

**The Treaty of Tordesillas.**

**June 7, 1494**

Whereas a certain controversy exists between the said lords, their constituents, as what lands, of all those discovered in the ocean sea up to the present day, the date of this treaty, pertain to each one of peace and concord, and for the preservation of the relationship and love of the said King of Portugal for the said King and Queen of Castile, Argon, etc. it being the pleasure of their Highnesses, They.... covenanted and agreed that a boundary or stright line be determined and drawn north and south, form pole to pole, on the said ocean sea, from Tordesillas is a town N. central of Spain. Here in 1494 Spain and Portugal signed a treaty dividing non-christian world into two zones of influence. The treaty followed the popal dull of 1493 which had given the new world to Spain and Africa and India to Portugal but it shifted the line to the giving Portugal the clain to Brazil the Arctic to the Antarctic pole. This boundary or line shall drawn straight,as aforesaid. at a distant of three hundred and seventy leagues west of the Cape Verde Islands, being calculated by degrees.

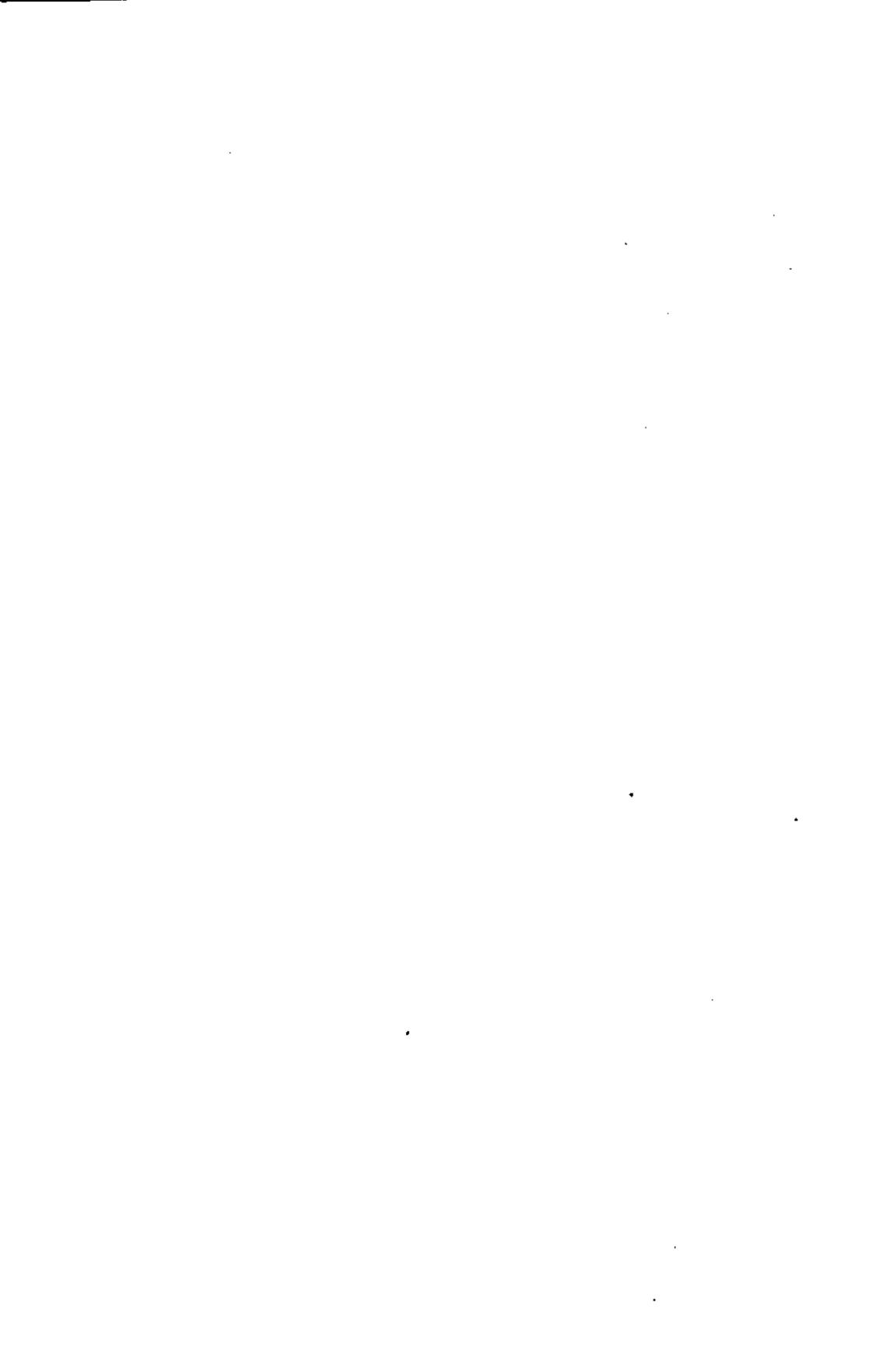
And all lands, both Islands and mainlands, found and discovered already, or to be found and discovered hereafter, by the said King of Portugal and by his vessels on this side of the

