

sulate to the competent magistrate of the place, who shall likewise be informed of any changes that may subsequently be made in the said list.

Each protected person shall be furnished with a card in French and in Arabic, mentioning his name and stating the services which secure this privilege to him.

All these cards shall be issued by the legation of France at Tangier.

TANGIER, *Aug. 19, 1863.*

DECLARATION BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FRANCE RESPECTING
EGYPT AND MOROCCO, TOGETHER WITH THE SECRET ARTICLES SIGNED
AT THE SAME TIME.¹

Signed at London, April 8, 1904.

ARTICLE I.

His Britannic Majesty's Government declare that they have no intention of altering the political status of Egypt.

The Government of the French Republic, for their part, declare that they will not obstruct the action of Great Britain in that country by asking that a limit of time be fixed for the British occupation or in any other manner, and that they give their assent to the draft Khedivial decree annexed to the present arrangement,² containing the guarantees considered necessary for the protection of the interests of the Egyptian bondholders, on the condition that, after its promulgation, it cannot be modified in any way without the consent of the Powers signatory of the Convention of London of 1885.

It is agreed that the post of Director-General of Antiquities in Egypt shall continue, as in the past, to be entrusted to a French *savant*.

The French schools in Egypt shall continue to enjoy the same liberty as in the past.

ARTICLE II.

The Government of the French Republic declare that they have no intention of altering the political status of Morocco.

¹ Great Britain Treaty Series, No. 24, 1911. This declaration, without the secret articles, is published in the SUPPLEMENT (Vol. I, p. 6) and is here reprinted for ready reference in connection with the secret articles now made public.

² For text of this draft Decree and Correspondence relating to the Declaration, see Parliamentary Paper "Treaty Series, No. 6 (1905)." [Cd. 2384.]

His Britannic Majesty's Government, for their part, recognize that it appertains to France, more particularly as a Power whose dominions are coterminous for a great distance with those of Morocco, to preserve order in that country, and to provide assistance for the purpose of all administrative, economic, financial, and military reforms which it may require.

They declare that they will not obstruct the action taken by France for this purpose, provided that such action shall leave intact the rights which Great Britain, in virtue of treaties, conventions, and usage, enjoys in Morocco, including the right of coasting trade between the ports of Morocco, enjoyed by British vessels since 1901.

ARTICLE III.

His Britannic Majesty's Government, for their part, will respect the rights which France, in virtue of treaties, conventions, and usage, enjoys in Egypt, including the right of coasting trade between Egyptian ports accorded to French vessels.

ARTICLE IV.

The two governments, being equally attached to the principle of commercial liberty both in Egypt and Morocco, declare that they will not, in those countries, countenance any inequality either in the imposition of customs duties or other taxes, or of railway transport charges.

The trade of both nations with Morocco and with Egypt shall enjoy the same treatment in transit through the French and British possessions in Africa. An agreement between the two governments shall settle the conditions of such transit and shall determine the points of entry.

This mutual engagement shall be binding for a period of thirty years. Unless this stipulation is expressly denounced at least one year in advance, the period shall be extended for five years at a time.

Nevertheless, the Government of the French Republic reserve to themselves in Morocco, and His Britannic Majesty's Government reserve to themselves in Egypt, the right to see that the concessions for roads, railways, ports, &c., are only granted on such conditions as will maintain intact the authority of the state over these great undertakings of public interest.

ARTICLE V.

His Britannic Majesty's Government declare that they will use their influence in order that the French officials now in the Egyptian service

may not be placed under conditions less advantageous than those applying to the British officials in the same service.

The Government of the French Republic, for their part, would make no objection to the application of analogous conditions to British officials now in the Moorish service.

ARTICLE VI.

In order to ensure the free passage of the Suez Canal, His Britannic Majesty's Government declare that they adhere to the stipulations of the treaty of the 29th October, 1888, and that they agree to their being put in force. The free passage of the canal being thus guaranteed, the execution of the last sentence of paragraph 1 as well as of paragraph 2 of Article 8 of that treaty will remain in abeyance.

ARTICLE VII.

