realized, of their becoming self governing states. The representatives of Hedjaz participated in this great work and to them it was an accomplishment of transcendent importance. It was no sacrifice for them in view of this to acknowledge the Jewish hopes as set forth in Article 95.

It was an acknowledgement freely given in a formal document by the only Arab Power authorized to act. This act is binding upon the Arabic people on whose behalf it was done.



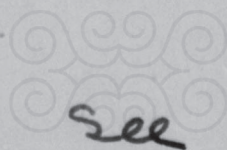
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for A. Z. P. C.

WRHS



Norman D. Cain



Hon. Charles W. Tobey  
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WRHS



Morris Mendelssohn