east, in either north or south latitude, on the eastern side of the said bound, provided the said bound is not crossed, shall belong to and remain in the possession of, and pertain forever to, the said King of Portugal and his successors. And all other Lands, both islands and mainlands, found or to be found hereafter, ... by the said King and Queen of Castile, Aragon etc. and by their vessels, on the western side of the said bound, determined as above, after having passed the said bound toward the west, in either its north or south latitude, shall belong, to, the said King and Queen of Castille, Leon. The said representatives promise and affirm..that from this date no ships shall be dispatched - namely as follows: the said King and Queen of Castile, leon, Argon ect. for this part of the bound.. which pertains to the said King of Portugal.. nor the said King of Portugal to the other side of the said bound which pertains to the said King and Queen of Castile, Aragon, etc - for the purpose of discovering and seeking any mainlands or islands, or for the purpose of trade,barter, or conquest of the said King and Queen of Castile..... on sailing thus on this side of the said bound, should discover any mainlands or islands in the region pertaining, as above - said, to the said King of Portugal, such mainlands or islands shall belong forever to the said King of Portugal and his heirs, and their Highnesses shall order them to be surrendered to him immediately. And if the said ships of the said King of Portugal discover any islands or mainlands in the regions of the said King and Queen of Castile... all such

lands shall belong to and remain forever in the possession of the said King and Queen of Castile... and their heirs, and the said King of Portugal shall cause such lands to be surrendered immediately..

And by this present agreement, they.. entreat our most Holy Father that his Holiness be pleased to confirm and approve this said agreement, according to what is set forth therein, and that he order his bulls in regard to it to be issued to the parties or to whichever of the parties may solicit them with the tenor of this agreement incorporated therein, and that he lay his censures upon those who shall violate or oppose it at any time whatsoever.

---



---

**Treaty of Peace between France and Tunis****12 May 1881**

---

"The government of the French Republic and that of His Highness The Bey of Tunis, wishing to prevent for ever the renewal of the disturbances which have recently occurred on the frontiers of the two States and on the Tunisian coast, and being desirous of drawing closer their ancient relations of friendship and good neighbourhood, have determined to conclude a Convention to this effect, in the interest of the two High Contracting Parties.

In consequence, the president of the French Republic has named as his Plenipotentiary M. le General Breard, who has agreed with His Highness the Bey upon the following stipulations:

**Confirmation of existing Treaties between France and Tunis.**

**Art. I.** The Treaties of Peace, Friendship, and Commerce, and all other Conventions actually existing between the French Republic and His Highness the Bey of Tunis, are expressly confirmed and renewed.

**Temporary Occupation by French Troops of certain points in Tunis.**

**Art. II.** With a view of facilitating the accomplishment by

the French Republic of the measures which it will have to take in order to attain the end proposed by the High Contracting Parties. His Highness the Bey of Tunis consents that the French military authorities should occupy the points which they may deem necessary to ensure the re-establishment of order and the security of the frontiers and of the coast.

**French Occupation to cease on re-establishment of Order.**

This occupation shall cease when the French and Tunisian military authorities shall have recognized by common consent that the Local Administration is capable of guaranteeing the maintenance of order.

**French assistance to be afforded to the Bey**

**Art. III.** The Government of the French Republic undertakes to give constant support to His Highness the Bey of Tunis against any danger which may menace the person or dynasty of His Highness, or which may compromise the tranquillity of his States.

**Guarantee of existing Treaties between Tunis and Foreign Powers.**

**Art. IV.** The Government of the French Republic guarantees the execution of the Treaties at present existing between the Government of the Regency and the different European powers.

**Appointment of a French Minister-Resident in Tunis.**

**Art. V.** The Government of the French Republic shall be

represented near His Highness the Bey of Tunis by a Minister-Resident who be the medium of communication between the French Government and the Tunisian authorities for all affairs common to the two countries.

**French Diplomatic and Consular Agents to protect Tunisian Interests abroad.**

**Art. VI.** The Diplomatic and Consular Agents of France in foreign countries will be charged with the protection of Tunisian interests and of the nationals of the Regency.

**No International Act to be conducted by the Bey without French authority.**

In return, His Highness the Bey undertakes to conclude no act having an international character without having communicated it to the Government of the French Republic, and without having previously come to an understanding with them.

**Tunisian Finances and Creditors of Tunis.**

**Art. VII.** The Government of the French Republic and the Government of His Highness the Bey of Tunis reserve to themselves the right to fix, by a common agreement, the bases of a financial organization of the Regency, which shall be of a nature to assure the service of the Public Debt, and to guarantee the rights of the creditors of Tunis.

### **War Contributions to be imposed on unsubdued Tribes**

**Art. VIII.** A war contribution will be imposed on the unsubdued tribes on the frontier and on the coast. A further Convention will settle the amount of it and the method of collecting it, for which the Government of His Highness the Bey hold themselves responsible.

### **Prevention of introduction of Arms, & c, into Algeria through Tunisian Territory.**

**Art. IX.** In order to protect the Algerian possession of the French Republic against the smuggling of arms and munitions of war the Government of His Highness the Bey of Tunis undertakes to prohibit any introduction of arms or of munitions of war by the Island of Djerba, the Port of Gabes, or the other ports of the south of Tunis.