In order to secure the free passage of the Straits of Gibraltar, the two governments agree not to permit the erection of any fortifications or strategic works on that portion of the coast of Morocco comprised between, but not including, Melilla and the heights which command the right bank of the River Sebou.

This condition does not, however, apply to the places at present in the occupation of Spain on the Moorish coast of the Mediterranean.

ARTICLE VIII.

The two governments, inspired by their feeling of sincere friendship for Spain, take into special consideration the interests which that country derives from her geographical position and from her territorial possessions on the Moorish coast of the Mediterranean. In regard to these interests the French Government will come to an understanding with the Spanish Government.

The agreement which may be come to on the subject between France and Spain shall be communicated to His Britannic Majesty's Government.

ARTICLE IX.

The two governments agree to afford to one another their diplomatic support, in order to obtain the execution of the clauses of the present declaration regarding Egypt and Morocco.

In witness whereof his excellency the Ambassador of the French Republic at the Court of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of

Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, duly authorized for that purpose, have signed the present declaration and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at London, in duplicate, the 8th day of April, 1904.

(L. S.) LANSDOWNE.

(L. S.) PAUL CAMBON.

Secret Articles.

ARTICLE I.

In the event of either government finding themselves constrained, by the force of circumstances, to modify their policy in respect to Egypt or Morocco, the engagements which they have undertaken towards each other by Articles 4, 6, and 7 of the declaration of to-day's date would remain intact.

ARTICLE II.

His Britannic Majesty's Government have no present intention of proposing to the Powers any changes in the system of the Capitulations, or in the judicial organization of Egypt.

In the event of their considering it desirable to introduce in Egypt reforms tending to assimilate the Egyptian legislative system to that in force in other civilized countries, the Government of the French Republic will not refuse to entertain any such proposals, on the understanding that His Britannic Majesty's Government will agree to entertain the suggestions that the Government of the French Republic may have to make to them with a view of introducing similar reforms in Morocco.

ARTICLE III.

The two governments agree that a certain extent of Moorish territory adjacent to Melilla, Ceuta, and other *présides* should, whenever the Sultan ceases to exercise authority over it, come within the sphere of influence of Spain, and that the administration of the coast of Melilla as far as, but not including, the heights on the right bank of the Sebou shall be entrusted to Spain.

Nevertheless, Spain would previously have to give her formal assent to the provisions of Articles 4 and 7 of the declaration of to-day's date, and undertake to carry them out.

She would also have to undertake not to alienate the whole, or a part, of the territories placed under her authority or in her sphere of influence.

ARTICLE IV.

If Spain, when invited to assent to the provisions of the preceding article, should think proper to decline, the arrangement between France and Great Britain, as embodied in the declaration of to-day's date, would be none the less at once applicable.

ARTICLE V.

Should the consent of the other Powers to the draft decree mentioned in Article 1 of the declaration of to-day's date not be obtainable, the Government of the French Republic will not oppose the repayment at par of the guaranteed, privileged, and unified debts after the 15th July, 1910.

Done at London, in duplicate, the 8th day of April, 1904.

(L. S.) LANSDOWNE.

(L. S.) PAUL CAMBON.

DECLARATION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF FRANCE AND SPAIN,
RESPECTING THE INTEGRITY OF MOROCCO.¹

Signed at Paris, October 3, 1904.

The Government of the French Republic and the Government of His Majesty, the King of Spain, having agreed to define the extent of the rights and the guarantee of the interests resulting, for France, from her Algerian possessions, and, for Spain, from her possessions along the coast of Morocco, and the Government of His Majesty, the King of Spain, having in consequence given its approval to the Anglo-French declaration of April 8, 1904, relating to Morocco and to Egypt, and communicated to it by the Government of the French Republic.

Declare that they remain firmly committed to the integrity of the Moroccan Empire under the sovereignty of the Sultan.

In consequence of this, the undersigned, his excellency the minister for Foreign Affairs, and his excellency, the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Spain, to the President of the French Republic, duly authorized to this effect, have prepared this present declaration, which they have vested with their seals.

Done at Paris, in duplicate form, October 3, 1904.

[L. S.] DELCASSÉ,

[L. S.] F. DE LÉON Y CASTILLO.

¹ Archiv Diplomatiques, Vol. 96, p. 677.