Convention Concerning the Exchange of Greek and Turkish Populations
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The Convention Concerning the Exchange of Greek and Turkish Populations was an agreement between the Greek and Turkish governments signed in Lausanne on 30 January 1923, in the aftermath of the Greco-Turkish War of 1919–1922. The agreement provided for the simultaneous expulsion of Orthodox Christians from Turkey to Greece and of Muslims from Greece (particularly from the north of the country) to Turkey. The population transfers involved approximately two million people, around 1.5 million Anatolian Greeks and 500,000 Muslims in Greece.

With respect to the Muslims of Greece the treaty reflected Ottoman conceptions of 'nationality' in that their actual ethnic origins was superseded by religious affiliation. This meant that many Greek Muslims from Greek Macedonia and Epirus were classified as Turks and so forced to leave their homes, despite the fact that many spoke little or no Turkish and were actually descended from Ottoman-era Greek converts to Islam. The classification of Greek-speaking Orthodox Christians from Asia Minor and north-eastern Anatolia did not entail this kind of anomaly, since conversion to Christian Orthodoxy under Ottoman administration would have resulted in a mostly unfavorable shift in legal status within the empire.

There were, however, some ambiguous cases, such as that of Turkish-speaking Christians of Greek origin from north-eastern Anatolia and Cappadocia, but again because the Convention classified Greeks and Turks according to religious affiliation these were also expelled to Greece alongside Greek-speaking Anatolian Christians. For the same reason, the many historic cases of Pontic Greeks from north-eastern Anatolia and the Trans-Caucasus region who had converted to Islam and adopted the Turkish-language and national identity were simply classified for the purposes of the Convention as 'Turks'. However, large numbers from that Pontic Greek community had remained Crypto-Christians into the late Ottoman period, before reverting to their ancestral Christian Orthodox faith following the 1828 Russian occupation of Erzurum and Gumushane, when they joined the invading forces, then followed the Russian Imperial Army back into Georgia and southern Russia upon its withdrawal.

The convention was ratified by the Turkish government on 23 August 1923 and by the Greek government on 25 August 1923, after the conclusion of the Treaty of Lausanne. It was registered in the League of Nations Treaty Series on 27 January 1925.[1]

Terms

- Article 1 provided for a compulsory removal of Greek Orthodox persons from Turkey to Greece and Moslems from Greece to Turkey, to begin on 1 May 1923.
- Article 2 exempted from removal the Greeks of the city of Constantinople as well as the Moslems of Western Thrace.
- Article 3 stipulated that those Moslems who already left Greece and Greek Orthodox who already left Turkey shall be considered as having moved as part of the population exchange.
- Article 4 stipulated the exchange shall start with able-bodied Greek men located in Turkey.
- Article 5 guaranteed the rights of property of all persons removed under the agreement.
- Article 6 stipulated that persons eligible for removal who were under arrest or in prison for various crimes, shall be removed notwithstanding, and shall serve their sentences in their new country.
- Article 7 provided for granting each person removed the nationality of his new country.
- Article 8 provided for the removal of property along with its owners.
- Article 9 stipulated for the establishment of a mixed commission to dispose of immovable property left behind by persons removed.
- Articles 10-17 regulated the work of the commission.
- Article 18 obliged the Greek and Turkish governments to make all the necessary changes in internal legislation to conform to the agreement.
- Article 19 stipulated that the agreement shall enter into effect on the same day as the planned peace treaty to be signed with the Turkish government.

Notes


External links

- Text of the convention (http://www.worldlii.org/int/other/LNTSer/1925/14.html)
- The exchange of populations between Greece and Turkey


Categories: Aftermath of World War I | Treaties concluded in 1923 | Treaties of the Kingdom of Greece | Treaties of Turkey | Greece–Turkey relations