### **Ratification**

**Art. X.** The present Treaty will be submitted for the ratification of the Government of the French Republic, and the instrument of ratification will be returned to His Highness the Bey with as little delay as possible.

### **Treaty rights of Foreign powers to be maintained.**

After the conclusion of this Treaty, an exchange of notes took place between the British and French Governments (16th and 20th May, 1881), by which it was agreed that the Conventions then existing between Tunis and Foreign Powers should be maintained and respected.

---

**Law sanctioned by Imperial Iradé for the Prohibition of  
the Traffic in Black Slaves. 16th December, 1889.**

---

1. The traffic in black slaves in Ottoman dominions, their import into any part of the Ottoman Empire or its dependencies, and their transit by sea or and through the Ottoman dominions and export to foreign countries is forbidden.
2. Black slaves accompanying their masters or mistresses abroad as domestic servants, or found on board merchant-vessels as part of the crew, are excepted from this prohibition. But the owners of black domestic servants must have in their possession a certificate showing in what capacity their servants accompany them, and giving their ages and descriptions, and the number and descriptions of black slaves serving on board ship as part of the crew, as well as the nature of their employment, must be entered on the ship's articles.
3. Black slaves whose owners have no such certificates, or who are not registered in the ship's articles, as required in Article 2, shall be considered free, and shall be furnished with certificates of manumission by the Court, or if, there is no Court, by the local authorities, and their owners looked upon as slave-dealers. But if these latter prove that they are not slave-dealers they shall be exempt from the penalty provided by law.

4. Passports shall be given to free blacks about to travel abroad from the Ottoman dominions showing that they are free men and at liberty to dispose of themselves without restriction or reserve. But in the official papers which, according to Article 2, are required for blacks accompanying their owners as domestic servants, their age, descriptions and the capacity in which they accompany their masters must be set forth.
5. Person proved to be directly or indirectly concerned in the black slave trade, contrary to the prohibition contained in Article 1, as well as their assistants and the captains of ships which carry slaves, shall, for the first offence, be condemned to one year's imprisonment, and in case of repeated convictions the sentence shall be increased each time by one year. And in any case the slaves found in their possession shall be seized without compensation, and furnished with certificates of manumission according to Article 3.
6. If among the slaves seized in virtue of the prohibition there are any infants or minors, the persons dealing in them, and if any mutilation or other operation forbidden by law be found to have taken place, the authors of such crime shall, in addition to the punishment provided in Article 5, be condemned to the penalties provided in the special Articles of the Penal Code.
7. On any crime, such as the mutilation mentioned in Article 6, or slave traffic in infants and minors, being reported or

witnessed in any part of the Ottoman Empire, the officers of the Civil Government shall, within the limits of their competence according to law, arrest and imprison the accused persons and hand them over to the competent Court, together with process-verbal embodying the preliminary investigations and any other documentary evidence which may lead to their conviction.

8. According to the Convention concluded between Turkey and England on the 11th Rebi-ul-Akhar, 1297, the ships of war of the two countries, upon falling in with any slavers, shall seize them, with all materials and property on board, whether they fly the Turkish or English flag. And of these vessels, those flying the English flag shall, when captured by Turkish ships, be handed over to the English Government in order that the provisions of the law may be applied to them, and the promised bounties obtained from them, and likewise ships engaged in the black slave trade flying the Turkish colours, which shall be captured by the cruisers of the two countries, shall be handed over to the Ottoman Government and the formalities connected with the bounties shall be fulfilled.
9. On a vessel in which negro slaves are found being captured and handed over to the Turkish authorities, a fine of 5 Turkish liras for each slave shall be inflicted by the Court on the owner, or if he be elsewhere, on the captain of ship, and given as bounty to the officers and crew of the

capturing cruiser, and the costs of the trial shall be separately levied on behalf of the Court. If the owner or the captain of the captured vessel refuse to pay the said fine and the expenses of the Court, a portion of the property belonging to the vessel, not being the cargo, sufficient to cover the above-mentioned fine and expenses and if a portion does not suffice, the whole of it shall be sold by auction by the Court; and if this does not meet the case, the vessel shall be sold by the Court; and in this case, after subtracting from the price of the vessel the expenses of the trial and the bounty money, the surplus, if there be any, shall be handed over to the owner or the vessel. The judgments issued by the competent Courts for the sale of the vessel, materials, and property shall be absolute.

10. In the trials which take place in connection with the black slave traffic the Public Prosecutors shall carry out the duties which belong to them by law, and the commander of the war vessel which captured the slave may also be present at such trials as private prosecutor.

22 Rebiul Akhar 1307

(December 4, 1889)

---

**Agreement of Peace and Protection between the Italian Government and Shekh Mohammed-ben-Abdullah (Mullah). Signed at Illig, 5th March 1905**

---

Praise to the Merciful God!

In accordance with the common desire of the Contracting Parties to afford peace and tranquility to all Somalis, Cavaliere Pestalozza, the special Envoy acting under the authority of the Italian Government, and Said Mohammed-ben-Abdullah, acting for himself and for the Chiefs and Notables of the tribes following him, have agreed on the complete acceptance of the following clauses and conditions:

1. There shall be peace and lasting accord between the above-mentioned Said Mohammed, with all the Dervishes dependent on him, and the Government of Italy and all its dependents among the Somali Mijjerteins and others.

In view of this and in relation thereto there shall also be peace and accord between Said Mohammed, with his above-mentioned Dervishes, and the British Government, with all its dependents among the Somalis and others. So, likewise, shall there be peace between the Said, with his above-mentioned Dervishes, and the Government of Abyssinia, with all its dependents. The Italian Government guarantee and pledge themselves on behalf of their dependents, as also on behalf of the British Government.

Every disagreement or difference between the Said and his people and the dependents of the Italian Government, or those for whom the Government have pledged themselves-as, for example, the English and their dependents-shall be settled in a peaceful and friendly manner by means of "erko" or of Envoys from the two parties under the presidency of an Italian Delegate, and also in the presence of an English Envoy whenever British interests are concerned.

2. Said Mohammed-ben-Abdullah is authorized by the Italian Government to establish for himself and his people a fixed residence at the point most convenient for communication with the sea, between Ras Garad and Ras Gabbe.

This also with the approval of Yusuf Ali and of Sultan Osman Mahmud.

That residence and all its inhabitants shall be under the protection of the Italian Government and under their flag.

If and when the Italian Government so desire, they shall be at liberty to instal in that residence a Representative of Italian nationality, or other person, as Governor, with soldiers and customhouse (or tithes).

Said Mohammed shall in every way afford help and support to the Government in all matters, and until the Government appoint a special Representative of their own the said Said Mohammed shall be their Procurator.

The government of the tribes subject to him in the interior

shall remain in the hands of Said Mohammed, and shall be exercised with justice and equity.

Moreover, he shall provide for the security of the roads and the safety of the caravans.

3. In the above-mentioned residence, commerce shall be free for all, subject to the Regulations and Ordinances of the Government. However, from henceforth the importation and disembarkation of fire-arms, cartridges, lead and powder necessary for the same, is prohibited. Said Mohammed hislef and his people pledge themselves by a formal and complete pledge, as also by oath before God, to prevent the traffic, importation, and disembarkation of salves and fire-arms whencesover they may come, whether by sea or land.

Whoever shall infringe this Ordinance shall be liable to such punishment as shall be considered fitting by the Government.

4. The territory assigned to Said Mohammed and his followers is that of the Nogal and the Hod comprised within the limits of the Italian sphere of interest. But in view of the special Agreement between the Governments of Italy and England, after the despatch and return of the "erko" (Somali delegation) sent to establish peace with the English according to Somali customs, and to settle certain formalities necessary for the general tranquillity, the English shall au-

thorize Said Mohammed and his followers to enter their territories (those of the English) in the country of the Nogal, to feed their cattle there according to their former custom.

But the said cattle shall not be permitted to pass beyond the pasturages of the wells enumerated hereafter; they are the wells of Halin and from these to those of Hodin, and from Hodin to Tifafle, and from Tifafle to Damot.

In the same manner, also, in the case of the Mijjerteins, there shall be accord and peace between them all and Said Mohammed and all his Dervishes.

The question of the pasturages which is at issue between these latter and the Issa Mahmud, as also between them and the Omar Mahmud, shall be former settled with the approval and consent of the parties according to former custom.

The lands of Mudug and Calcaio shall continue to belong to Yusuf Ali and his sons.

All questions between the Dervishes and their neighbours shall be referred to the examination and the decision of the Italian Government.

In confirmation of all that is above stated, and as a pledge of the Contracting Parties, this document has been signed in duplicate by Said Mohammed-ben-Abdullah for himself and the Servishes his followers, and by Cavaliere Pestalozza, the authorized Delegate of the Italian Government, at Illig, Sun-

day, the 28th of the month of Zelheggia, in the year 1322 of the Hegira, corresponding to the 5th March in the year 1905.

I have read the above document, have understood its entire contents, have accepted it all in perfect sincerity, and have signed it in short, Cavaliere Pestalozza, Representative, knows my state- in good faith.

Sayed Mohammed-Ben-Abdullah.

G. Pestalozza

Illig. 5th March, 1905



---

**The British Ambassador at Constantinople to the Ottoman  
Minister for Foreign Affairs.**

**Constantinople, 15th May, 1906**

---

M. le Ministre,

I lost no time in referring to my Government the note which your Excellency was so good as to address to me on the 14th instant in reply to my note of the 12th on the subject of the occupation of Taba and delimitation of the Peninsula of Sinai.

His Majesty's Government have received with pleasure your Excellency's declaration that the Sublime Porte does not question that contents of the telegram addressed by the deceased Grand Vizier, Djavad Pasha, to His Highness the Khedive on the 8th April 1892; that the withdrawal of the Imperial troops from Taba has been decided upon; and that instructions have been sent to the Ottoman Staff Officers now at Akaba to delimit and record on a map, jointly with the officials to be appointed by His Highness the Khedive, the line of demarcation running approximately straight from Rafeh in a southeasterly direction to a point on the Gulf of Akaba not less than 3 miles from Akaba so as to insure the maintenance of the status quo in the Sinai Peninsula on the bases of the telegram above-mentioned of the 8th April, 1892.

On behalf of His Majesty's Government I have the honour to take act of the foregoing declarations, also of the declarations

of his Highness the Grand Vizer that orders have been sent for the withdrawal of the Ottoman troops into Turkish territory to the east of Rafeh should any have crossed to the Egyptian side and the restoration of the pillars said to have been lately destroyed there, and to express their satisfaction at the settlement of this question, which cannot fail to contribute to the maintenance and consolidation of those friendly relations which are so desirable in the interests of both countries, and which are no less appreciated by the Government of my august Sovereign than by that of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan.

I avail. & c.,

N. R. Ocnor

**Agreement signed and exchanged at Rafah on (13 Shaban,  
1324, 18 Ailul, 1322) October 1st, 1906, between the  
Commissioners of the Turkish Sultanate and the Commis-  
sioners of the Egyptian Khedivate, concerning the fixing  
of a Separating Administrative Line between the Vilayet  
of Hejza and Governorate of  
Jerusalem and the Sinai peninsula.**

El Miralai Staff Officer Ahmed Muazffer Bey and El Bimbashi Staff Officer Mohamed Fahmi Bey, as Commissioners of the Turkish Sultanate, and Emire-el-Lewa Ibrahim Fathi Pasha and El Miralai R.C.R. Owen Bey, as Commissioners of the Egyptian Khedivate, having been intrusted with the delimitation of the Administrative Separating Line between the Vilayet of Hejaz, and Government of Jerusalem, and the Sinai Peninsula, have, in the name of the Turkish Sultanate and the Egyptian Khedivate, agreed as follows:

**Art. I.** The Administrative Separating Line, as shown on map attached to this Agreement, beings at the point of Ras Taba, on the western shore of the Gulf of Akaba, and follows along the eastern ridge overlooking Wadi Taba to the top of Jebel Fort; from thence the Separating Line extends by straight lines as follows:

From Jebel Fort to a point not exceeding 200 metres to the east of the top of Jebel Fathi Pasha, thence to that point which is formed by the intersection of a prolongation of this line

with a perpendicular line drawn from a point 200 metres measured from the top of Jebel Fathi Pasha along the line drawn from the centre of the top of that hill to Morrak Point (the Morrak is the junction of the Gaza-Akaba and Nekhl-Akaba roads). From this point of intersection to the hill east of and overlooking Thamiler-el-Radadi (place where there is water) so that the Thamil (or water) remains west of the line; thence to top of Ras Radaḍi, marked on the above-mentioned map as A 3; thence to top of Jebel Safra, marked as A 4; thence to top of eastern peak of Um Guf, marked as A 5; thence to that point marked as A 7; north of Thamillet Sueilma; thence to that point marked as A 8, on the west north-west of Jebel Semau; thence to top of hill westnorth-west of Bir Maghara (which is the well in the northern branch of the Wadi Ma Yein, leaving that well east of the Separating Line); from thence to A 9; from thence to A 9 bis west of Jebel Megrah; from thence to Ras-el-Ain, marked as A 10 bis; from thence to a point on Jebel-um Hawawit, marked as A 11; from thence to half distance between two pillars (which pillars are marked at A 13) under a tree 390 metres south west of Bir Rafah, it then runs in a straight line at a bearing of  $280^{\circ}$  of the magnetic north (viz.,  $80^{\circ}$  to the west) to a point on a sand-hill measured 420 metres in a straight line from the above-mentioned pillars thence in a straight line at a bearing of  $334^{\circ}$  of the magnetic north (viz.,  $26^{\circ}$  to west) to the Mediterranean Sea, passing over hill of ruins on the sea-shore.

**Art. II.** The Separating line mentioned in Art I has been indicated by a black broken line on duplicate maps (annexed to this Agreement), which shall be signed and exchanged simultaneously with the Agreement.

**Art. III.** Boundary pillars will be erected, in the presence of the Joint Commission, at intervisible points along the Separating Line from the point on the Mediterranean shore to the point on the shore of the Gulf of Akaba.

**Art. IV.** These boundary pillars will be under the protection of the Turkish Sultanate and Egyptian Khedivate.

**Art. V.** Should it be necessary in future to renew these pillars, or to increase them, each party shall send a Representative for this purpose. The positions of these new pillars shall be determined by the course of the Separating Line as laid down in the map.

**Art. VI.** All tribes living on both sides shall have the right of benefiting by the waters heretofore, viz., they shall retain their ancient and former rights in this respect.

Necessary guarantees will be given to Arab tribes respecting above.

Also Turkish soldiers, native individuals, and gendarmes shall benefit by the water which remained west of the Separating Line.

**Art. VII.** Armed Turkish soldiers and armed gendarmes will not be permitted to cross to the west of the Separating Line.

**Art. VIII.** Natives and Arabs of both sides shall continue to retain the same establishment and ancient rights of ownership of waters, fields, and lands on both sides as formerly.

Commissioners of the Turkish Sultanate:

Miralai Staff Officer Muzafeer

Bimbashi Staff Officer Fahmi.

Commissioners of the Egyptian Khedivate:

Emir Lewa Ibrahim Fathi

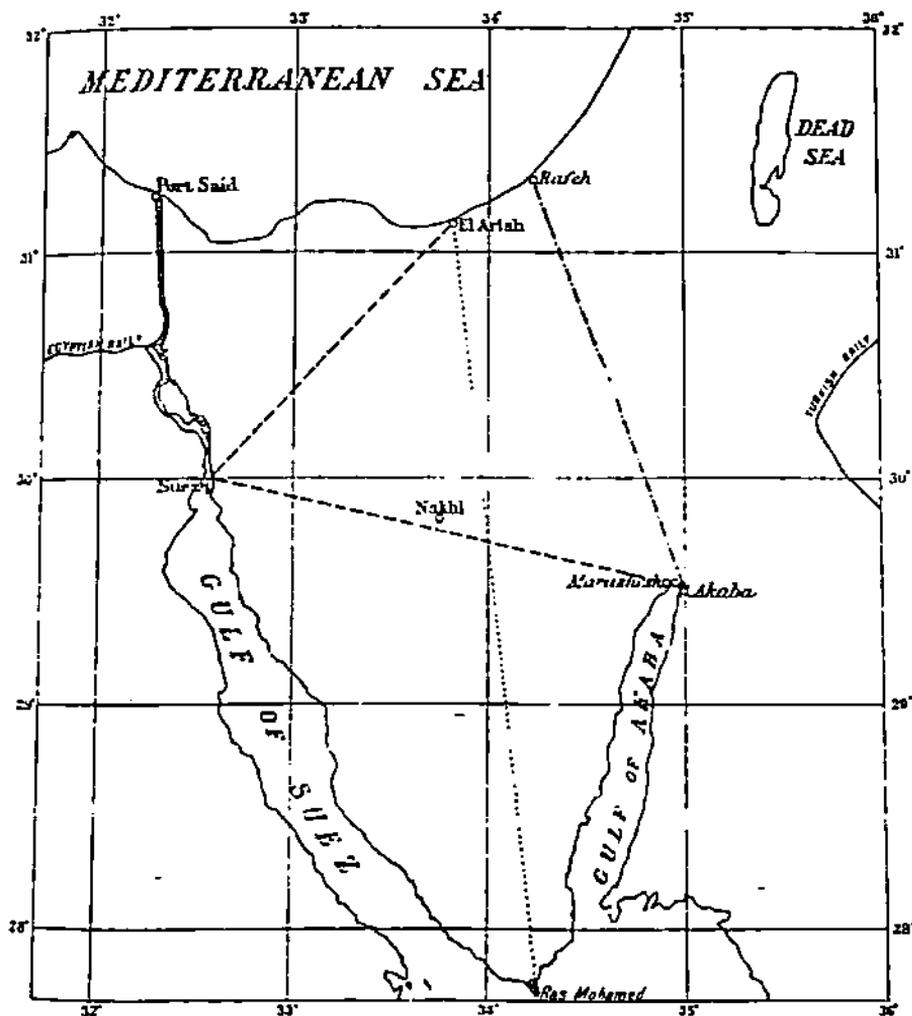
Miralai R. C.R. Owen

Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

Map showing the Demarcation of the Sinai Boundary.

# MAP OF THE SINAI PENINSULA

TO ILLUSTRATE THE TURCO-EGYPTIAN FRONTIER DISPUTE.



*Line claimed by Ottoman Government* . . . . .

*Proposed compromise* . . . . .

*General Line settled by Agreement of*  
*October 1, 1906* . . . . .



---

**The Treaty of Versailles between the principal allied and  
Associated powers and Germany, June 28, 1919<sup>(1)</sup>**

---

**Part 1**

**The Covenant of the League of Nations**

The High Contraction parties,

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

By the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war.

By the prescription of open just and honourable relations between nations.

By the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of Conduct among Governments..

Agree to this Covenant of the league of Nations..

**Art. 2.** The action of the league under this Covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of an assembly and of a Council, with a permanent Secretariat.

**Art. 8.** The Members of the league recognize that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistement with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.

---

Keith, A.B.: Speeches and Documents on International Affairs, 1918-1937, vol 1, pp 922.

The Council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each State, shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of several Governments.

Such plans shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every ten years.

After plans shall have been adopted by the several Governments, the limits of armaments therein fixed shall not be exceeded without the concurrence of the Council.

The Members of the league agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections. The Council shall advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those Members of the league which are not able to manufacture the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

The Members of the League undertake to interchange full and frank information as to the scale of their armaments, their military naval and air programmes and the condition of such of their industries as are adaptable to warlike purpose.

**Art. 11.** Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the Members of the league or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole League, and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations.

In case any such emergency should arise the Secretary-General shall on the request of any Member of the League forthwith summon a meeting of the Council.

It is also declared to be the friendly right of each Member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

**Art. 12.** The Members of the League agree that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, they will submit the matter either to arbitration or to inquiry by the Council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the report by the Council.

**Art. 14.** The Council shall formulate and submit to Members of the League for adoption plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international Justice. The court shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties thereto, submit to it. The Court may also give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the Council or by the Assembly.

**Art. 16.** Should any Members of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Articles 12, 13, or 15, it shall ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war

against all other Members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking State, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a Member of the League or not.

It shall be the duty of the Council in such case to recommend to the several Governments concerned what effective military, naval or air force, the Members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the League.

The Members of the League, agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this Article in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by covenant-breaking State and that they will take necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the Members of the League which are co-operating to protect the covenants of the League.

---

**Herr Hitler's Proclamation to the German Nation.**  
**October 14, 1933**

---

Filled with the sincere desire to accomplish the work of the peaceful internal reconstruction of our nation and of its political and economic life, former German Governments, trusting in the grant of a dignified equality of rights, declared their willingness to enter the League of Nations and to take part in the Disarmament Conference.

As the German Government regards this action as an unjust and humiliating against the German nation, it is not in a position to continue, as an outlawed and second-class nation, to take part in negotiations which could only lead to further arbitrary results.

While the German Government again proclaims its unshakable desire for peace, it declares to its great regret that, in view of these imputations, it must leave the Disarmament Conference. It will also announce its departure from the League of Nations.

It submits this decision, together with a fresh statement of its adherence to a policy of sincere love of peace and rediness to come to an understanding, to the judgement of the German nation, and awaits from it a declaration of the love of peace and readiness for peaceful relations, but also of the same conception of honour and the same determination.

As Chancellor of the German Reich, I have therefore proposed to the President of the Reich, as a visible expression of the united will of Government and people, to submit this policy of the Government to the nation in a referendum, and to dissolve the German Reichstag in order to give the German people an opportunity of electing those deputies who, as sworn representatives of this policy and of peace and honour, can give the nation the guarantee of an unswerving representation of its interests in this respect..

As Chancellor of the German nation and leader of the National - Socialist movement, I am convinced that the entire nation stands united to a man behind a declaration and a decision which arise as much from love of our people and regard for its honour, as from the conviction that the ultimate world reconciliation, which is so necessary for all, can only be attained when the conceptions of victor and vanquished give way to the noble view of equal rights of existence.

**Adolf Hitler**

---

## الفهرس

الصفحة	الموضوع
٣١ - ٣	تمهيد: الوثائق التاريخية - أهميتها للمؤرخ وكيفية الاستفادة منها - ألفاظ وتعبيرات يكثر ورودها في الوثائق. وثائق مشروحة ومعلق عليها أولاً: وثائق من التاريخ المصري:
٣٣	١ - تقرير مستر كيف عن وضع مصر المالي والإقتصادي (١٨٧٧).
٤٣	٢ - الاتفاق بين الحكومتين البريطانية والمصرية بخصوص السيادة المصرية على ساحل الصومال (١٨٧٧).
٥٣	٣ - معاهدة عدوة بين بريطانيا العظمى، وإثيوبيا، ومصر (٣ يونيو ١٨٨٤).
٦٣	٤ - مهمة غوردون في الخرطوم (أوضاع السودان) ١٨٨٥.
٧٣	٥ - إتفاقية الحكم الثنائي للسودان بين الحكومتين البريطانية والمصرية. (١٩ يناير ١٨٩٩ - ١٠ يوليو ١٨٩٩) (السودان).
٩٣	٦ - الاتفاق البريطاني - الفرنسي - بخصوص مصر ومراكش (المغرب الأقصى) - الإتفاق الودي.
١١١	٧ - رسالة المندوب السامي البريطاني لسلطان مصر الملحقه بتصريح ٢٨ فبراير ١٩٢٢ والتصريح نفسه باللغتين الإنجليزية والفرنسية.
١٢٩	٨ - الإتفاق بين الحكومة المصرية وحكومة المملكة المتحدة بشأن الحكم الذاتي، وتقرير المصير للسودانيين عام ١٩٥٣ (السودان). ثانياً: وثائق تتعلق بتاريخ العالم العربي:
١٤٥	٩ - خطاب الجنرال بونابرت الى شريف مكة غالب بن مسند (٢٥ أغسطس ١٧٩٨) باللغة الفرنسية.
١٤٦	١٠ - خطاب الجنرال بونابرت إلى إمام مسقط (٢٥ يناير ١٧٩٩) باللغة الفرنسية.

- ١٤٩ - خطاب الجنرال بونايرت إلى شريف مكة (٣٠ يونيو ١٧٩٩).
- ١٥٣ - خطاب الشريف حسين إلى هنرى مكماهون (١٤ يوليو ١٩١٤).
- ١٥٩ - خطاب السير هنرى ماكماهون إلى الشريف حسين (٢٥ أكتوبر ١٩١٥).
- ١٦٥ - خطاب من الشريف حسين إلى السير هنرى ماكماهون (أول يناير ١٩١٦).
- ١٧١ - خطاب السير هنرى ماكماهون إلى الشريف حسين (٢٥ يناير ١٩١٦).
- ثالثاً: وثائق تتعلق بالتاريخ الأفريقي:
- ١٨١ - وثيقة أهل السودان للشيخ عثمان بن فودى.
- ١٩١ - معاهدة بين الشيخ عمر بن محمد الأمين الكانمى والحكومة البريطانية (٥ أغسطس ١٨٥١).
- ٢٠٥ - مقتطفات من مؤتمر برلين ١٨٨٤ / ١٨٨٥.
- ٢١٩ - معاهدة بين الشركة الوطنية الأفريقية وسوكوتو (١٨٨٥).
- ٢٢٧ - معاهدة بين إيطاليا - وإثيوبيا - معاهدة اوتشيالى (٢ مايو ١٨٨٩).
- ٢٤٣ - مقتطفات من قرارات مؤتمر بروكسل الخاص بوضع حد لتجارة الرقيق (١٨٩٠).
- ٢٥٩ - معاهدة بين شركة النيجر الملكية وسوكوتو (١٠ أبريل ١٨٩٠).
- ٢٦٥ - معاهدة بين إيطاليا العظمى وإثيوبيا بخصوص حدود كل من الدولتين على ساحل الصومال (١٤ مايو ١٨٩٧).
- ٢٧٧ - خطاب أمير المؤمنين عبد الرحمن لشركة النيجر الملكة المتحدة (١٨٩٩ - ١٩٠٠).

- ٢٨٣ - ٢٥ - خطاب من الخليفة عبد الرحمن إلى لوجارد (١٩٠٢).
- ٢٩١ - ٢٦ - معاهدة الصداقة الإيطالية الحيشية (٢ أغسطس ١٩٢٨).
- ٢٩٩ - ٢٧ - اعلان حقوق الانسان رابعاً: وثائق تتعلق بالتاريخ الأوربي:
- ٣٠٩ - ٢٨ - معاهدة توردي سيلاس بين أسبانيا والبرتغال (١٤٩٤) بشأن تحديد مناطق النشاط الإستعماري لكل من الدولتين.
- ٣١٣ - ٢٩ - معاهدة ١٢ مايو ١٨٨١ بين فرنسا وتونس (فرض الحماية على تونس).
- ٣١٩ - ٣٠ - إرادة سلطانية عثمانية تختص بمنع الرقيق الأسود (١٦ ديسمبر ١٨٨٩).
- ٣٢٣ - ٣١ - إتفاق سلام وحماية بين الحكومة الإيطالية والسير محمد بن عبد الله (الملة) موقعة في إلبج (٥ مارس ١٩٠٥).
- ٣٢٧ - ٣٢ - حدود مصر في سيناء (طابا) من وزير الخارجية العثمانية للحكومة البريطانية (١٤ مايو ١٩٠٦).
- ٣٢٩ - ٣٣ - من سفير بريطانيا في القسطنطينية الى وزير خارجية الدولة العثمانية (١٥ مايو ١٩٠٦).
- ٣٣٥ - ٣٤ - معاهدة فرساي (٢٨ يونيو ١٩١٦) الجزء الخاص بإنشاء عصبة الأمم.
- ٣٣٩ - ٣٥ - خطاب هتلر للشعب الألماني (١٤ أكتوبر ١٩٣٣).
- ٣٤١ - الفهرس

## صدر من هذه السلسلة

- ١ - تاريخ أفريقيا الحديث والمعاصر (طبعة جديدة).
- ٢ - تاريخ أوروبا الحديث والمعاصر.
- ٣ - المغرب العربي الكبير.
- ٤ - الصوفية والمجتمع في غرب أفريقيا.
- ٥ - وثائق تاريخية (طبعة جديدة).
- ٦ - دراسات في تاريخ غرب أفريقيا الحديث.
- ٧ - دراسات في تاريخ شرق أفريقيا.
- ٨ - علم التاريخ ومناهج البحث فيه.
- ٩ - الفريد في قواعد اللغة الانجليزية.

## هذا الكتاب

\* الوثيقة من أهم الوسائل لكتابة المادة التاريخية، ولكن ماهي الوثيقة، وما هي أهميتها للمؤرخ، وكيف نحلل الوثيقة؟ وكيف تتعامل معا عند إعداد البحث التاريخي؟

\* تتطلب هذه الأسئلة إعداد دراسة وافية عن الوثائق التاريخية باللغات الأجنبية تتضمن نفس الوثيقة وأهم الكلمات التي وردت بها، وترجمة الوثيقة وأخيراً الخلفية التاريخية للوثيقة ونقد لها.

\* روعى في إختيار الوثائق الواردة في هذا الكتاب أن تكون متنوعة ما بين وثائق التاريخ المصرى، وتاريخ العالم العربى والتاريخ الأفريقى والأوروبى وأيضاً وثائق عامة يتدرب الطالب عليها.

إنه مرجع أساسى هذا ما يحتويه هذا الكتاب فهو يضىء الطريق أمام كل باحث فى مجال التاريخ.